The New-York Times.

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EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE.

Advices to Last Evening by Ocean Telegraph.

Mazzini Reported En Route to Join Garibaldi.

Protection for the German Residents of North Schleswig.

Departure of the Archduchess Carlotta from Miramar.

The Bill for the Abolition of Church Rates in the House of Commons.

ITALY.

Mazzini En Route to Join Garibaldi.

PARIS, Wednesday, July 24.

Italians here assert that MAZZINI has gone to Italy to join GARIBALDI in his intended movement on Rome.

DENMARK.

Guarantees for the Protection of the German Inhabitants of North Schleswig.

COPENHAGEN, Wednesday, June 24—Evening.

The Danish Government has intimated to Prussia its willingness to give guarantees for the protection of the German inhabitants of North Schleswig, but demands information as to the nature of the guarantees required by the Prussian Cabinet.

AUSTRIA.

Departure of the Archduchess Carlotta for Belgium.

TRIESTE, Wednesday, July 24.

The Archduchess CARLOTTA has left Miramar for Belgium.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The Derby Reform Bill.

LONDON, Wednesday, July 24.

In the House of Lords last night, the debate on the Reform Bill was resumed. At its conclusion the motion for the second reading of the bill was put and carried.

Passage of the Bill for the Abolition of Church-rates.

LONDON, Wednesday, July 24—Evening.

The House of Commons has passed the bill for the abolition of Church-rates.

It is said that the liabilities of Sir MORTON PETO amount to nine millions sterling, while his assets will not exceed three hundred thousand pounds.

IRELAND.

Fenian Prisoners Reported Insane.

LONDON, Wednesday, July 24.

It is reported on the authority of Lord NAAS, Chief Secretary for Ireland, that two of the Fenian prisoners now awaiting trial in Dublin have become insane.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

Financial.

LONDON, Wednesday, July 24—Noon.

Consols for money 94¼.

Erie Railway Shares	46¾
United States Five-Twenty Bonds	72¾
Illinois Central Railway Shares	76¾
Atlantic and Great Western Railway Shares	24¼

LONDON, Wednesday, July 24—2 P. M.

Consols for money	94¼
United States Five-Twenty Bonds	72¾

Illinois Central Railway shares have declined ½, and are now quoted at 76¼.

Erie Railway shares have advanced ¼, and are now quoted at 47.

Atlantic and Great Western Railway Shares	24¼

LONDON, Wednesday, July 24—Evening.

Consols for Money	94¼
United States Five-Twenty Bonds	72¾
Erie Railway Shares	47
Illinois Central Railway Shares	76¼
Atlantic and Great Western Railway Shares	24

Commercial.

LIVERPOOL, Wednesday, July 24—Noon.

COTTON quiet and steady; estimated sales today 10,000 bales. Middling Uplands, 10⅜d.; Middling Orleans, 10⅝d.

BREADSTUFFS steady. Corn, 35s. 9d. for new. Wheat, 13s. 9d. for White California. Barley, 5s. Oats, 4s. Peas, 41s.

PROVISIONS—Pork, 73s.; Beef, 140s.; Lard, 49s.; Bacon, 42s.; Cheese, 55s.

PRODUCE—Pot Ashes, 31s.; Resin, Common, 7s.; Fine, 12s.; Spirits of Turpentine, 31s.; Petroleum, Spirits, 9d.; Refined, 1s. 3½d.; Tallow, 44s.; Cloverseed, 41s.

LONDON, Wednesday, July 24—Noon.

No. 12 Dutch Standard Sugar, 25s. 6d.; Scotch Pig Iron, 53s.; Calcutta Linseed, 68s. 6d.; Linseed Cakes, £9 10s.; Linseed Oil, £41 10s.; Whale Oil, £32; Sperm Oil, £120.

FRANKFORT, Wednesday, July 24—Noon.

United States Five-twenties, 76⅝.

ANTWERP, Wednesday, July 24—Noon.

PETROLEUM—43½ francs for Standard White.

LIVERPOOL, Wednesday, July 24—2 P. M.

Cotton unchanged.

Breadstuffs are without change.

In the Provision market, Bacon has advanced 6d. and is now 42s. 6d. Lard has advanced 3d., and the quotation now is 49s. 3d. Cheese has declined 1s. and is now selling at 54s.

In the Produce market, refined Petrolam has declined ½d., and the price now is 1s. 3d. Other articles are without change.

LONDON, Wednesday, July 24—2 P. M.

No. 12 Dutch Standard Sugar is easier but not quotably lower. No changes have occurred in other articles since the noon report.

LIVERPOOL, Wednesday, July 24—Evening.

Cotton closes irregular; sales to-day, 10,000 bales. Middling Uplands, 10⅜d.; Middling Orleans, 10⅝d.

BREADSTUFFS quiet; Corn, 35s. 6d. for new; Wheat, 13s. 9d. for California White; Barley, 5s.; Oats, 4s.; Peas, 41s.

PROVISIONS—Pork, 73s.; Beef, 140s.; Lard, 49s. 3d.; Bacon, 42s. 6d.; Cheese, 54s.

PRODUCE—Pot Ashes, 31s. Resin, common, 7s.; fine 12s. Spirits of Turpentine, 31s. Petroleum active—Spirits, 9d.; refined, 1s. 3½d. Tallow, 44s. Cloverseed, 41s.

LONDON, Wednesday, July 24—Evening.

No. 12 Dutch Standard Sugar, 25s. 6d. Scotch Pig, 53s. Calcutta Linseed, 68s. 6d. Linseed Cakes, £9 10s. Linseed Oil, £41 10s. Whale Oil, £32. Sperm Oil, £120.

MARINE NEWS.

Arrivals Out.

SOUTHAMPTON, Wednesday, July 24—2 P. M.

The steamship Saxonia, Capt. HAACK, from New-York, on the 13th inst., arrived at this port *en route* to Hamburg at 11 o'clock this morning.

SOUTHAMPTON, Wednesday, July 24—Evening.

The steamship *Baltic*, Capt. JONES, from New-York, has arrived.

BY STEAMSHIP TO JULY 14.

The Cunard mail steamer *Persia*, Capt. LOTT, which left Liverpool at 4 P. M. on the 13th, and Queenstown on the 14th July, arrived here yesterday.

In the House of Commons on the 12th, the Reform Bill was reported from the Committee and taken up for consideration by the House. Many new clauses and amendments were proposed for insertion by members who had been baffled in committee, but few of them were accepted. Mr. H. BERKELEY brought on the inevitable ballot and Lord C. CECIL renewed his proposal for labeling any citizen who had undergone penal servitude as a non-voter. Neither was successful. Clauses requiring overseers to make out a list of persons in arrear of rates; defining the expenses of registration; inhibiting electors enfranchised under the bill from voting during the present year; and some amendments by the Chancellor of the Exchequer to the clause relating to the lodger franchise, were added to the bill and it was finally, amid loud cheering, ordered to be read a third time on Monday, the 15th inst. This virtually disposes of the bill so far as the House of Commons is concerned.

The Belgian volunteers, to the number about of 2400, arrived in London on Thursday evening, July 11, and were received, on landing from the steamers which brought them up from Gravesend, with every demonstration of welcome. The streets near the river—the Strand more particularly—were gaily decorated, the Belgian colors being very freely displayed. The whole of the men paraded on Friday morning in the quadrangle at Somerset House. The march through the city to the Guild Hall was watched by an immense crowd, who cheered them loudly. Among the crowd was a vast number of pickpockets, and several very daring robberies were perpetrated. In one or two instances the Belgian guests were preyed upon by the chevaliers d'industrie of London. The Belgians were formally received and entertained at a *dejeuner* by the Lord Mayor. On Saturday they visited the volunteer camp at Wimbledon, where they were received by the Prince of Wales and had a most cordial welcome.

The Sultan arrived at Dover on the morning of the 12th, shortly before 11 o'clock, and was received by the Prince of Wales, the Viceroy of Egypt and other distinguished personages. The royal party reached London by 2:30. The Sultan and the Prince of Wales drove to Buckingham Palace in an open carriage, and along the whole line of route they were received, say some of the papers, with delirious enthusiasm.

The 12th of July—"Orange Day"—passed off quietly in all directions. There was a demonstration at Belfast, at which 30,000 Orangemen assisted, and marched in procession through the city. Resolutions were passed at an open air meeting in favor of the repeal of the Procession Act. The military and the constabulary patrolled the town, but there was no disturbance.

The Bishop of Derry, Dr. HIGGIN, died suddenly on the 12th, of disease of the heart.

The London *Morning Herald* of the 13th of July says: Such is the abundance of money that £1,500,000 was offered on the security of consuls yesterday at 1¾ per cent.; but the parties to whom the proposal was made were so full, that they refused to take it.

AFFAIRS IN ENGLAND.

English Hospitality—The Reform Bill—The Sultan in England—A Fumigated Yankee—The Expedition to Abyssinia—The Mexican Excitement.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Saturday, July 13, 1867.

The arrival of the Viceroy of Egypt at London on Saturday evening, made a very slight sensation. The railway company made a small display of bunting and evergreens in the station. There was a small military escort, and a few Government officials bade welcome to the Royal guest. But there was no sovereign to receive him; only a royal carriage in which he was taken through the miscellaneous crowd which gathers so readily in London, to Dudly House, which does duty for a royal palace. I am afraid it all seemed very shabby and mean to him after his reception in Paris. There the Emperor and Court, thronged boulevards, a fine military display, a charming welcome from the Empress, and apartments in the Tuileries—here the reverse; and even English officers in Egypt are lodged in palaces and grow enthusiastic over the hospitalities of the Viceroy. I must say, however, that the English mean well, and have the heartiest desire to do the right thing; only they are not in the way of it. They do their best, but national and royal hospitalities are among the things to which they have never given any serious attention.

The Reform Bil is going through Committee at a slashing pace, and the great Radical, Mr. DISRAELI, is having it all his own way, in spite of timid Conservatives like Mr. BRIGHT and Mr. GLADSTONE. It is probable that the question on the third reading may be taken at latest on Monday. Every effort to stop the bill has been of no avail. The Liberals get all they want, and more than they want; but the hard thing is to be obliged to take it from and with a Tory Government. "You want a Reform Bill," says Mr. DISRAELI; "by all means let us have one; go as far as you like, gentlemen; we can stand it if you can." The result is that England goes to Household Suffrage under the leadership of DERBY and DISRAELI, backed by the Tory and followed by the Liberal Party. The Liberals mean to put in Mr. GLADSTONE as soon as Reform is settled; but will they be able to do it? Is it likely that a nation will ungratefully turn against the man who has just done the work required of him, or that those who have left Mr. GLADSTONE to carry a Reform Bill will go back to him the moment it is carried? It seems to me that Mr. DISRAELI may retain his leadership as easily as he gained and has held it hitherto. No one can tell what surprises he may have in store for us.

The Sultan has had his review in Paris, and now with him, the Viceroy of Egypt and the Belgian Volunteers, all in England at once, we are going to have a very busy time. The Queen cannot be expected to have anything to do personally with the Head of the Mohammedan religion and a gentleman of the Sultan's personal domestic habits, but she has commanded the Prince of Wales to go in state with him next Monday night to the Italian opera, where he is to be received in great state, and hear the English and Turkish national hymns and the opera of "Massanello." By royal command, also, there is to be a grand concert and state dinner at the Crystal Palace next Tuesday, when the Turkish hymn is to be sung in Turkish by the choir of the Italian opera, trained and led by Signor ARDITI. On Wednesday we shall go down to Portsmouth to see the grandest naval review ever given in British waters, and return on Thursday in hot haste to attend the greatest ball of the century, which, with guinea and half guinea tickets which anybody may buy, is to have royal and other most distinguished patronage, and is guaranteed to be of entire respectability. Each aristocratic lady patroness will redeem a certain amount of vulgarity. A royal highness will act upon the mass of the assembly like a refiner's fire, while a beautiful duchess will have the purifying effect of fuller's soap. A little leaven of nobility will leaven the whole lump; and a half guinea ticket to the Belgian ball will be equivalent to a presentation at Court, which is the most thorough whitewashing known in these degenerate days. The distinction of dancing in the same room with the Sultan of Turkey, the Viceroy of Egypt, the Prince of Wales, and those by whom they will be surrounded, for the small price of twenty-one shillings, ladies half price, supper and wine included, is something so much ahead of Paris, that it was not even thought of in the French capital. There all the invitations were free. They cost nothing, but money couldn't touch them. It required all the originality of an English Reception Committee to eke out a subscription list by such a speculation. The longer I live in this remarkable country, the more I admire its manners and customs, and ways of doing things generally.

An Irishman does not more surely make a bull than John Bull makes a blunder. When the few thousand troops possible to collect in England were ordered to concentrate in Hyde Park the other day for the review, postponed on account of the murder of MAXIMILIAN, a column of cavalry was left eight hours without food or forage. It was worthy of the Crimea. There is a beautiful system in the service by which, when a soldier wants a stirrup, or a farrier wants a bellows, it requires the labors of thirty or forty secretaries and the chiefs of several departments to get them. It was quite possible that a column of cavalry should perish of starvation, men and horses, within ten miles of the War Office, just as it was true that thousands of horses and men perished in the Crimea for want of food and clothing spoiling within a short distance under charge of general routine and general mismanagement. Now, as then, we have a series of indignant, sarcastic and eloquent leading articles on the subject, questions in Parliament, and so on; but the very next time it will be the same thing over again. But they will pull through somehow; they always do. It is England's pluck and England's luck to come out first best, in spite of all sorts of blunders.

While the Court and aristocracy will make the most of Sultan and Viceroy, it is evident that the popular favorites and real guests of the nation will be the 2,400 Belgian Volunteers. The welcome given to the English Volunteers in Belgium last year is warmly remembered, and there is the best disposition in the world to make them a handsome return. The Queen invites them all to Windsor. Mr. SMITH invites them all to Cremorne, and has got the permission of the Chief of Police to keep open until 4 o'clock in the morning. As the *fête* begins at noon, it is to last for sixteen hours, which is as long as even the delights of Cremorne can keep mirth and music, feasting and dancing from proving tiresome. Then the manager of the Alhambra gives a Belgian ball, and opens his doors to 5,000 visitors, who are allowed to dance until 3 o'clock. As nearly as I can calculate there are to be, next week, ten or twelve great public entertainments besides the naval review at Spithead. Enough grand festivals are crowded into a week to last the whole season with proper economy. How am I to do it all, and then write an account of it all? I must go to the dramatic college *fête* at the Crystal Palace with my pockets full of shillings for the pretty actresses to pick; I must see how England entertains the sovereigns of Turkey and Egypt; I must see how Britannia hears her thunders on the briny deep at Spithead, and how England entertains the brave Belgians. As it is only once or twice in a lifetime that history makes itself with such rapidity, I shall endeavor to be equal to the occasion.

"A fumigated Yankee" writes to the *Times* to complain of the vengeance taken by the Italian Government on those who have passed through Italy to Rome to attend the recent festivals. On their return they were all—bishops, priests and laymen—shut up in close rooms and fumigated, under the pretence that the cholera had at last broken out in Rome. That does not seem to be the fact, though it actually exists in London. The seeds of the disease are scattered over Europe, and may be developed anywhere; but the preservation of Rome so long is certainly remarkable. Among the most enthusiastic visitors to the Pope have been many thousands of the peasantry of the former Papal States, now annexed to the Italian Kingdom. Whatever may be the sentiments of the upper classes in Italy, the lower feel bitterly the burdens of taxation thrown upon them by the new Government. Travelers assure me that discontent in Southern Italy is almost universal. The older people would gladly return to their former political condition; the younger hope that GARIBALDI and a republic may help them out of the hard times they experience at present. There is great hardship, and all but starvation.

There is little doubt that by December we shall be at war with Abyssinia. An expedition of 10,000 troops is to be prepared at Bombay, and an officer has been sent to make all the necessary arrangements for their landing in Africa and the march into the interior. The opinion now gains that Dr. LIVINGSTONE is still alive.

The Mexican horror has filled much of the public mind. The first thought in Paris, Vienna and Lonnon was a joint expedition to avenge the murder of an acknowledged Emperor. But on whom could he be revenged?—on Vera Cruz, on the City of Mexico, on those who had been longest faithful to him? JUAREZ would be sustained by the United States, or, at the worst, he would find there a refuge. Invasion of Mexico might be war with America. It is said that it was the Mexican Minister at Washington who insisted upon the execution of MAXIMILIAN, the accounts of whose heroic death brings tears to the eyes of all Europe. There are still a few who defend the act of JUAREZ, on the ground that MAXIMILIAN had set the example; but "an Englishman who has fought in Mexico" denies that any were executed by him except brigands and outlaws who had plundered and outraged on both sides, and who were in every way deserving of their punishment. But nothing can be done. The deed must be left to its own results. It has given an inexpressible shock to all Europe; but Europe has had enough of interference with the affairs of America. It is for the Government and people of the United States henceforth to deal with Mexico. MONADNOCK.

THE MEXICAN QUESTION.

Exciting Debate in the French Corps Legislatif—Addresses of Mons. Thiers, M. Jules Favre and Minister Rouher.

SESSION OF JULY 9.

The French Legislative Chambers met in session on the 9th of July, M. SCHNEIDER in the chair.

M. ROUHER, Minister of State and of Finance; M. BAROCHE, Minister of Justice, and the other Government Commissioners, were present.

The order of the day was the discussion on the budget of 1868.

M. THIERS said: I feel bound to speak upon the subject of Mexico, although the task is a painful one. So fatal a termination to that enterprise requires all the light possible that can be thrown upon it. I offered my objections in 1864, and I shall regret to the last day of my life that upon that occasion I was not sufficiently persuasive. It may be said that, the undertaking having now come to an end, silence with respect to it would be becoming; so that in the beginning a blind confidence, during the course of the enterprise an ill-understood patriotism, and in the end a desire to forget all, would never allow the truth to be heard. [Applause from the left.] The cause of all these misfortunes is to be found in the absence of control. It is not true, though it was said, that the losses suffered in Mexico by our compatriots was the motive for this expedition; it is not true that at any time there was the least chance of success. There has been no discouragement, because from the first there was no hope. The original motive was a generous but mistaken one, and it found no sufficient support. Mexico was at that time recovering from the effects of its revolutions, and it was ruled by a man who had not then stamped an indelible stigma upon his name. [Hear, hear.] Foreign creditors, it is true, suffered, but some of these made their claims the pretext of odious speculations. Mexico could not pay, a rupture took place, and an act of rigor became necessary. It was then said that the Mexicans were tired of revolutions, and desired a monarchy under a European Prince. The English Admiral DUNLOP, however, who knew the country well, informed his Government that the only party in Mexico who wished to see a monarch established was the clerical party—composed of timid, passive and incapable men, who could do nothing for themselves. The English Government then withdrew from the joint enterprise, and that of Spain followed the example, Marshal O'DONNELL declaring that, for his own part, if the crown of Mexico was offered to him he would not accept it. The Spanish Minister did not believe in the possibility of a monarchy in Mexico. That was in January, 1862. The ideas of the Mexican exiles met more credence in France. These men described the resources of their country as enormous; its riches were depicted in glowing colors, and it was even supposed at that time that means were obtainable to pay off the French national debt. [Laughter.] The next question was where to find a European Prince. A member of the House of Austria was selected: an Italian province had been taken from that family, and as compensation an empire was to be given to it. These were the three notions that lay at the root of the Mexican expedition; the mere appearance of France in Mexico would suffice—immense treasures were to be found there, and Austria would receive a satisfaction. England objected, and then came the convention of the 31st of October. The object of the expedition was laid down to be solely the securing of the interests of the resident Europeans; but a clause was added enabling the French General to undertake whatever necessary operations might be necessary. Nevertheless, the instructions given to Admiral JURIEN DE LA GRAVIERE, who acted throughout with sense and prudence, authorised him to extend his operations, in case of necessity, as far as the City of Mexico. The expedition, composed of 2,200 men, arrived at Vera Cruz early in December. The smallness of that force proved how completely the notions of the Mexican exiles had sunk into the mind of the French Government. Gen. PRIM, who is not deficient either in courage or intelligence, heard at Havana what was said everywhere by those exiles, that the mere appearance of the expedition would effect a revolution. "Well," he said, "if you want a revolution, make it; we will then treat with you as we would with JUAREZ; but we shall not meddle in the matter. Our instructions are to enter into communications with the Government *de facto*." The expedition reached Vera Cruz; the Mexican Government acted calmly; it sent Gen. DOBLADO to ascertain the demands made. That commander did not for a moment dream of resistance; but he said to PRIM: "Do you come here to change the Government? If you do, you shall be opposed to the death. If your purpose be confined to obtain satisfaction of the claims of your compatriots, we can negotiate on that subject." The French and Spanish troops were dying at that moment in great numbers at Vera Cruz; PRIM replied that they could not negotiate, remaining in that position. Gen. DOBLADO then offered to give up the defiles of Chiquite and thirty leagues of territory, comprising healthy localities and where provisions were plentiful, provided that if the negotiations should prove abortive these positions were to be restored; and also in order to appease the patriotic feelings of the Mexican people, that the national flag should in the meantime float alongside that of the allies. All this was agreed to and formed the basis of the Convention of Soledad, afterward disavowed by the French Government. The troops, heretofore blocked up in Vera Cruz, were enabled to go to Orizaba, the line of march being strewn with the dead and dying—so severe was the pest then raging. The Mexican General acted with perfect good faith. At Orizaba the European Plenipotentiaries endeavored to come to an understanding among themselves respecting their claims on Mexico. England demanded 80,000,000 francs, which I am convinced was an exaggerated amount; Spain claimed 40,000,000 francs, and the French Plenipotentiary estimated at 60,000,000 francs what was due to French subjects. The sum appeared high, but neither the English nor the Spanish representative raised any objection. Since that period, however, in negotiating with MAXIMILIAN, we have estimated the debt due by Mexico to us at 40,000,000 francs, payable in paper which is really worth only twenty; and a sum of not more than half that amount had only accrued before the expedition was undertaken. With respect to the claims of JECKER for an additional 75,000,000 francs, and of which I will say nothing at present, the English and Spanish Plenipotentiaries only remarked that it would be difficult to compel Mexico to pay so much money—£275,000,000 altogether, equal to three or four years of its entire revenue. But they agreed to refer the point to their Governments. Then a second expedition, accompanied by Mexican exiles full of enthusiasm and commanded by Gen. LORENCEZ, arrived at Orizaba. It proclaimed its purpose to be to reëstablish monarchy in Mexico. The English protested and sent MIRAMON back to Havana. Our Plenipotentiary refused to send away the other exiles, and a rupture took place. The English and Spanish representatives declared that they were pledged not to attempt any interference with the Constitution of the Mexican Government. Admiral JURIEN DE LA GRAVIERE, admitting that the French troops were there to overthrow the republic, asked whether they thought the Mexicans had given up the position at Orizaba with any real intention of negotiating. The reply of the other European representatives was: "This is only the 9th, and the negotiations are fixed for the 15th." "I have my orders," said the Admiral. "So have we," replied the others, and the separation took place. Gen. PRIM renounced the command which the Emperor had conferred upon him, and predicted a calamity to the French troops who were then about to march upon Puebla. The difficulties of that march were immense, and the conduct of the expeditionary troops elicited the admiration of France and of the world. [Applause.] Such was the first period of this expedition, of which the vindication of the interests of French subjects was the occasion, but not the cause. I have mentioned these facts in order to show the necessity of more control over the action of the Government. When was the legislative body consulted on the subject? It was not, indeed, in session at the commencement of the expedition; but afterwards, when 17,000 men were demanded in June, the request was made without a single observation on the part of the Government.

Several Voices—That is an error.

M. THIERS—Well, it may be one; but a complete discussion at that epoch might have had the effect of limiting the expedition. A whole year was required to repair the consequences of the check received on taking Puebla, on the 3d of May. Our soldiers on that occasion conducted themselves in a manner worthy of the troops of the first empire. [Hear, hear.] Puebla was taken, and with this the real fault commenced. If an efficient control existed, no Cabinet, feeling itself responsible, deliberating under the watchfulness of the sovereign, and composed of capable men, could have remained blind to the objections which presented themselves. It had been said, "Oh, we have only to present ourselves;" but two years had elapsed, and we had scarcely got beyond Puebla. The state of parties in Mexico was known, and the Government ought to have been aware of the impossibility of an Austrian Prince sustaining a Government in their midst. The Mexicans had applied the principles of 1789 to their own affairs. Nearly the whole of the property of the clergy had been sold; and Spaniards, French and English had shared in it. This placed the Prince in a false position, and one of great difficulty. The wealth of Mexico in precious metals could not be compared to that of California or Australia. The soil gave none of those marvelous results like the cultivation of cotton in the United States or of coffee in Brazil. When the French troops arrived in the City of Mexico the party which had promised such wonders at length showed itself. A Provisional Government, composed of honorable men I admit, was formed, and a junta being organized, voted by 213 to 2 that the monarchy should be reëstablished and MAXIMILIAN invited. The French army was, in the meantime, well received everywhere, but with a certain reserve. A French merchant wrote at that moment that after an absence from Mexico he had found the country a little more quiet, but many more soldiers and millions, he said, would be required. The Mexicans, he added, were vanquished, but not subjected. In the mean time, the Prince arrived at Paris in January, 1864. The address in the Chamber was then being voted, and on the paragraph relating to Mexico I said: "We have repaired the check at Puebla; now we should stop. The Prince has not yet started; it depends on you to stay the Government." It was replied to me: "Will you then abandon the French in Mexico to the vengeance of the partisans of JUAREZ?" I answered, "Do not expose yourselves to a still greater danger; that of abandoning the Prince you will have taken there if you allow him to leave." The next day M. ROUHER replied to me, and if I quote his words, do not think that it is for the pleasure of vain reprisals or a sad revenge for the rather hards words he then addressed to me. He said: "Passions will die out, the truth will become manifest, and posterity will say: he was a man of genius, who, in spite of resistance, obstacles and weaknesses had the courage to conduct a difficult undertaking to a successful termination. He saw that the equilibrium of Europe, being no longer on the Alps, the Pyrenees, the Vistula, or the Euxine, was in the world. That will be a glorious page, and people will be astonished that this policy should have been contested and misunderstood, not here, but elsewhere." A loan of 126,000,000f. was concluded, but it only produced 102,000,000f., and of that sum MAXIMILIAN in starting for Mexico had to leave two years' interest of the English and French debts, and a certain sum to guarantee the reimbursement. There only remained for him 40,000,000f., and probably he had not more than 20,000,000f. on his arrival. He was well received, as all Governments in that country have at first been during the last fifty years. The Mexican expedition resembled the wars of Spain under NAPOLEON I. MAXIMILIAN did like the brothers of the Emperor. He issued decrees, formed a Council of State, made prefects and sub-prefects, and attempted to reform the administration of justice and organize an army. The cadres were ready, but the men were wanting, there being no subscription. He then wished to settle the question of the ecclesiastical property and excited against him the animosity of the Clergy. From that moment he was completely isolated and had no other support than the French army. The Emperor MAXIMILIAN had thought that with a budget of 90,000,000f.—20,000,000f. for the debt, 20,000,000f. for the Mexican army 25,000,000f. for the French troops, and 25,000,000f. for public works and the home Government—he could suffice for everything. He could not expect, however, to raise that sum by taxation. He hoped to pass the year with the 30,000,000f. brought from France, and obtain fresh assistance from Europe for the next year. Six months later the budget had to be remodeled, and then it was not 60,000,000f., but 180,000,000f. he required. He applied to Europe. The first loan of six per cents., issued at 63, had fallen to 50. Recourse had consequently to be had to another form of credit. Then was imagined that combination of bonds issued at 340f., producing nearly ten per cent. interest, and with prizes of 500,000f. downward. A number of short-sighted persons, seduced by those advantages, allowed themselves to be led away. Moreover, all the Government officials were set to work to convince the public of the excellency of the investment. M. COSTA said that the country had formerly produced a revenue of 150,000,000 to the Spanish Government, and the population having doubled 200,000,000 might be counted on. At that moment, however, Spain had the monopoly of the distribution of the precious metals, on which she derived a profit of 20 to 25 per cent. They produce now but 6 or 7 per cent. Spain derived 20,000,000 profit on the tobacco trade, which now produces but six or seven. The debt, which did not exist under the Spanish rule, had been forgotten; but since the period of what is called the independence, each of the Governments have had 70,000,000 of revenue and 100,000,000 of expenditure, and have provided for the difference by loans. After M. COSTA, the Minister of State, said that a General had told him that Mexico had always produced not 200,000,000, but 300,000,000 to those who had pillaged or devasted it. If the country gave so much to anarchy it would not be less productive to those who introduced order. The Minister added, with a certain irritation, "You wish to discourage the capitalists as you have done with the partisans of the expedition. Well, the capitalists have pronounced. I have just received a dispatch announcing that the loan is all subscribed for." This statement excited marks of satisfaction and applause. It is not to recriminate that I revive those recollections. (Several voices—It is the truth! It is history!) But a few weeks after the Minister of State had boasted of the advantages of the loan, the Minister of Finance admitted that at bottom the affair was doubtful and bad. Of this second loan, which produced about 168,000,000, after the deductions for reconstructing the capital, for interest, prizes, &c., only about 40,000,000 remained for the Emperor MAXIMILIAN. The situation had begun to grow worse. The French columns had been forced to pause and concentrate; the United States had triumphed over the insurgents of the South, the Mexican malcontents, who were said to have been driven from the country, took courage; they resisted, leaning on the Rio Grande. The Republican Gens., CORTINA, REGULES and PORFIRO DIAZ, also were holding out. The resources were void. The French army was obliged to pay the Mexican troops from its own funds. BAZAINE asked MAXIMILIAN to establish a conscription, but the Emperor replied, "What would be said if he introduced all the European burdens into the country." A melancholy incident then arose. When the French troops were absent, the roads were infested with brigands. The Government was accused of being weak. Heaven preserve me from attributing the decrees of the 3d of October to any one. [Movements in opposite senses.] I accuse the situation. Those persons who accused the Mexican Government of weakness, did not see, by the side of the few brigands who might indeed be infesting the roads, men who were defending the country, and had a right to do so. ["Hear, hear," on the left of the speaker. A movement of dissent.]

The President—The gravity of the debate makes it a duty on all to listen in silence.

M. THIERS—Those regrettable decrees of the 3d of October, 1865, unhappily struck, by the side of a few brigands, two men who enjoyed universal esteem in Mexico, Gens. ARTEAGA and SALAZAR, and drew from the United States a demand for explanations from M. DROUYN DE L'HUYS, who replied: I do not blame him for it for he was himself in great embarrassment: "Apply to MAXIMILIAN, apply to JUAREZ." The American Government did not insist, but, if asked what were our intentions and how long we were going to stay in Mexico. Arrangement was come to with the United States as to the period when the French troops should leave, and in order to do something for the subscribers to the Mexican loan the Government of that country was obliged to give up the half of the products of the Custom-house of Vera Cruz and Tampico. That was taking away the only resources by which it could live. Then it was that the voyage of the Empress was resolved on; and while the *Moniteur*, which the Minister of State recommended us to read, said that everything was prospering in Mexico, and that the Empress CHARLOTTA had not left that country, the telegraph announced her arrival at Saint Nazaire. (Various exclamations.) She was received with all the attention due to her rank; but what satisfaction could be given her? Could the Emperor tell her that he would resist the United States; that he would apply to the Chamber for fresh resources? No, he could not. The Empress left Paris and went to Rome. I stop there. Let us hope there is recompense above for souls who have suffered much on earth. (Great movement.) Then the French Government decided to send Gen. CASTELNAU to prepare the evacuation, and to leave MAXIMILIAN the choice to quit the country or to stay. In the former case he was to come to an understanding with no matter what government existed in Mexico. At the same time the United States sent Mr. CAMPBELL to Mexico, charged to recognize JUAREZ specially, and these facts becoming known to MAXIMILIAN, and at the moment he learned the blow which had fallen on the Empress, he was attacked by a violent fever. Then he departed for Orizaba, and there the parties who had separated from him returned to him and offered their swords. The clergy even proffered pecuniary aid, and he, believing himself abandoned by France and bound in honor not to fail his partisans, took the resolution to remain, and returned to Mexico. What followed we all now know. *France left this Prince to make a last effort to save his honor, but solely his honor.* [Movement.] We went to Mexico to obtain satisfaction for some of our countrymen—a few millions would have sufficed—but now, not only are they not reimbursed, but their number has become woefully multiplied. We went there for the benefit of our commerce, and to enhance the esteem of France in those regions. We went there to organize the Latin race in opposition to the Anglo-Saxon. Well, our commerce has suffered immensely; France has withdrawn, and as to the Anglo-Saxon race, it is triumphant, and we are reduced to form hopes that it will overrun the Mexico from which we wished to expel it, to avenge what we could not ourselves avenge. [Exclamations on some benches. "Hear, hear," to the left of the speaker.] And what was the result? Last year the face of Europe was profoundly changed, and France, having the weight of Mexico on her hands, was unable to interfere. [Exclamations.] Everybody, I well know, is liable to error, nations as men. But was this one of the passions by which peoples are led astray? Was this an expedition urged on by the nation? All Europe has judged it like us. I well remember the railleries of the journals, especially the English. "Some occupation is necessary for the activity of our neighbors; here is an important one which will free us for some time from their enterprise." In France, you well know, no one was led away; and dare I speak of the Chamber? If it did not resist, that was from a sentiment I respect—the consideration due to the Government—to the Chief of the State. [Hear.] And I draw this lesson from it, that no greater service can be rendered to the chief of the State than to resist him on certain occasions. [Cheers on some benches.] I have always been among those who in French have sought liberty under a monarch, but there are two species. The first, where a Prince governs through Ministers, but without consulting them—in fact, absolutely. The other, chief of the State having respectful and devoted Ministers, but concerting and arranging with them, they deferring to him with respect, and, in case of difference, supporting themselves on public opinion. This latter is the one to which I have devoted myself for more than forty years, and the one I wish for my country, and I am sure that the true friends of the Government will desire that it pass as soon as possible from the first form to the second.

The President—M. THIERS will permit me to say—

Some Members—Let M. THIERS speak!

M. THIERS—I have only one word to add.

The President—Precisely: I ask that it may be such as that I may not be compelled to tell you that you are not discussing Mexico, but the Constitution.

M. THIERS—Oh! Mr. President, I myself consider the situation too grave, the occasion too solemn not to attend, not only to moral, but political propriety. [Applause.] Many of my honorable colleagues have told me that we are progressing toward this form of monarchy. So be it. I recognize that we are marching toward it; but let us not stop on the road, for we might encounter there the Mexican-expedition and events of Germany. [Various movements.] I have only touched upon these sad affairs in hopes of accelerating the result we are permitted to aspire to: Progress in our institutions. [Great applause on some benches.]

JULES FAVRE rose and was about to speak, when cries of "Adjourn, adjourn," were heard.

The President, at the request of the honorable members, consulted the Chamber, which decided that the discussion should continue.

M. JULES FAVRE—You have just heard M. GRANIER DE CASSAGNAC, with a sincerity which I honor, defend the Mexican expedition in spite of its failure. I cannot share his opinions. I may ask whether it is the proceeding of a wise Government, conscious of its responsibility, to cast in the abyss of a distant expedition a sum of 700,000,000 or 800,000,000 and 30,000 or 40,000 men, and whether the expedition should not be condemned by all reasonable men and citizens who love their country. M. THIERS has sought for the causes of the faults committed in the want of control. That absence of restraint was not, however, the only or the principal reproach to be addressed to the Government. It was to have not told the truth—to have obtained by surprise the consent of the Chamber, by indicating an object which was not the real one. [Dissent on several benches; applause on others.] The contradiction is flagrant, and you have not forgotten it. When the Ministers first—the Convention of London in hand—said that the object of the expedition was to obtain reparation for outrages on Frenchmen, the opposition did not contest the right of the Government to chastise such acts. You spoke of punishing outrages, but had you no other design in view? Had you not the secret idea of taking advantage of the dissensions in the American Republic? Had you not a secret preference for the South; and had you not another project, rumors of which reached our ears through foreign journals, and not by the French Press, which you keep enchained? [Loud interruption.] The best proof I can give is that it had not the right to say what was said by the journals of neighboring countries, and I do not think that this simple observation is refuted by the murmurs of the majority. The rumor was that under the veil of diplomacy the French Government intended to destroy the Mexican Republic and raise a monarchy on its ruins; and the Prince mentioned for sovereign was just the unfortunate MAXIMILIAN who has just perished, the victim of his courage and misfortune. The French Government then contested the statement, and asked us for proofs. England, who was uneasy, applied to the French Minister of Foreign Affairs, who denied the statement. That fatal conception, which has cost France her blood and treasure, is now known to have come from Spain. [Noise.] The French Government lent its ear to the intrigues of the Madrid Cabinet and Mexican *émigrés*. The negotiations have been denied; but on the 18th April, 1860, the Minister of State at Madrid wrote to the Spanish Ambassador in Paris that in reply to some proposals which he had previously made, the French Minister at Madrid had read to the Spanish Minister of Foreign Affairs an extract of a dispatch showing that France and England were disposed to combine their efforts with Spain to establish in Mexico a Government recognized by all the nations, and to put an end to the painful situation of that unfortunate Republic. [Hear, hear.] The idea was commendable at a moral, but not at a political point of view. To put down all the disorders that may exist in the world, Mexican expeditions must be increased and the necessity for loans be accepted. [Interruption.] To promote morality in the world by means of the cannon is a mad enterprise which every politician should oppose. [Hear, hear, to the left of the speaker.]

The President—I must ask members to abstain from such vivacity in their marks of approval. They may give rise to counter manifestations and thus disturb the speaker.

M. JULES FAVRE—Now listen to what M. BARROT wrote on the 8th of Octor, 1861. The London Convention was not then signed, but the diplomatists had their undivulged designs. The satisfaction of the complaints of our countrymen was stated by M. BARROT to be the ostensible object of the expedition; the real purpose was the overthrow of the Mexican Republic and the establishment of a throne for a foreign Prince. The opposition did its duty in calling attention to that design, and the Minister of War admitted that such was the object in view on the occasion when he asked for credits on account of the expedition. The truth was concealed from the Chamber, which, if it had been placed in possession of the facts, would certainly have refused to follow the Government in the course it pursued. In the name of reason and of law this intervention in the affairs of a foreign nation would have been rejected. Every country has a right to its own government, according to its manners, customs and usages, and to interfere with it is to violate a primordial right. [Applause from the left.] The same system of keeping back information has been pursued from the beginning. No documents have been communicated to the Chamber; and the Minister, when asked for papers, disdainfully replied that the extracts made from Mexican correspondence by a clerk in the Foreign Office were sufficient. To that we replied that the words of the Minister on that point were not more to be relied upon than on other matters. [Loud interruption.]

The President—M. JULES FAVRE must not express doubts of the veracity of any one—whether Minister or Deputy. Errors may be committed, but sincerity ought never to be called into question. [Hear, hear.]

M. JULES FAVRE—I did not speak of veracity; but I will withdraw the expression if it does not represent my thought. I merely said that the words of the Minister of State were not exact. [Fresh interruption.] I cannot, of course, criticise documents which I have not read. As to believing that the Minister has not perused these official papers, that is impossible. The absence of bulletins signed by any general officer engaged in this expedition is a fact of much gravity; and such intelligence as has been communicated represented the troops as being always victorious.

Several Members—That is the truth!

M. JULES FAVRE—The Austrian Prince was said to have been received with enthusiasm by the Mexican people, and that they hailed him as a saviour; but when the Minister held this reassuring language he must have known from the dispatches of our agents that success was impossible. This was how our soldiers were doomed to perish in fruitless conflicts. I have a right to say that not only has there been a want of control, but also an absence of truthfulness in this matter. [Loud cries of dissent.]

The President—M. JULES FAVRE, I again request you to use Parliamentary language. [Hear, hear.]

M. JULES FAVRE—I cannot express my thought in any other terms. I am convinced that the Chamber has been purposely deceived, and I have a right to say so. [Interruption.]

M. ROULLEAUX-DUGAGE—If there has been a mistake it was not a willful one.

M. JULES FAVRE—MAXIMILIAN has sealed his foolhardy enterprise with his blood. For all of us he is now a victim whose memory is to be held sacred. [Applause.] So long back as September, 1865, the French Government considered MAXIMILIAN's position to be untenable, and I, therefore, charge it—entertaining as it did that conviction—with having taken none of the precautions which prudence dictated, and with having prevented that Prince from leaving Mexico. [Loud denial.] We are all unanimous in our feelings respecting the sanguinary events of which that country has been the theatre; but the French Government has been wanting in wisdom and in calmness, by publishing in an official journal words which may produce a deplorable effect on the other side of the Atlantic.

M. BELMONT—It has given expression to the general sentiment of Europe.

M. JULES FAVRE—And when it appeals to the Divine right, I reply that the fate of the humblest child of France who dies obscurely on a foreign soil, in the performance of his duty, is more worthy of sympathy than that of a Prince who dies in defence of his throne. [Cries of "Order, order."]

The President—M. JULES FAVRE protests, not only against the sentiment of the Chamber, but that of the country and of all Europe. (Loud cries of approval.) If he persists in the expression of such opinions, I shall be obliged to call him to order.

M. EUGENE PELLETAN—We esteem a Frenchman more than we do an Austrian Archduke.

The Duke DE MARMIER—Let there be no distinction between victims.

M. JULES FAVRE—It is because I repel all distinction that I pronounced the words which have excited the Chamber. No reasons of political necessity can justify the conduct of the Government during the latter period of the expedition. MAXIMILIAN went on the faith of our promises with our arms, and he ought to have been supported by it. Yes, I have experienced a feeling of profound affliction that this unhappy Prince was not brought back to Europe with our troops, so that France might have been sheltered from the blood that has been spilled, and which will fall upon her head. [Loud exclamations and cries of "Order, order!" Applause from some benches.]

The President—The latter words of the honorable member may well fall upon his own head, in the eyes of the whole country. [Sensation; loud applause.]

M. JULES FAVRE—No person in this Chamber, not even our honorable President, whom I respect, is entitled to hold such language to me—to me, who am one of that minority which, when it was in power, overthrew the scaffold for political crimes, which you have again set up. [Loud expressions of dissent.] I have always protested from this place in favor of the inviolability of human life, and if you had taken these protestations into consideration, perhaps we should not be now deploring the calamity that has occurred. [Great agitation.]

M. ROUHER—I will not reply at present to the two speeches which have just been delivered. I shall defer that task until to-morrow, if the Chamber permit me; but I cannot allow the sitting to close without protesting against the language used a moment since by M. JULES FAVRE—[hear, hear,]—and against the assertions which he has made. The honorable member insists that the responsibility falls on France.

M. JULES FAVRE—No, no; on the Government.

Several members—You said on France. [Great agitation.]

M. ROUHER—M. JULES FAVRE desires to cast upon the Government of France——

The same Voices—He said upon France.

M. ROUHER—The responsibility of the murder which has been perpetrated in Mexico. I must indignantly protest against such an accusation. The Emperor MAXIMILIAN has fallen victim to an act of cowardly treachery, [hear, hear,] and when weeks had elapsed and angry passions had had time to subside, a secret tribunal was erected and JUAREZ assassinated the Emperor whose betrayal he had procured. [Loud applause.] And this is the act the responsibility of which is sought to be cast upon the French Government. When we were leaving Mexico we used every effort to induce MAXIMILIAN to return to Europe; but he would not. No one can feel a more profound grief than the French Government. I can affirm this with all the sincerity of my heart and of my conscience. [Sensation.] But that unjust reproaches should be levied against us—that the responsibility should not be left there, where it is so odiously concentrated—is what I cannot for a moment tolerate. [Loud applause.] What! the Government of the Emperor is charged with erecting the political scaffold! But was it not the Emperor's Government which blotted out from our legislation the penalty of death in political cases?

M. PELLETAN—You endeavored to reëstablish it.

M. ROUER—I do not call the odious assassinations on the steps of the opera a political crime; I term them murders—[hear, hear]—for that is their real name. [Applause.]

The discussion was then adjourned to the next day.

SESSION OF JULY 10.

The Chamber assembled at 2 o'clock.

The President—The Minister of State has the floor.

M. ROUHER—Gentlemen, despite the sad denouément of the Mexican enterprise, despite the deceived and shattered hopes, despite the burning words uttered yesterday in this tribune, the Government remains convinced that the Mexican expedition was just and legitimate in its causes and object. Hon. M. THIERS considered that the sole end of the enterprise was to found an empire, that that enterprise was devoid of all chances of success, and that its prosecution should have been abandoned had any controlling power over it existed. Using more vehement language, M. JULES FAVRE declared that the controlling power did exist, but argued that the Government failed to adhere to truth, as in duty bound, and declared that your indorsement of the measure had been obtained by trick and device, and that the terms in which you expressed your assent to its adoption had been perverted. The first question asked relates to the origin of the war, its motive and object. Then what were the means employed? How did intervention take place? Was that intervention legally defined and agreed upon by the contracting parties? According to M. THIERS, neither France nor Spain were intrusted with the real intentions made by the French Government. According to M. FAVRE, on the contrary, Spain was the Power that laid a snare for the good faith of the Imperial Government, and the idea of the combination intended to place MAXIMILIAN upon the Mexican throne, came from Madrid. Both these assertions are equally erroneous. The true object of the expedition was to redress the wrongs of the French residents of Mexico, and it was proposed, in effecting their redress, to penetrate to the very heart of the country. Do not the events of the past assert the truth of my statement? It is averred that ever since 1860, we thought of founding an empire in Mexico. Toward the close of that same year, JUAREZ reëntered the Capital, after having defeated MIRAMON. What attitude did we assume? France sent to Mexico a Plenipotentiary Minister, who recognized JUAREZ, and entered into communication with him. The first three months of 1861 passed by quietly. How was the calmness of the situation disturbed? Was France the disturbing party? Let us see. On April 28, 1861, our Minister at Mexico informed our Minister of Foreign Affairs that, owing to the state of social decomposition of the country, he considered it impossible to foresee what might occur, and expressed the opinion that it was necessary to have upon the coasts a sufficient material force to protect our interests under all circumstances. On June 29 M. DUBOIS DE SALIGNY apprised us of the compulsory loans, confiscations and exactions from the effects of which foreigners suffered. On July 27 we learned of the suspension of the payment of indemnities to foreigners, and subsequently we were notified that the English Minister fully agreed with our representative to cease all intercourse with the Mexican Government, and that the foreign residents desired most ardently that prompt and exemplary chastisement should be meted out. Thus were born, in Mexico City, the wrongs that led to the adoption of the determination to which we refer.

A little later the English representative had resigned his powers, the French Minister had broken with Mexican Government, and the Spanish Minister had been expelled from the capital. The three nations sought to come to an understanding. A convention was held on Oct. 31, and the act of convocation commenced with these words: "Their Majesties, the Emperor of the French, the Queen of Spain, and the Queen of Great Britain and Ireland, finding themselves compelled, by the arbitrary and vexatory conduct of the Mexican authorities to exact that more efficacious protection be accorded their respective subjects dwelling in Mexico, have resolved to hold this Convention for the purpose of deciding upon a common course of action." Is it admissible that three enlightened nations should have come to an agreement to create wrongs that never existed?

M. THIERS—I made no such assertion.

M. ROUHER—Was there any misunderstanding as to the means by which the object was to be accomplished, and the nature of the object itself? Let us see. Article 1, of the Convention, specifies the steps to be taken to forward troops to the interior of the country. Spain was to furnish 7,000 soldiers, France 3,000, and England 700 soldiers and 700 sailors. Yet it is claimed that there was intention expressed of marching to the Capital of the country! On Nov. 11, M. THOUVENEL sent instructions to Admiral JURIEN DE LA GRAVIERE, in which he set forth that should JUAREZ refuse to sign a treaty and retire to the interior of the country, the troops were not to remain on the coast on account of the climate. The Minister added that in view of the possibility of this event, a landing corps had been organized, and that if such action were necessary to protect the interests of foreign residents, the troops were to proceed to Mexico. Outside this situation, is it true that there were other eventualities? Yes; since the year 1858 efforts had been made by Mexican emigrants to induce the Archduke MAXIMILIAN to accept the throne. These attempts were renewed with greater ardor than ever in 1859, but failed to meet with encouragement on the part of the Prince. This fact was known to the contracting Powers. They took it into consideration. They therefore declared from the outset that they had no intention of making conquests in Mexico, and the Convention of 1861 stipulated that the plans of the Allied Powers should be communicated to the United States, who were to be invited to join the European nations in redressing the wrongs whereby they themselves had suffered. It was stipulated, too, that no member of the reigning families of the three Powers engaged in the conflict was to claim the throne of Mexico, and that, in accordance with our ideas of public right, no endeavor was to be made to force a Government upon the country. This article 2 declared in a most formal manner.

M. GLAIS-BIZOIN—Therein lies the whole question.

M. ROUHER—Had the intention imputed to the Government been correct, would any such stipulation have been made? It was known that the nation was weary of the Government to which it was subjected; it might have been thought that the people desired to regain their independence and insure their safety. It was therefore agreed that it should be left free to choose the form of government to which it wished to be subjected. Thus the Convention of Oct. 31, because of the violent treatment to which our citizens were submitted. The proposed means of obtaining redress was by marching upon Mexico.

M. THIERS—No!

M. ROUHER—M. THIERS seems to believe that Mexican affairs were first discussed here in 1864. He had forgotten the discussions of 1863 and 1862, and the explanations then given. Meantime, what was taking place on the shores of the Gulf of Mexico? The Spanish, French and English troops had arrived early in January. Was there any doubt existing as to the line of conduct to be adopted? Was it not understood that the forces would at once march upon Mexico? Were not the fevers then prevailing upon the coasts likely to endanger the lives of our men? I have here a letter from Gen. PRIM, Count de Reuss, dated Feb. 7, 1862, in which the writer says that he is about to march upon Mexico; that there may be obstacles to overcome, but that ere long the flag of the allies will float over the capital. This letter is official and was published. Then came the Convention of Soledad. The snare that that Convention concealed had been perceived by the loyal men, who, at first, had agreed to the treaty. The two months' time needed for negotiations was intended to place our troops between the Mexican army and the yellow fever, the return of which was expected toward the close of April. (True!—Very well!) Such was the effect of the preliminaries of Soledad. From March 21, Count DE REUSS understood the situation. He wrote to M. DUBOIS DE SALIGNY and to M. JURIEN DE LA GRAVIERE: "We are deceived. We can only extricate ourselves from the position in which we are placed by marching upon Mexico." On April 9 negotiations had ceased, and from that date the strife between the Mexicans and the French commenced. M. THIERS said yesterday "then it was that an ultimatum was sent, in which the pretensions of France were greatly exaggerated." That ultimatum could not have had any great influence upon the determination of the Mexican Government, for it was not forwarded to it, but only discussed by the plenipotentiaries. The question of the ultimatum and non-acceptance of the preliminaries of the Soledad Convention had, I repeat, no direct effect upon future events. The attempted seizure of Puebla, the defeat which brought into discussion a point of national honor, and the subsequent surrender of the town which, for an instant, checked the advance of our troops, were next in the order of events. It was then, said M. THIERS, that the great fault was committed. After the taking of Puebla, according to his views, we should have halted or, at all events, if we determined to proceed to Mexico, it ought to have been with the intention of making a treaty previous to withdrawing our soldiers. But, remember the circumstances. It is an easy matter when the events have occurred to mark out with a steady hand the line that should have been followed. [True! true!]

M. THIERS—I stated my opinion before the events occurred.

M. ROUHER—What could we do after having taken Mexico? Achieve a conquest? I do not think that any one here would have advised such a proceeding. Conclude a treaty? With whom? With a retreating Government, who had not even sent a plenipotentiary to Mexico to confer with our Generals? And had this discussion taken place two or three weeks since, I would have understood if some one had said we should not have been so scrupulous—we should have recalled the defeated Government and made a treaty. But after the mournful occurrences that have just taken place, no such suggestion could be made. In 1864 I objected to a treaty with JUAREZ; now, in my conscience, as an honest man, I scorn the idea; treaties with such a Government are impossible. [Prolonged excitement; general approval.] What could we do, I ask again. Leave Mexico, withdraw our troops and return to France, without having achieved any result? Was that possible?

M. GLAIS-BIZOIN—Yet the present situation shows that no other results have been attained.

M. ROUHER—True, but we do not accept the *dénouement* of the expedition voluntarily, but with deep sorrow. [Excitement and interruption.]

The President—These continual interruptions do not add to the dignity of the discussion.

M. ROUHER—Yet we had to come to a resolution. We found in the history of Mexico a precedent that might serve as an example. In 1848 the United States also took Mexico. Did they withdraw their army before having accomplished their object? A treaty placed them in possession of several provinces, and in presence of their troops *comitia* were organized and HERRERO was elected President. Marshal FOREY followed this example. He caused a junta to assemble and held deliberations. As M. THIERS said yesterday, the junta was composed of honorable men, the *élite* of Mexican society; its members discussed the issues of the day. The junta believed that the Mexican Empire could be reëstablished, and determined to offer the throne to the Archduke MAXIMILIAN. *Comitia* were convoked; Boards of Registry were installed, and out of eight million inhabitants, five millions voted for the reconstruction of the Empire and the Archduke MAXIMILIAN. [Movements of dissent and assent.] Did France employ influence of any kind or any coercive means to lead to this result? Read the official documents; the instructions signed by Marshal FOREY stated: Respect the expressed will of the Mexican nation. These words were obeyed. Yes, the Mexican nation gave spontaneous utterance to its desire. Are we to be held responsible for subsequent events? When the people seemed to unite in constituting a powerful and regular Government, ought we to have prevented its action and paralyzed it? Ought we to have proclaimed the enterprise an act of folly, and to have erased Mexico from the list of nations, as incapable of receiving a political and financial organization? [No! no!] Then, too, it has been said that the fertility of Mexico was illusory; that its barrenness was proven by all the documents preserved by M. THIERS. It was averred that Mexico was an expanse of barren soil, and that no wise and regularly constituted Government could cause it to produce any remuneration for its labors. I have read all existing documents relative to Mexico, and all set forth the extreme fertility of the soil, which under different latitudes, yields the produce of all climates. All the documents indicate the immense mineral wealth of the country, represented by silver, iron and coal. Are these illusions? I know not when this wealth will be extracted from the soil, but if one day the United States establish in Mexico a regular form of government you will behold, under the influence of the order and the energetic labors of the American people, wealth and prosperity succeeding the barrenness now perpetuated by disorder and anarchy. Toward the end of 1865 Mexican affairs had become more complicated. I cannot and will not recapitulate the events that marked the close of that year. I will not recall the disturbances on the Rio Grande, the attempts made by American filibusters to violate the neutrality laws, the encouragement they gave the malcontents—all of which compelled Marshal BAZAINE to concentrate his troops, so that his army might be compact and prepared for any emergency. At a later date, in the month of January, 1866, other events occurred, that rendered our sojourn in Mexico less advisable. It became necessary to provide for the Mexican army, and for the Austrian and Belgian legions to organize and administration, and to ask of the Corps Legislatif a grant of at least eighty million francs. What was then to be done? Public opinion was feverish, for in our country, where citizens promptly indorse all generous enterprises, men are impatient to attain an end, without always taking into consideration the lapse of time actually required for the execution of a plan. We had remained so long in Mexico, and an apparent result seemed to have been ob-

(*Continued on Eighth Page.*)

FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE.

AFFAIRS IN LONDON.

The Sultan and His Movements—Fuad Pasha—Progress of the Reform Bill—The Question of Education in England and the United States.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Wednesday, July 10, 1867.

I told you, in the postscript to my last letter, that the Sultan was to be housed in Buckingham Palace and received by the Queen, who has postponed her departure from Windsor on that account, and that Earl DUDLEY would "put up" the Viceroy of Egypt at the Dudley House. So far as the Sultan is concerned, the country is, on the whole, satisfied, and the *Court Journal* has a very interesting paragraph describing him, in fact, as a most amiable and respectable monogamist. Perhaps scandal would have been more agreeably tickled by the assurance that, as Paris persists in believing, he travels with 500 fairies for his own use, and 500 Circassian virgins for gracious distribution on his royal path. But the *Court Journal* quietly but firmly puts its foot upon any such idea, and has nipped it in the bud. So the British public must grin and endure the tiresome necessity of having to pay the homage which vice owes to virtue, instead of spreading virtue's peacock tail over vice. To be sure it is something to be able to hope, for those who are not so particular, that the Viceroy is, after all, not such a paragon of Western imitations as the Sultan, his master; but it is small consolation, since, according to the ordinary morality of the British ten-pounder, vice may be taken for granted in your mere subordinate, and is not worth noticing there; whereas in high places it becomes at once matter for attentive study and affectionate curiosity. Nevertheless, the Viceroy is all the more popular for the slight put upon him by the Government. Poor man! He was deluded into going on Sunday to the Zoölogical Gardens. Now, the day was a lovely day and a hot day. The Gardens were crowded with the assembled beauty and fashion of London—say England. It had been rumored that he was coming. But when he came, the scene which followed was beyond description. He was mobbed to ribbons, and a friend of mine (I did not see it,) persists that he was in fact nearly kissed to death. Now, mind, I do not vouch for this at all. What I do know is what is certain. He fled for his life and sank breathless, exhausted, but thankful, in the safe retreat of Dudley House. I shall not chronicle his movements; how he went to Windsor on Monday, and dined with the Prince of Wales on Tuesday. Suffice it to say, that having let him feel how very small we think him, we are doing our best to console him—for which, of course, he is profusely grateful. The Sultan comes on Friday, goes to Windsor on Saturday to lunch with the Queen, to the opera on Monday, visits the Crystal Palace with the Prince of Wales on Tuesday, and time would fail me and space to catalogue all the fetes and festivities which are in store for him.

Meantime it is interesting to note that at a dinner given in Paris to FUAD PASHA by the Ottoman Bank, FUAD PASHA replying to a toast proposed by Mr. BRUCE, the English Commissioner, said, that "The harmony of England and France was not only desirable for Turkey, but for the repose and prosperity of the whole world." Well, certainly, the harmony of England and France is a good thing. I think the harmony of England and America still better. Better still, would be the harmony of America, France and England. Now, what antagonistic interests can we have? The Mexican difficulty is at an end. The secret feeling in this country is already very remarkably apparent, if you will forgive the solecism. Every sensible man and every sensible journal is muttering to himself or itself, under the rose, "For God's sake let the United States step into Mexico, cut out those lawless and blackguardly ruffians, civilize that lovely country, and utilize that incalculable mine of wealth in their own interest and in the interests of humanity at large." I do not say this at random. I offer it as a very deliberate statement to your astutest political critics, and I add with emphasis, "lose no time—go to work—tackle Mexico as an intelligent spider tackles an atrocious blue-bottle fly"—and all Europe will be with you. Europe will be with you from a large variety of motives; first, because every practical sentiment is against those who shot MAXIMILIAN; second, because the lawlessness of Mexico excites no romantic sympathy at all on this side of the Atlantic, and excites a very lively and pestilent hatred in every properly regulated money market; third, because the Monroe Doctrine is practically established and virtually conceded, if you choose to carry it out; fourth, because Europe would be very glad to see you succeed where the Emperor of the French has failed—not from any love for you, or any predilection for the gratification of your vanity, but from an abstract hatred of the Mexicans, and a desire to see them 'tamed.'" And these sentiments (forgive me for saying so) ought to derive all the more weight, coming from a very decided liberal. It is true that the Liberals in this country are timidly feeling their way to an apology in favor of JUAREZ. They say, and say truly, that "we should have shot the Pretender" if we had caught him, and much more, therefore, a MAXIMILIAN. So we would then—and would again. But even the Liberals who in this country are so triumphant as to have made the Tories carry a Reform Bill more liberal than the Liberal Bill, even the Liberals can only speak of MAXIMILIAN's execution apologetically. I cannot say how long their defence will remain apologetic. Say—it is so now. From which I conclude, to further matters, and I add that if you tackle Mexico, Europe will be, if not with you, yet not against you. I doubt if you would have even a paper war, or so much as a diplomatic correspondence, if you were to take Mexico bodily to-morrow. Or rather, not to put too fine a point on it—by all means, take Mexico to-morrow—ten years hence it may be, it might be another matter. And in all this I have been trying to express what is the floating resultant, scarcely expressed, in the general mind since the execution of MAXIMILIAN has been finally accepted as a fact. I may have put it in a bolder form, to make it palpable and to give it a body. But I believe that, as I write, such is the resulting sense of politicians, taking them all in all, in this country.

Our Reform Bill has now passed through Committee, and the bill may therefore be looked upon as passed. I cannot say exactly when it will be read a third time. The report of the Committee is to be brought in at 2 o'clock tomorrow. Lord CRANBOURNE asked that the standing orders should be set aside if necessary, and that the bill should be read the third time on Monday—that is to say, on the 15th—in order to get it into the House of Lords as soon as possible. Mr. DISRAELI said there would be a good deal to do on the report—and no doubt it is possible that some memb ers may try to carry modifications. But the temper of the House and country is unmistakable, and summed up in two words—get on. I cannot imagine that the Lords will delay the bill much over a week. If so, it will become law very shortly. The point for you to observe is, that the bill contains in the gross two great divisions: one relates to the enfranchisement of individuals; the other relates to the rearrangement, redistribution, as we call it, of constituencies. In other words, there is the enfranchisement part of the bill, according to which in the boroughs every householder who pays his own rates will be entitled to vote; and in the counties every man who occupies a house rated at £12 and over (whereas formerly no man who occupied a house under £50 could vote—and I am not here talking of freeholders.) Secondly, there is the redistribution part of the bill, which takes a few members from small boroughs and gives them to large towns and counties. I describe the second part roughly on purpose, because it is admitted to be as ridiculously small, as the first part is large. Strange as it may seem, cautious, snail-footed England has jumped into the gulf of household suffrage at one bound after hesitating for twenty years to put her foot into a cart rut. And side by side with this appalling audacity we have a timid little Redistribution Bill, a sickly seventh months' child, puling in Mr. DISRAELI's arms, which ought in fact to have been the giant of the twins.

I can't say much for my metaphors. But they express what I mean, and I have no time to mend them. Suffice it to say that although the franchise in boroughs is in all probability settled forever—substantially—and the County franchise settled for a long time, nobody supposes for a moment that the present redistribution scheme can possibly last. Mr. GLADSTONE has said very frankly that he cannot accept it. Even a considerable number of Conservatives have signified their dissatisfaction. The *Times* evidently believes that it must be enlarged, and, more significant still, the *Standard* drops the same admission. The question is, when is the change to be made. Already the Liberals are talking of undertaking the campaign next year, not from any excess of zeal, but in order that the whole bill in a final shape may come into operation before the next registration, which will be completed about November twelvemonth, I should think. That is the idea. If so, the Liberals may turn the Tories out next session on the very question of redistribution. We should then have the final touch to the comedy, namely, that the Tories should have settled the Liberal part of the bill, and that the Liberals should have then stepped in to complete what, if any, was strictly the function of the Tories to have handled. But we live and learn. I do not yet myself see very clearly how the different elements will adjust themselves; but you may trust what I have advanced all the more implicitly. The fact is, there is no doubt a party who want to see how the tremendous extension of the franchise will operate before they touch redistribution. That will no doubt be one argument adduced. Then there are those who think that the new constituencies will give them a much larger Redistribution Bill, and they therefore would wait. How largely these two parties together would muster, I cannot say. I know that Mr. DISRAELI himself is not in his heart content with the redistribution. In fact, he has said as much; and I cannot get it out of my head that the articles in the *Times* and *Standard* on that subject of late have really been feelers on his behalf to see whether, by any means, before the bill is finally passed, he may not be offered some means or other of completing the bill by providing a decently satisfactory plan of redistribution—one, in other words, which satisfied the just claims of the North and of the great towns. What makes the feeling in favor of further redistribution so strong is that, whereas its necessity is so palpable as to paralyze the stoutest Tories, there is a large class of Liberals who have always been lukewarm on the subject of the extension of the franchise, but who from the commencement have been enthusiastic on the subject of redistribution. As I say, I cannot see how this feeling will take effect. But you may accept a further extension of the principle of redistribution as a necessity without much trepidation. My own argument is very convincing to myself. Either the new Parliament will be much more Radical or much more Tory. If it is much more Radical it will sweep a large redistribution through quite naturally. If it is much more Tory there will be an agitation on the part of the Liberals, who greatly preponderate, to restore the balance by redistribution, and the agitation will ultimately prove irresistible. But which will it be? With all deference, and after much thought, I cannot help concluding that the new Parliament will be more Radical, for three reasons: 1. Since 1852 the penny Press has saturated the lower orders with liberal and radical ideas. 2. The higher artisans in the boroughs are liberal to the backbone, and they give the tone below them. 3. In the counties the bulk of the county dissenters lies precisely between £50 and £12, and the rural dissenters are the bulwark of rural liberalism. I think you will admit that these are three very powerful anchors to have to one's expectation. If one or other breaks, the flaws in it are not at present discernible to the naked eye.

We have been much interested in this country with the account given by the able correspondent of the London *Times* of the visit of President JOHNSON to New-England and Boston. There is much also to reflect upon in his letters on American education, and Mr. FRASER's report upon it. We liberals in this country think Mr. FRASER's report colored and defective. Of course we can see here more clearly what he is driving at, so far as we are concerned. It may be true that much of American education is defective, and above all, superficial. But the point is that after all you can nearly all read and write and cypher. We want to get up even to that level. Most Americans can read their newspaper and sign their names. Would to heaven that were true of the majority of Englishmen. It is of course true that our highest standard of education beats yours. That is natural enough, and no impartial man would deny it. I do not speak of individual cases. I am here talking of averages. But if the correspondent of the *Times* means that in America the education of the lower classes is not infinitely beyond that of our poorer population, then all I can say is there is no believing, after making every critical allowance, what one reads and hears, and it is no use listening and reading. However, I quite agree that the great pattern and examplar of education for the whole civilized world to study is Germany, and not even America. But I wish he would be a little more explicit and distinct in his description of American education, and specify the classes to which he alludes. I presume he would be the last man to put irrelevant arguments into the mouths of the opponents of education in this country. What we want is, above all things, a good system of thoroughgoing, popular, national and *compulsory* education.

I must close. But let me call your attention to an article in the *Pall Mall Gazette* of the 10th of July, entitled, "The Jupiters and Mercuries of Politics." If you can quote it I will answer for its proving to be of interest to the cultivated class of readers to whom your journal is addressed.

AFFAIRS IN ROME.

The Expected Œcumenical Council—Importance of the Event—Notes Upon Previous Councils—Death of Signor Ferrara—Minor Items.

From Our Own Correspondent.

FLORENCE, Tuesday, July 9, 1867.

The intimation in the Allocution of the Pope of an ecumenical council, possibly before long to be called together, has already awakened a good deal of interest, and set conjecture to work to make out the probable object and results of a step so important. Pius IX. is very enterprising in his hale old age, and seems to be constantly preparing for the world some new surprise. His late, or rather present subject, has succeeded beyond expectation, and he has finally beaten his rival, LOUIS NAPOLEON. By simply lifting his finger, he brought four hundred and fifty Bishops from all parts of the world to Rome. The adventurous Emperor of France certainly could [illegible]. But Pius IX. has done more, and has gone beyond all his predecessors. According to the chronicle, at the first Council of Greece 318 Bishops were got together, and at the second 350. At the first Council of Constantinople 159, at the second 160, and at the third the number was carried up to 289. At the Council of Ephesus there were 200. At the Lateran Council there were 300, at that of Lyons 140, at that of Constance 150, at that of Vienna 300, at that of Florence 141, and finally at that of Trent 276. It is about three hundred years since this last council was held, and now in our time, after the great reunion of Bishops which which we have just witnessed, there is a prospect that another great council will be called together. Not only for the Church, but for society, it will be among the most important events of the age. Should such a council be called, it will give the friends of Rome, if they know how to act like men of sense, an opportunity to extricate the Papacy from some of the difficulties with which it is surrounded. On the contrary, if no spirit of accommodation should be manifested, it would have the effect to multiply embarrassments. It might be decreed that the temporal power of the Pope is no longer necessary to his moral control, and some steps might be taken toward a reconciliation with Italy and with modern society. The world has made much progress since the Council of Trent, and will hardly have patience with a parcel of priests, in whatever color they may be clad, who seek to put obstacles in the way of progress yet to be made. The power of the sovereigns of Catholic States is exercised with much more independence of Papal influence than it was, and it is doubtful whether prelates would be allowed to become members of any such assembly as the one proposed, without its object and scope being previously distinctly defined.

In Roman Catholic countries there is hardly a more important question to be decided than that which is to fix new, or at least, modified present relations, which the Church holds to the State. It is the question which most vexes Italy at this moment. Happily for us of the United States, with our heritage of Protestantism, we are outside of the field in which the struggle is going on.

Another finance minister has breathed his last in the service of the Italian State. Signor FERRARA has gone the way of all flesh; and after half a dozen have been killed off in the course of a year, where shall the country look for another who is willing to risk his political life in such a fatal office? Italy is either very rich or very poor in political economists; and yet the problem which has broken so many brains, seems to be a very simple one, and it amounts to about this: can blood be got out of a turnip? The Italians need money to keep the wheels moving, and while the dry sockets are screeching and screaming for the want of oil, men are wrangling in Parliament about the price to be paid and in what market it is to be bought. It must be said of Signor FERRARA that he did his best, having nearly exhausted his breath reading reports hours long to Parliament, and now only gives opportunity for some new man to work miracles; or at least to try his 'prentice hand. It must be said in praise of Signor FERRARA that he was one of the most sincere, devoted, and earnest of all the men who have filled this office, and consecrated with entire self-abnegation all his ability to the single object of extricating the finances of the State from a great chronic embarrassment. That he did not succeed was owing chiefly to divided counsels among those who, by their obstinate resistance, made wreck of so many precious schemes. An Italian Minister is attacked with a severity hardly exceeded in our country, and Signor FERRARA, with the singleness and honesty of his character, bore abuse with patience, and even grace.

Italian funds have fallen to nearly the war standard, and now hang at a little above fifty. The income for the current year is put down at about $160,000,000 and the cost of carrying on the Government is not far from $200,000,000. So, what is to be done? The floating coffin mounts on the highest wave, and although the ship moves on, she is still followed by spectres menacing storm and wreck.

The project for settling the question of ecclesiastical property has finally got from Committee into Parliament, and is now under discussion. Eighty members of the Chamber have given notice of their intention to have a voice in the debate, and it promises to be a long and noisy one. It is to be hoped that it will not be brought to a close without some action being taken which will remove this most wearisome of all Italian questions of State from the field of controversy.

The Government has given notice that it accepts the discussion of the project of the Commission, and it remains for Parliament to find within itself a majority of members reconciled to the proposed measure of law. Finance and religion, political and ecclesiastical right are so mixed up in the question that it has become a difficult one to adjust.

The violent death of MAXIMILIAN has caused a great sensation in these parts, and is the theme of every journal and of every tongue. Poor JUAREZ is a worse brute than any European, Indian or African that ever lived, and there is no language of abuse strong enough for him. The Italian Royalists and Imperialists forget all the wrongs they have suffered from Austria, of officers and citizens shot, and the Mexican Generals put to death by MAXIMILIAN's order, and pour out all their abhorrence upon those who, following a bad example, have taken the life of the unfortunate Prince. Brought up as these people are, it is hard to beat out of their heads the idea that the life of a man with the title of Prince is worth no more than that of any other man with equal morality and intelligence; or that his acts are to be judged by any other standard than that by which is measured the conduct of every other member of society.

There has been a good deal of fretting and old woman's nervousness, during the past week, among officials, an account of the cholera which is supposed to be devastating Rome. After much talk in Parliament and outside, it was thought best to fumigate passengers coming from the Eternal City and squirt a solution of lime into their trunks. And so the thing has been done; but it is not easy to smoke a thousand men, and most of them priests, on the arrival of every train. After so many candles burnt at Rome, it might be expected that some would come away not only in the odor of sanctity but free from the scent of the hospitals, yet this is hardly believed here. If some maladies should not grow out of these seeds planted in the Pope's hot-bed, then thanks must be given for the intervention of the Madonna, or some influential saint. St. Peter's Church is a great building, but great as it is the air which I breathed there for an hour on the 29th of June, with the breath of sixty thousand others, closely packed, and the heat and smoke of thirty thousand candles, burning for eight hours, was a good deal like that of the black hole of Calcutta, as it has been described. St. Peter's may be aired in the present generation, or during the lifetime of the present Pope; but that it has not proved to be a pest-house is something to be thankful for.

The citizens of Sienna have shown how high a value they put upon art, by giving a dinner in honor of their former townsman, the sculptor DUPRE. The first prize given him at the Paris Exhibition has increased their pride in him as one who has brought new honor to Italy. His "Pietà" is certainly a work of much feeling and religious beauty, and deserves the praise which it has received. After FEDI, perhaps DUPRE is the most eminent of the sculptors of Florence.

ANGELICO.

SOUTH AMERICA.

The Argentine Confederation—American vs. British Commerce on the River Plate—Short-sighted Policy of the United States—Opening of Congress—The Brazilian Emigration Scheme—The Cholera.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

BUENOS AYRES, SOUTH AMERICA, }
Wednesday, June 12, 1867. }

American interests are more concerned to-day, with a petition that is now prepared to be sent forward to Congress at Washington, for the extension of the United States steamship mail line from Rio de Janeiro to this place, than with any other matter. It was a most singular oversight not to ask of Brazil aid for the whole route at first, and the United States could have had a share then in the advantages at a much lower rate than now.

Very few of the advantages sought for by a trade to Rio de Janeiro can be secured without an extension here. Unless such a connection is made by subsidy American interests in this region must fall behind those of all other great nations.

The River Plate does not feel the advantage of that line, and so must remain as it it did not exist. During the ten years past the trade between the United States and the River Plate has been almost stationary. While the trade with England, since a steam line began, has increased 700 per cent. Fifteen years ago the English monthly steamer would cross the ocean with two or three passengers, now there are two English steamers per month, another to Antwerp, one French to Marseilles, and these are generally crowded with passengers and loaded with freight. Sometimes for weeks beforehand the berths are all taken. These steam routes are making the deep rich channels of commerce, but they are not enriching the great sister Republic of the North.

This country is trying to imitate the United States in its forms of government and administration, but it is not a very complete imitation. The effort is not wanting, showing the good will of the country. The mail steamer to Rio de Janeiro from New-York is even now crowded with passengers both ways.

During 1864–5 the balance of trade against the United States was nearly $10,000,000 silver that had to be paid in gold, and during the same time countries that had these steam lines, under subsidy of course, were increasing their already enormous trade, England 46 per cent. over the previous year, and France 54 per cent; United States stationary.

The assembling of the National Congress has been an important event, though it does not excite here the attention it does in the United States. But for the display of grand uniforms, members in full dress, and the gay military and the music, I do not believe it would be as attractive as it is. Even with all these concomitants, in a country where so much depends on pleasing the eye and the ear, the small apartment is not crowded. President MITRE published a note on June 1 to state that a quorum was in the city, and that on Sunday, the usual day here, the 2d of June, the session would be formally opened. It was so. The President, gaily dressed in a military suit, delivered, sitting, a short, unanimated speech, declaring his intention soon to return to the head of the army. He then gave to the Vice-President his message, which was passed to the Clerk, who read it aloud. No sign of applause or of disapprobation followed. This, I hear, is very unusual.

There is no prominent feature in the Message unless it may be that all departments are working harmoniously and perfectly; and it is also remarkable for not asking the attention of Congress to any one great branch of legislation. Guided by the Message, if I were a Congressman, I would move a final adjournment after giving a vote of thanks to the Executive.

It is understood that in a few days the Vice-President, Señor DON MARCOS PAZ, will resign, and, as soon as the Senate elects another President, MITRE will resign the reins of civil power into his hands, and resume, himself, the military at the front.

We begin to feel here the effects of the Brazilian emigration scheme, which is carrying crowds of newly-arrived Irish from New-York and Southern ex-slaveholders to the slave-working Empire of Brazil. There is a Brazilian Emigration Society that desires to obtain for that country a new infusion of foreign blood, and it has provided $150 gold for each immigrant. The Government also aids; and if the New-York rowdy, or the raw Irishman, or the gentleman-at-large will not go as steerage passenger, the Government of Brazil adds $50 more, and so he is furnished a cabin passage by the new steamship mail line from New-York to Rio de Janiero. In this manner those steamships are crowded with passengers every trip outward, and enough are usually able to pay their way back, as to make with other travel a full cabin homeward.

The passenger obtains at New-York what he supposes to be a ticket printed in the Portugese language. But he finds on arriving that he cannot go out of Brazil without refunding his passage money. This is found on the back of his ticket as a condition on which he has come. Is he not sold?

The Southern gentleman thinks that in Brazil he can own slaves, can do as he pleases, go where he likes and retain his old views of the inferiority of the negro. On arriving he finds himself unable to go from place to place without a passport; he can buy slaves for one-fifth part, or less, than the former price South, but the slave cannot do one-hundredth part as much work as an Alabama cotton slave, and he finds officers of Government, at the Custom-house, Judges, and officers in the army, are colored men. It is endurable to see a white man, or nearly white, a slave, but to see black men among chief officers of Government and owners of slaves, this reverses all former theories. And Brazil, that seemed at a distance to be a Paradise, seems on a nearer view to be a Paradise lost.

Disappointed men of all these classes manage in various ways to tear themselves away from their new friends in Brazil, and migrate to this freer land seeking a better home. We hear of steamer loads of these deceived men coming to Brazil every month only to repeat the disappointments of their predecessors.

The cholera prevailed as an epidemic here for forty days in March and April, but disappeared after carrying away about 16,000 persons in the river Plate. Sporadic cases still occur both in city and country. It seems that nature now holds the cholera *in terrorem* over those who commit excesses.

There is already much excitement here over the next Presidential election. It will occur in January, 1868, by choosing electors as in the United States. These will meet in the following September, and on October 12 the new President "lends the oath of office," as they say here. One of the prominent candidates is Dr. RUFINO ELIZALDE, the present Minister of Foreign Affairs, and the other is Dr. ADOLFO ALSINA, the present Governor of Buenos Ayres. They are both able men and of the same dominant party in politics.

There is no exciting subject before Congress now. The two Houses meet on alternate days, occupying the same hall, and if a day is rainy or very cold, there may be no session.

Recently all the railroads of the Province had been making advances in their business. The Southern 75 miles long, received last week $4,000 silver more than for the corresponding week for last year. The Argentine Central Railroad is going rapidly toward Cordoba. There are in operation now 320 miles of railroad in this Republic.

Money is plenty. No wool scarcely is now going toward the United States, as the present tariff is understood to rule out South American wool.

CENTRAL AMERICA.

Interesting Details of the Deposition of Mosquera—Affairs in the Interior.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

BARRANQUILLA, Wednesday, June 11, 1867.

On the evening of the 8th a Commissioner of the new Government reached this place from Bogota. In the absence of the officer commanding the troops on the coast, and of the Governor of the State, the authorities detained the new-comer, pending the reception of orders from higher authorities as to the disposal to be made of him. From this Commissioner, Señor GABRIEL VENGOCHEA, I have received the subjoined interesting intelligence:

On the 29th day of April, MOSQUERA dissolved Congress, and Gen. SANTOS ACOSTA proceeded to lay plans for the seizure and imprisonment of the President. MOSQUERA had great confidence in ACOSTA, for shortly after his rupture with Congress he named the latter Commander-in-Chief of all his forces. ACOSTA deferred the acceptance of the promotion until the 19th or 20th of May, and would not have accepted it at all, had he not feared to excite MOSQUERA's suspicions by a persistent refusal. Meantime, he was gradually enlightening officers of the national troops as to his plans, and thus secured many coadjutors.

The first men to signify their adherence to ACOSTA's cause were the officers of the battalion of Zapadores. Four of MOSQUERA's prisoners—two Congressmen, ZAPATA and SANTA DOMINGO VILA, with SANTIAGO PEREZ, formerly Secretary of Foreign Affairs under MURILLO, and a Señor ALADANA, Governor of the State of Cundinamarca, were then in duress in the barracks of these same *Zapadores*.

At midnight on the 22d the soldiers of this battalion being on duty at the palace, the guard was relieved. The new guard which went on duty was composed of young men from Bogota, and included the four prisoners to whom reference has already been made, these being attired in the full uniform of the corps. At 3 o'clock in the morning the four prisoners, with four or five companions, and under the guidance of an officer well acquainted with the winding of the palace, entered MOSQUERA's bedchamber. The door was ajar, and the conspirators entered the room, struck a light and surrounded the President's bed, and that without awakening him. After a few minutes delay, and with some little difficulty, they aroused MOSQUERA and then informed him that in the name of the Republic he was their prisoner. For some minutes the captive was dumbfounderd. When he recovered partially from his astonishment, he remarked: "Do you know that you are guilty of a great indignity in making the President of the Republic a prisoner?" He then rose and after drawing his watch and noting the hour he donned his clothes. So quietly did the conspirators carry their plans into execution, that neither the prisoner's wife who occupied a room adjoining her husband's, nor any member of his household know ought of the occurrence until two hours later.

At 5 o'clock in the morning, a gun was fired in the Plaza de Bolivar, and ere long the city was *au fait* of the events which had taken place. During the morning MOSQUERA, at his own request, was imprisoned in an old government building. He was carried there in a sedan chair, escorted between two files of soldiers, by a guard of fifty mounted civilians and officers. Crowds of people had gathered in the Plaza through which the prisoner was carried, and hearty shouts of "*Viva Gen. Acosta!*" "*Viva la Constitucion!*" "*Baya la Dictadura!*" proved how well satisfied the people were with the result of the conspiracy. Throughout the day the citizens became uneasy as to the safety of their prisoner, and so urgent were they in their demand that MOSQUERA should be assigned a more secure prison, that the authorities toward evening caused him to be transferred to the upper room of the National Observatory. The *body guard* of the Ex-President is composed of young men of the city. His private Secretary, the Secretary of Foreign Affairs, ROJAS GARRIDO, Secretary of Treasury, ALEJO MORALES, and his son-in-law, Gen. HERRAN, were also imprisoned. His grandson, young HERRAN, wishing to see him, was told he might enter the prison, but would not be allowed to leave it. Young HERRAN visited his grandfather and remained with him.

Now that MOSQUERA is a prisoner, it is well to speak as leniently of his past career as circumstances will allow. When history claims her rights, however, I fear that the good he has done will hardly outweigh the evil. He is said to have been avaricious in the extreme, his miserly habits being caused, it is averred, by the draughts made upon him by a daughter whom he fondly loves, and who, holding the rank of a princess in France, lives in a style befitting her title. His enemies charge, too, that his brain has been weakened by excessive drinking, and that he is, in fact, in his dotage. Be this as it may, the country and Congress rejoice at the success of the bloodless *coup d'état* which has removed MOSQUERA from power and brightened their hopes for the future of the country. The ex-President will be tried either by Congress or by the Supreme Court.

ARRANQUILLA UNDER THE RULE OF THE NEW GOVERNMENT.

BARRANQUILLA, Saturday, June 29.

This town was taken possession of last evening by some four hundred troops from Santa Martha. The soldiers are all in favor of the new Government, and no resistance was offered them. A corps of men will proceed at once up the river in pursuit of two steamers which sailed hence a few days ago, having aboard 150 or 200 partisans of MOSQUERA, who intended to fortify some small towns on the way. They will not succeed in making any hostile movement of importance, all their communication with their Chief, LOPEZ, who is at Carthagena, being cut off.

AFFAIRS IN CARTHAGENA.

The news received by mail from Carthagena gives litte encouragement to the partisans of LOPEZ.

The officers of the *Rayo*, excepting the Captain and three of the engineers, seized the Colombian man-of-war *Colombia*, and tried to get away to sea, but ran aground when outside the harbor of Carthagena. They then boarded a sailing vessel, and some letters say transferred the cannon of the *Colombia* aboard of hre. When last seen their ship was standing out for St. Martha. The officer of the *Rayo*, and commander of this expedition, was Captain of Marines on board the *Rayo*. His name is SMITH, and he is a nephew of "BILLY SMITH," of Virginia. He told me in the course of a conversation which I had with him here, that unless there is a strong party in the State of Cauca in favor of MOSQUERA, the new Government will be established there in a short time. The mass of the people desire peace, and with good reason, for the country is on the verge of bankruptcy. It only needs one or two revolutions more to ruin it entirely.

Col. TOTTEN, of the Panama Railroad, was still in Bogota at latest accounts. It is confidently believed that he will be able to arrange with the new Government in relation to *las reservas* of this road. MOSQUERA was opposed to a measure which Congress was discussing just before he dissolved that body. This same Congress will now hold an extra session at once, and it is understood that Col. TOTTEN remains in Bogota with a view to making a final arrangement with its members before leaving.

Gen. PETER SULLIVAN, the United States Minister to this Government, has been at Barranquilla for nearly two months waiting an opportunity to proceed up the river. The General has made a very favorable impression upon the residents, and there are now no fears of American interests suffering either from neglect or want of ability on the part of the representative.

DON TOMAS.

AFFAIRS IN TEXAS.

Registration—Ice Machines and Beef-Packing—The Military.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

SAN ANTONIO, Texas, Saturday, July 6, 1867.

Registration under the Military Bill has just commenced in this State. In this city all goes on quietly. We have a population of some 10,000, about 100 a day are now being made voters. The sentiment of the city is Union without the colored vote, which will add something to it. There is no doubt that the Radical sentiment is strong with the newly-made voters. The construction given the bill is in accordance with instructions from Gen. SHERIDAN, which is satisfactory to the true Union men of Texas. The hope of the rebels under the opinion of the Attorney-General has been dispelled by the intelligence received by telegraph that Congress met on the 3d. They don't wait to see what it will do.

I am confident there will be a fair and just registration throughout the State. The only exceptions will be in the sparsely settled portions, where a few lawless men control the people rather through fear than in any other way.

While many portions of the South are suffering for food, Texas has enough and to spare, with a prospect of a larger crop of grain than for years. It is quite likely the cotton crop will be less than last year, yet at the present time it is impossible to make any correct estimate. To a Northern man the price of beef here is astonishing; good beeves that will kill from 600 to 800 pounds can be purchased for $10 or $12 a head, and as nearly one-third of all the cattle in the United States are in Texas there is comparatively no end to the quantity.

The late introduction of "ice machines" will create a vast change in the supply of salt beef throughout the world. Texas alone can supply Europe, and at a price far below the present market. Experiments have been numerously made in putting up and saving beef by canning, by infiltration, &c. All have in a measure failed. In some cases the meat has not really spoiled, but it has not proved acceptable food and can not take the place of good "salted beef." A recent shipment of beef has been made to New-Orleans and New-York which has proved a perfect success. It was fully equal to the best Western or Fulton Market beef, and brought the same price. This beef was salted in an atmosphere kept at an even temperature by means of ice made on the premises. Several establishments are engaging in the business with every prospect of pecuniary profit. As the Texas cattle get very fat in the six months beginning in August, no better beef can be packed in the world. The trouble has been that the weather, during these months, was so warm that the meat spoiled before it took the salt. The use of ice has obviated this difficulty.

The United States forces in the State of Texas are getting pretty well scattered. New permanent posts are being established, and old ones repaired. Several detachments are now under orders, and will soon be as permanently located as the army ever is. Brevet Major-Gen. GRIFFIN commands the District of Texas; Gen. REYNOLDS the sub-district of the Rio Grande; Gen. DOUBLEDAY the post of Galveston; Gen. J. S. MASON, San Antonio; Gen. OAKES, Austin; Gen. ED. HATCH, Camp Verde; Gen. J. P. HATCH, Fort Stockton; Gen. MERRITT, Fort Davis; Col. MCCONNELL, Houston; Major LATHROP, post of Indianola. These are some of the most important posts, now permanently garrisoned. The frontier posts, Belknap, Chadborn and Mason, are now being occupied by cavalry, besides there are small garrisons in many of the inland towns; these are not permanent, but only established as a kind of precaution against outbreaks, and for the protection of the large class of citizens whose relations have been so suddenly changed.

It is impossible for an outsider to judge of the necessity of so many small detachments being scattered through the State, but, from the limited knowledge I have obtained, it has been the salvation of the "rural districts." Without troops here, Texas would be in a worse condition than during the war; with them I am confident it will be one of the first reconstructed States. I believe at the ensuing election men will be sent to Congress who can take the oath, and that they will be admitted.

FRONTIER.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

The System of Distributing Rations—Its Effects upon the Negro Population.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

BEAUFORT, S. C., Monday, July 8, 1867.

I wonder if the Government has any idea, or the people at the North begin to comprehend, the damage done to the poor at the South—especially to the negro race—and the amount of money wasted by the vicious system of rationing the needy. One would naturally suppose there must be a limit to the matter, and that four years of freedom to have the full results of labor would make any people fit to live self-sustaining. But, inevitable as the return of the seasons, goes up that terrible cry of starvation and suffering for want of the necessaries of life, and just as regularly the Government is humbugged, and the people who furnish money for food and clothing defrauded, and ten beggars made where one really needy and destitute person is benefited by the helping.

I am speaking of the Sea Islands, with the condition of which I am familiar. This is the sixth season that the negro race here have been practically free, and the sixth season that rations have been delivered to the "poor freedman," who has failed to make crop enough by his free labor to support himself the year round. Of course, when a man is thus fed he will not work. His crop will come short again. He will expect to be fed again. He will have the same plea to enter to obtain rations. He will be heard, and so your man who can, if he will, get an honest living, becomes a begger. The year 1865 was a great year for refugees, the miserable beings, who, set free by SHERMAN's invincible army followed him in his march to the sea; and all remember the famous order of SHERMAN which located them on the Sea islands. That same year rations were reduced to the minimum by the able agent then in charge, whose experience reached back from the very beginning, and who knew every negro on these islands and his true wants. But then was the trial made, which long should be remembered as a most powerful argument against assisting the negro or anybody else, excepting those fit to go to the poor-house. The negroes were rationed by the thousand, to return the cost of food in cotton, to be made by the strength of that food, and by the thousand they failed to pay, or even to make a provision crop. Men who did make good crops, and did pay their debts, did not realize the value of the crops raised, failed to use them sparingly, and were as hopelessly in need the next Spring as ever, and as piteous beggars. I had a full personal experience in this matter, and know the exact truth of every statement I am making. To strengthen the argument there is the reverse side of this picture to be shown. There were plantations where I rigidly refused to ration or recommend for rations. They got what they worked for, and nothing more. If they worked on shares, all the same. If they were refugees just in, all the same; they must take care of their own crops, and then work out for food. They did it. They were credited to a very small extent. They worked faithfully, did well, and grew in every respect. They were not demoralized by the accursed system of rationing. Such a state of facts will thoroughly convince any honest mind that the persons needing really to be helped South, after the first chance to make a crop, are few and far between. They will average scarcely one to a plantation, when kindred are compelled to do their duty to their immediate family relations.

Now go to Beaufort on a ration day and what do you see? To an inexperienced man a most pitiable sight. The street, the halls, the doorways of the agent's office are blocked to a jam by a mixed crowd—persistent, importunate, clamorous. Such tales of want, of starvation, of children to be supported and nothing to clothe or feed them with. You are not used to the operation, and your heart melts, for there is every manifestation of the truth of what they claim, as far as you can see. But if you know thoroughly the whole ground you boil with indignation at the shameless imposition. There they are, young and old, able-bodied and crippled, and you know that nine-tenths of them can legitimately be called on to support themselves. The authorities are entirely at their mercy, for they have no means of knowing who ought to be helped and who ought to be kicked out of doors. The above scene does not occur every ration day, but is what took place when it had been given out that Government had sent down a large amount of corn to be given to the needy. I know of persons all about me who have wives, husbands and children who ought to and can and have supported them, but who draw rations and share them with their family, and these same able members of the family made provisions enough last year to carry all through. And to make the matter all the worse, there is plenty of work to be done that draws wages, and laborers are even sought and carried to and from their place of labor if distant, by boat. I discourage and denounce rations altogether on my place. But my people get their own work done, and seek work off and get it; that is, those who are short for food. Now, it is a solemn fact that nine-tenths of the rationing on the Sea Islands is a shameful imposition on the part of the people, and the whites, to my certain knowledge, are just as mean about it as the blacks, and a terrible demoralization as well, and a shameful waste of public charity. Not another cent of money nor another rag of clothes should be given in a general way to the Sea Island negro. If you have friends among them who call for special cases, and whom you know can use their judgment in bestowing your charity, give, but in no other way. And it is most certainly the imperative duty of Government to cut off rations altogether and forever on these islands, and if it must still care for the negroes here, to establish a poor-farm, and send all the poor and needy to it, and all who call for rations. Then those who needed rations would get them, and none others. I wish to infer nothing derogatory to the authorities having rations in charge here. It is utterly impossible for them to escape imposition on the largest scale, unless they personally investigate every case, and that is out of the question.

H.

THE ARKANSAS LEGISLATURE.

Gen. Smith's Refusal to Allow it to Re-assemble.

From the Arkansas State Gazette.

On the 8th day of July, 1867, (the day fixed by joint resolution of the General Assembly of the State of Arkansas, for the meeting of the two Houses,) the following members of the Senate and House of Representatives, convened in Little Rock, to wit: Hon. JOHN R. FELLOWS, of the Senate, and Hons. JOHN R. EAKIN, R. C. NEWTON, F. J. CAMERON and B. S. MEDLOCK, of the House of Representatives.

Whereupon, previous to entering upon any business, in order to preserve the peace and avoid unnecessary conflict with the military authority of the Government of the United States, the following communication was addressed to Gen. SMITH commanding sub-district of Arkansas:

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., July 8, 1867, }
10 o'clock A. M. }

GENERAL: The General Assembly of this State, at the Winter session, adjourned to reconvene on the 8th of July.

Since the adjournment an order was issued from the Commanding-General of this District forbidding it to reassemble.

Subsequent to this order the Attorney-General of the United States had published an opinion declaring that military officers are not authorized to vacate civil offices, except upon trial and conviction of occupants.

The undersigned members of the General Assembly of Arkansas respectfully desire to know whether the assembling of the Legislature will be prevented by you, as military commander of the State, should its members attempt to convene according to adjournment.

There is much unfinished business materially affecting the interests of citizens, which they deem it their duty to complete. They do not desire any conflict, however, with the military force, nor any breach of the peace; inasmuch as the Legislature is a mere civil body, with no powers of resistance.

Hence we have deemed it advisable, in behalf of the Senate and the House of Representatives, which branches respectively of the General Assembly it is our duty to keep alive by adjournment from day to day, and by sending for absent members until a quorum may be had, to ascertain from you if our pacific efforts to that end would call forth military interference.

If convenient, an answer is requested by 12 o'clock M., the hour fixed for meeting.

Respectfully, JOHN R. FELLOWS, Senator Twenty-second District; JOHN R. EAKIN, Representative Hempstead County; F. J. CAMERON, Representative Dallas County; B. S. MEDLOCK, Representative Saline County; R. C. NEWTON, Representative Pulaski County.

Brevet Brig.-Gen. C. H. SMITH, commanding, &c., Headquarters.

Which communication was shortly returned with the following indorsement:

HEADQUARTERS SUB-DISTRICT OF ARKANSAS, }
LITTLE ROCK, July 8, 1867. }

Respectfully returned. In the absence of other instructions, the order of Brevet Major-General ORD, commanding Fourth Military District, forbidding the reassembling of the Legislature of Arkansas, will certainly be enforced.

By command of Brevet Brig.-Gen. C. H. SMITH.

SAMUEL M. MILLS, First Lieutenant, Adjutant Twenty-eight Infantry, Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

Whereupon the undersigned members of the Senate and House of Representatives of the General Assembly of the State of Arkansas, in behalf of themselves and of each of said Houses, and of the people of Arkansas, their constituents, do most solemnly protest against such military impediment to the discharge of their duties, under the Constitution and laws of the State of Arkansas, and the Constitution of the United States; and do insist that the General Assembly has the right to convene now, or at any time hereafter when said impediment may be removed.

And further, the clerk and Secretary of the House and Senate, are requested to spread upon their respective journals a copy of these proceedings and protest; and that copies of the same be transmitted to the President of the United States, to Congress and to Gen. E. O. C. ORD, commanding the Fourth Military District; and that a copy be furnished His Excellency, ISAAC MURPHY, Governor of the State of Arkansas, with the request that the same be filed in the office of the Secretary of State.

A true and complete copy of proceedings and correspondence.

Attest: E. P. LINZEE,
Assistant Clerk House of Representatives.

The "Usurpation" of 1865 and the "Usurpation" of 1867.

From the Mississippi Daily Clarion.

We had recent occasion to demonstrate that no one could consistently oppose the Congressional scheme of reconstruction on the ground that it is an unconstitutional interference with the rights of the States who approved the policy of Mr. JOHNSON in 1865. It was shown that, whereas Congress in 1867 has declared the present State Governments subordinate to military authority, and authorized the Commanding-General to displace State officials and appoint others subject to the will of the General-in-Chief, President JOHNSON, in 1865, destroyed the then existing Governments, root and branch, incarcerated their Chief Magistrates, and removed every officer in the State from Governor down to constable. Unlike Congress, whose decrees are harsh enough to satisfy the sternest "loyalist," he peremptorily commanded the holding of a convention, (see proclamation of Military Governor,) leaving nothing to the discretion of the people, and would not permit them to vote on the question of the ratification of the Constitution which they framed, notwithstanding it involved the most serious changes in their organic laws, and overturned institutions which had grown hoary with age.

Talk of usurpations! Compared to these measures, the acts of Congress, radical as they are, sink into insignificance. In the case of the latter, some little respect is shown for existing State authorities and for the will of the people. In the case of the former, the State Governments were wiped completely out of existence, and the people were commanded to obey, not to think and to act in any particular on their own judgment. There was no dispute upon the question of "Convention" or "No Convention." None were permitted. "Eleventh hour vaporers" stood mute before the majesty of Gen. OSTERHAUS' bayonets, and if perchance the "still small voice" of conscience asserted its prerogative, it was at once bidden to be down in the never-to-be-forgotten language of the Military Governor to the people! "You have no right to determine these questions." And thus the work was accomplished.

We do not assume that these acts of the President were in conflict with the rights of the people of Mississippi. We do not complain that they were in violation of the Constitution of the United States. If anything of the old Constitution remained in 1861, it was not ours afterward. Our rights had been staked, and won by the conqueror, and by every rule of public law, we were at the disposal of the conqueror. But we do complain that men who willingly gave their sanction to those measures—who applauded them as just and altogether proper—who went so far as to become the agents of power in enforcing them—should now arraign those who, having the privilege of thought, and of free action, which was forbidden in 1865, advocate the acquiescence in the present reconstruction measures as a choice of burdens, in order to restore the State to her former place in the Union, and to remove from her bosom the mountain load of oppression that paralyzes her limbs, and destroys her every effort to restore them to vigorous and healthful action.

Commander Harwood, of the United States Propeller Haze, and the Canadians.

From the Newark Advertiser, July 20.

Several sensational items were recently sent from Canada to the Associated Press relative to an alleged breach of international etiquette on the part of the commander of a United States vessel in Canadian waters, who, it was alleged, refused to make the customary salutes to two English men-of-war. The result of the difficulty, it was intimated, might be the closing of the canals of that country to the vessels from the States. The facts in the case we learn, however, are simply these. The propeller *Haze* was purchased by the Lighthouse Board, and with Commodore HARWOOD, its Secretary, and family on board, was on its way to the upper lakes, there to be stationed for duty in the light-house service.

At Quebec, while the Commodore was on shore attending church, an officer came from the English frigate *Aurora*, and made the Captain of the *Haze* (who was not a naval officer) haul down the pennant, as his Captain was instructed not to allow them to be worn in British waters by a vessel not regularly commissioned. The Commodore, on his return, believing that in this seemingly insignificant matter an important concession was involved, ordered the pennant to be again hoisted, and kept it there, notwithstanding a second request for its removal. His reply was made with all politeness, the Commodore holding that the British Captain's instructions could only apply to vessels of his own nation, and suggesting a reference of the matter to the diplomatic agents of the two Governments. There was no question of salutes at all, nor was anything further heard about the matter. In regard to the *Wolverine*, nothing passed between that vessel and the *Haze* except the most friendly courtesies. There was a delay of a day at Montreal, but no "detention" other than that occasioned by red tape.

There is nothing in all this at all likely to endanger the use of the Canadian canals by our vessels, and the misrepresentation appears to have arisen from an incorrect and ill-tempered article in a Kingston paper. Commodore HARWOOD did nothing inconsistent with his reputation as an officer and a gentleman in thus mildly but firmly maintaining the dignity of the United States Navy in British waters.

Reconstruction in Alabama—Celebration of the Fourth of July.

The citizens of De Kalb County, Alabama, to the number of several hundred, assembled at Lebanon Court-house on the 4th inst. for the purpose of commemorating the national birthday. After adopting a series of resolutions indorsing the Republican Union party, they were addressed by Judge HARALSON on the issues of the hour. The speaker concluded his eloquent appeal as follows:

Let us reconstruct upon the terms offered. It is a peace offering which it is our duty to accept without delay; true, some of us are disfranchised, and some men who never cast a secession vote, men who have always been Union men and are now. These are true patriots, preferring the public good to their own. Then let every honest effort be directed to the reconstruction of the Government. Our duty to ourselves, to our country and to our children, all imperatively demand at our hands prompt and energetic action in restoring our State and the South generally to their constitutional relations with the general Government, thereby securing protection, peace and prosperity to ourselves and our children after us.

THE NEGRO TROOPS ON THE PLAINS.—All accounts agree that the colored troops upon the Plains have set an example of discipline and courage, such as calls for great praise. While scores of the white soldiers have ignominiously deserted their officers in the field, and stolen away with horses and arms, the colored boys remain at their posts, braving hardship, danger and disease with fortitude and confidence. We are informed by those who know, that, while comparisons may be odious to negro-haters, it is nevertheless true that examples are not wanted to prove the superiority of the colored boys as Indian fighters. One instance is related of absolute cowardice exhibited by some white regulars, who were only saved by the dashing intrepidity of some "brunettes" who went to their rescue.

We cannot but congratulate Gen. GRIERSON on the good report which comes from the Plains of his gallant boys; and it is by no means certain that the country will not find it profitable to reduce the number of white regiments, and raise more black cavalrymen.—*Leavenworth Times, July 18.*

ANNA B. PERKINS, of Worcester, Mass., administratrix of the late Capt. W. B. PERKINS, improves the present opportunity to present a little bill of $385,231 against the Russian Government, which, with interest, she asks Congress to deduct from the $7,200,000 to be paid for the territory of Alaska. During the Crimean war the Russians purchased [illegible] quantities of powder and firearms of Capt. PERKINS, and have hitherto refused to foot the bills.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

ACCIDENT TO THE GRANITE STATE.

The Steamer Strikes a Rock near Blackwell's Island and Sinks—No Lives Lost.

The steamer *Granite State*, of the New-York and Hartford line, which left Hartford at 9 o'clock on Tuesday night, when near Blackwell's Island, in the East River, yesterday morning, struck a sunken rock and at once commenced to sink.

It appears that the steamer had been used as an excursion boat on Tuesday last, and consequently she did not leave Hartford at her usual hour, 2 P. M., but was detained until 9 o'clock. At that time she left with eighty-eight passengers—an unusually small number—a light freight and a full complement of deck-hands. All went well until about 8 o'clock yesterday morning, when, just as the steamer was rounding the southern end of Blackwell's Island, going at full speed, she struck a rock and instantly commenced to fill. All the passengers were on deck at the time, and considerable excitement ensued as the shock of the collision had been felt through the vessel. Finding that the steamer would certainly sink, Capt. W. H. CHURCHILL and the Clerk, O. WARNER, Jr., informed those on board that if they would keep quiet and all go on the upper deck the vessel would be run upon the flats, and all the persons on board would be saved. This had the desired effect, and the ladies on board, about thirty in number, became reassured. The ferryboat *Ravenswood* soon afterward came alongside, and as her deck was about even with that of the *Granite State*, nearly all the passengers were quickly transferred. A few who remained were afterward taken off by the Harlem boat, which was on the down trip.

The *Granite State* was then headed for the flats just south of the Long Island Railroad depot, at Hunter's Point, the water meanwhile flowing rapidly into her cabin. Just as she struck the shore the water extinguished the fires in the furnaces.

It was found on examination that she had struck the rock just forward of her starboard wheelhouse, and that although considerable damage had been done, it was of such a nature that it can easily be repaired.

The luggage and freight were all transferred to a tug and brought to this City in a damaged condition. The furniture, bedding, &c. in the lower cabin and ladies' saloon were ruined by water. As many as possible of the movable articles were carried to the upper deck.

During the afternoon the steamer was drawn further up on the flats, so that now her bows are out of water, while her stern is partially submerged. It is believed that she can be put in perfect order again within a few days, and in the meantime there will be no interruption to the business of the line. The *City of Hartford* and *State of New-York* are the regular boats, the *Granite State* having been used only as an extra boat in the busy season.

The vessel is owned by Messrs. GOODSPEED and ELISHA T. SMITH, of Hartford, and is said to be worth $150,000. The loss by this accident will be about $8,000. The vessel is fifteen years old, and with the exception of going ashore at Saybrook last Fall, has been remarkably free from accidents.

The passengers speak in high terms of the presence of mind and coolness of the captain, but the pilot is censurable for running the steamer so near these dangerous rocks in daylight.

OUT-DOOR SPORTS.

Match for the Silver Ball—Unions of Poughkeepsie vs. Lone Stars of Matteawan.

On Tuesday a match game of base ball, for the silver ball, was played at New-Hamburg between the Union of Poughkeepsie, and the Lone Stars of Matteawan. A very large attendance was present. The game was called at 3:15 P. M., the Lone Stars winning the toss.

FIRST INNING.—Unions to the bat. By safe batting they secured four runs. The Lone Stars now took the willow, and retired with but two runs credited on their score.

SECOND INNING.—Unions once more in, but after scoring one run went out in one, two, three order by fly-balls handsomely taken by the pitcher, right field and first base. The Lone Stars went in, and, by heavy batting, aided by loose fielding, made fourteen runs, score standing now 16 to 5 in favor of the Lone Stars.

THIRD INNING—Unions went in to win, but lost two hands in succession, made two runs, and retired. The Lone Stars grasped the bat once more, and increased their score by seven runs.

FOURTH INNING—Unions tried it once more and made six runs. The Lone Stars continued to punish their balls fearfully, scoring in this inning sixteen runs; double figures for the second time.

FIFTH INNING—The Poughkeepsie boys were disposed of in short order, adding only one run to their score, while the Lone Stars continued their victorious course, making eight runs with great ease.

SIXTH INNING—Unions came up "groggy," and soon "went to grass," but not until they had made six runs. The Lone Stars likewise made six, not trying to do much, as they felt they had a "soft thing."

SEVENTH INNING—The Unions made a gallant effort to retrieve their fallen fortunes, but two runs were all they could secure; they seemed to lose all confidence and became thoroughly demoralized, passed balls, missed catches and overthrows being the feature of their fielding all around. The game was too far gone to recover; still they sent the Lone Star to the field with but three runs added to their already overwhelming score.

EIGHTH INNING—One run the Unions secured, and then were forced to retire by the superior play of their opponents. The inning was marked by a splendid fly-catch by GIBSON, of the Unions—a red-hot ball straight from the bat.

NINTH INNING—The Lone Stars made five runs, closing the game and winning the ball by superior and praiseworthy play.

The umpire was fair and careful in his decisions, but was not strict enough in enforcing the sixth rule; hence the large score and long duration of the game. The Lone Stars, in winning this silver ball, become champions of the Hudson River, subject of course to future challenge.

The following is the score:

LONE STAR.	Outs.	Runs.	UNION.	Outs.	Runs.
Macarthy, c.	2	8	Sloss, l. f.	5	1
Patten, 1st b.	3	7	Osborn, p.	3	3
Getchell, r. f.	2	9	Magee, 3d b.	3	3
Robinson, c. f.	4	6	Benton, 1st b.	2	4
Stevenson, 3d b.	2	8	Miller, 2d b.	2	3
Colwell, s. s.	4	7	Fitch, r. f.	4	2
Dunscomb, 2d b.	0	10	Boreum, c. f.	3	3
Williams, l. f.	4	7	Heaton, c.	3	3
Baxter, p.	6	4	Gibson, s. s.	2	4

INNINGS.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.
Lone Star	2	14	7	16	9	6	3	5	5—66
Union	4	1	2	6	1	6	2	1	3—26

Umpire—A. FOSTER, of Actives, of Wappinger's Falls. Scorers—VAN KEUREN and SHENCK.

Cricket Match Postponed.

The cricket match between the Germantown Club of Philadelphia and the St. George's Club of this City, which was arranged to take place at Hoboken on Friday and Saturday, the 26th and 27th insts., has been postponed at the request of the Germantown Club.

Boat Race.

Agreeably to a challenge from the Atlantic Boat Club of Hoboken to the Columbia Club of New-York, a race will take place between two six-oared long boats of the respective Clubs on Saturday next, at 4 P. M., off the Elysian Fields.

Corporation Advertising—Letter from Comptroller Connolly.

The following letter addressed by the Comptroller to the Common Council, shows how the law relating to Corporation advertising is abused:

CITY OF NEW-YORK DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE,
COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, July 22, 1867.

To the Honorable the Board of Aldermen:

GENTLEMEN: I deem it an imperative duty to call the attention of the Common Council to the provisions of the act of the Legislature of this year, commonly called the City Tax Levy, in relation to the publication of the proceedings of the respective Boards in the several newspapers to be designated by the Comptroller, "wherein the proceedings of the Common Council or either branch thereof, and the notices of its committees shall be published." The appropriation for such publication is $50,000 for the year 1867, and the Legislature has restricted the expenditures for advertising to that amount. This appropriation is small, in comparison with the amount that has been expended during past years under authority of Legislative enactments and judgments. And on account of the limited appropriation, and the prohibition on the municipal authorities to exceed this amount, and the Courts to permit judgments to be obtained in excess to the appropriation, the proprietors of certain newspapers which are generally reputed to have the largest circulation, have declined the Corporation advertising. I am, however, of the opinion that the amount appropriated by the Legislature would be amply sufficient to pay for the publication in the Corporation papers of all the matter required by the seventh, eleventh and thirty-seventh sections of the charter, if the provisions in relation to advertising be construed by the Common Council in accordance with what I believe was the intent of the Legislature. I have observed that some of the Corporation papers frequently publish in a single issue an amount of matter covering from ten to thirty columns, for which bills are duly rendered to this Department at their usual advertising rates. In examining the bills, I regret to perceive that a large amount of the matter published as proceedings of the Common Council, and involving an immense expenditure, is made up of needless reiteration of proposed ordinances and resolutions, which are in no manner required for the enlightenment of the public as to the actual proceedings of the Common Council. Certainly the provisions of the charter do not require that every ordinance and resolution, when proposed in either board, shall be published upon its introduction; again, when it is reported from the committee to whom it was referred; again when it is called up for action or laid over, again, when it comes up for final action in the board where it was introduced, and again be subjected to the same or more publications during its progress through the other Board. Nor does the charter require that when the members of the Common Council shall be formally invited to attend a celebration, ball or review, that such invitations shall be published in *extenso* in the Corporation papers as a portion of the "proceedings" of such Board. I would most respectfully intimate to the Honorable Common Council that the publication of their proceedings in extenso in any newspaper is entirely unnecessary, and that a condensed report of the proceedings, embracing, in the shortest space possible, the matters especially referred to in the seventh, eleventh and thirty-seventh sections of the charter will fully meet the requirements of the law of 1867. It is absolutely necessary that there shall be some action taken by your Honorable Body in a proper abridgement of the published proceedings of the Common Council. For, if the present extravagant and unrestricted system of advertising be continued the appropriation will soon be exhausted. And I shall regard it as a duty imposed on me, as the financial officer of the City, to comply strictly with the provision in the Tax Levy which prohibits the payment of any money for advertising in excess of the appropriation made by the Legislature, and to request the Corporation Counsel to contest any action which may be brought against the City, when the appropriation shall have been exhausted. At the rate the Common Council advertising has been done, for the last few years, the appropriation for this year will be completely absorbed within the next four weeks, at least, if the outstanding bills do not already exceed the balance unexpended at the commencement of the present month of July. I would, therefore, respectfully request the respective Boards of the Common Council to give their clerks such instructions as will greatly reduce the amount of matter published in the Corporation papers, which I am confident can be done by a careful condensation of the proceedings of each Board before sending them to the newspapers for publication. I communicated to your honorable body, at a previous meeting, a copy of the instructions as to advertising the proceedings of the Common Council, which I sent to each of the Corporation papers. I shall regard it as my duty to hold the proprietors of the Corporation papers to strict compliance with these instructions, and, moreover, to resist the obtaining of judgments, if the appropriation in the tax levy under the head of advertising shall become exhausted. I regard this subject as one of great importance, and trust that it will command the immediate attention of the Common Council. Respectfully submitted,

RICHARD B. CONNOLLY,
Comptroller.

Commissioners of Emigration.

The Commissioners of Emigration held their regular semi-monthly meeting, at No. 146 Broadway, yesterday. GULIAN VERPLANCK occupied the chair, and present Messrs. WINSTON, LUTTRELL, KAPP and O'GORMAN. A communication from the Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction was read, asking for the daily inspection at Castle Garden of the affidavits of paupers, vagrants and petty criminals, alleged emigrants within seven years. These affidavits are now examined monthly. The matter was debated for some time, ending in the appointment of Messrs. KAPP and O'GORMAN as a Committee to meet the members of the other Board, and perfect an arrangement of the matter acceptable to both Boards.

The cemetery nuisance on Ward's Island, so long complained of by the Commissioners of Emigration, was also talked over, and the matter of some arrangement touching it given in charge of the same Committee. Some other matters, routine in character, having been disposed of, the Board adjourned.

ARRIVALS TO DATE.

Number of emigrants arrived to July 17, 1867	138,380
Number of emigrants arrived since to July 24, 1867	5,956
Total	144,336
To same date in 1866	143,890

CASH STATEMENT.

Balance in bank July 1, 1867		$24,072 95
Aggregate receipts to July 17, 1867	$294,106 91	
Received since to July 24, 1867, for commutation of passengers	13,932 00	—$308,038 91
Total		$332,111 86
Disbursements as per previous accounts to July 17, 1867		227,680 52
Balance		$104,431 34

Fire Commissioners.

At a meeting of this Board yesterday, a communication was received from Mr. J. G. McADAM, suggesting the laying down of iron pipes underground for the hose to pass through, in order to obviate the present obstruction occasioned by hose across the streets at fires.

The Board considered the suggestion as impracticable, and placed the communication on file.

The following was received:

NEW-YORK, Friday, July 18, 1867.

ALEX. SHALER, ESQ.—DEAR SIR:—Inclosed please find check of $250, which please appropriate to the interests of your Department. We congratulate you on the good condition of your command. Respectfully,

JOHN STEPHENSON & CO.

The following resolution was then adopted by the Board:

Resolved, That the said sum of $250 be applied to the procuring of a medal to be known as the Stephenson Medal, a copy of which shall be conferred on a meritorious member of this Department as often as the income will justify.

The following resolution offered by Gen. SHALER was adopted:

Resolved, That the Committee on Telegraph be instructed to examine existing orders relating to the ringing of alarm bells, with a view of reducing the time which said bells are rung, and if, in their judgment, such reduction of time is advisable, or the number of bells ringing for an alarm can be reduced, that the Committee report at the next meeting a resolution providing for such changes.

The following resolution was offered by Mr. ABBE and adopted:

Whereas, The telegraphic fire alarm station in the basement of the City Hall has, by the discontinuance of the "look-out" station in the cupola, rendered the longer retention of the station a useless expense to the Department, and as there are two other stations within a few yards of the City Hall, connecting with the central station, therefore,

Resolved, That from and after this date the telegraph alarm and bell station at the City Hall be discontinued, and the operators thereat be and they are hereby relieved from duty and further service of the Department. The Superintendent of the telegraph is hereby instructed to take possession of the instrument and property of the Department, and hold the same subject to the order of the Board.

The Board then adjourned.

Police Trials.

In consequence of the death of Police Commissioner JOHN G. BERGEN, the regular meetings of the Board to give hearing to complaints preferred by citizens against Police officers have been postponed till the 7th of August next. The entrance to the apartment at the General Headquarters, formerly occupied by the deceased, is draped in mourning, as is also the chair in which he was accustomed to sit during the progress of the trials before the Board.

POLICE COURTS.

THE TOMBS—DOWLING, JUSTICE.

A REMARKABLE CASE.

On the 11th inst., an unknown man entered the jewelry-store of EDWIN P. BENEDICT, No. 171 Broadway, and carried off a case containing thirty gold, amethyst and topaz rings, valued at $700. The thief escaped, and the detectives did not succeed in tracing either him or the property. A few days ago Mr. CHARLES H. LAKE, a real estate broker at No. 171 Broadway, stepped into Mr. BENEDICT's store and inquired the value of a gold amethyst ring, which he said he had purchased. The jeweler at once identified the ring as one of the thirty stolen from him on the 11th inst., and inquired where Mr. LAKE had obtained it. LAKE stated that he had loaned $15 on it to Miss BELLA ARMSTRONG, living at the St. Clair House, No. 156 Prince-street. Miss BELLA was next visited, and she explained that she had received the ring about two weeks ago from WM. H. HAWLEY, her reputed husband, he having purchased it. She, in turn, borrowed money thereon from Mr. LAKE. Officers HEY and CONNOLLY, of the Twenty-seventh Precinct, then appeared upon the scene and arrested HAWLEY on Tuesday, and he was arraigned before the magistrate yesterday morning, when the above facts were stated in evidence for the prosecution. HAWLEY is 22 years of age, an inspector for the Croton Board, and resides with his mother at No. 173 Fourth-street. He professed his ability to prove innocent possession of the stolen ring. On the part of the defence one CHARLES WILLIAMS was placed upon the stand, who testified that he had frequently seen the ring, alleged to have been stolen, in the hands of a man named JOURDAN, alias "Kibb," who offered the same for sale. Witness saw the ring on the 8th or 9th of July. Despite this evidence, the magistrate said he felt compelled to hold the accused for trial at the Court of General Sessions, permitting him to furnish bail in the sum of $1,000. Mr. HAWLEY has hitherto borne an unblemished reputation, and his friends are confident that the charge will prove unfounded.

LARCENY ON SHIPBOARD.

Officer CODET, of the First Precinct, arrested GUSTAVE NOLAN yesterday, on a charge of having stolen $200 worth of tobacco from on board a ship lying at an East River pier. The tobacco belongs to B. D. METCALF, and was sold to a man named COLE, who purchased it in the regular course of business, and who surrendered the same promptly. The prisoner was committed for trial in default of bail. He is a native of France and 26 years of age.

THE WHISKY LARCENIES AGAIN.

CHARLES FERRY, who was fully committed for trial, without bail, on a charge of having stolen a large quantity of whisky, by means of personating a revenue detective, in company with two confederates, was yesterday taken before Justice LEONARD, of the Supreme Court, on a writ of *habeas corpus*, when a motion for his discharge was made on the ground that the commitment papers were not full enough. The motion was denied and the prisoner remanded to the custody of the Warden of the City Prison—the Judge suggesting, in an indorsement on the writ that the magistrate take additional evidence relative to the identity of said FERRY. When the case came up before Justice DOWLING he decided that the case was closed, the prisoner having been committed to await the action of the Grand Jury, and as the papers had been taken away, the case could not be reopened under a writ of *habeas corpus*. So the prisoner was again remanded for trial.

JEFFERSON MARKET—DODGE, JUSTICE.

JUVENILE THIEVES.

Upon the complaint of FREDERICK WORTENDYKE, No. 549 Hudson-street, two small and very shabby boys, named ALBERT LUCHS and LEWIS LEVY, were arraigned, charged with the theft from his money drawer of greenbacks to the amount of $45. The boys were detected through their own clumsiness and confessions, as is common with thieves of their class. They were both committed for trial at the Court of General Sessions.

ATTEMPTED BURGLARY.

On Tuesday afternoon, between 2 and 3 o'clock, Officer McCONNELL, of the Twentieth Precinct, while on post in West Thirty-sixth-street, saw two men named WILLIAM THOMPSON and OWEN COYLE acting in a suspicious manner, and finally he noticed them enter the dwelling of WILLIAM H. CRAFT, No. 306 West Thirty-sixth-street. The officer called a boy and told him to ring the door bell, which the lad had no sooner done than the two men rushed out of the house and took to flight. They were pursued, however, by an officer, and, after a short chase and the assistance of a citizen, they were both arrested and taken to the station, where a skeleton key and a jimmy were found upon THOMPSON. They both denied they had entered the house for the purpose of stealing, saying they had gone there to see a man, but having entered the house by means of false keys, they were committed to answer the charge of burglary at the Court of General Sessions.

A PRECOCIOUS COUPLE.

Early in the day a very young, quite pert, and rather good-looking girl was brought up to the railing charged with soliciting men upon the street for the purpose of prostitution, but a Mrs. EVA HARTUNG also appeared, and this charge disappeared in the greater one made by the lady of bigamy. After the case had been developed it appeared that the girl, whose maiden name is MARIETTA KEHOE, was married on the 11th of October, 1863, in the City of Newark, N. J., to one WM. H. BENNETT, who soon afterward went to the front as a soldier, and from whom she has not heard for three years. Having been born in the year 1850, she was 13 years of age at the time of her marriage, and was thus left a very young grass widow. How she lived or where she lived for the succeeding years does not appear, but on the 16th of the present month she appeared before Rev. FREDERICK GILL, Rector of St. Ambrose Church, in this City, desiring to be united in matrimony with the youth who was with her, one HENRY HARTUNG, aged 17 years. The minister at first objected on account of their apparently very tender years, but his scruples were finally overcome, and the ceremony was performed. The relatives of HARTUNG, who is the most boying looking husband imaginable, were greatly incensed at his marriage, and slipping into the girl's previous history, discovered the Newark marriage, and through Sergeant FERRIS, of the Fifteenth Precinct, had her arrested on the charge of bigamy. The young girl with old experiences was nonchalantly good humored before the Court, declaring that she was going to have that boy (her husband) in spite of all his mother or the Police could do. The girl was committed for an examination, and the boy was sent to the House of Detention for witnesses.

FIRE IN SULLIVAN-STREET.—At 4:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon a fire broke out in the attic of the two-story brick, rear, double building, No. 140 Sullivan-street, when the shingle roof was burned off and caused a damage of $500 to the building; insured for $1,000 and owned by Mrs. BOGART. J. SIMS and J. TREWIN occupy the first floors, and the second floors are occupied by GEO. WEST and HENRY HUBBARD, who sustain a collective loss of $500; partially insured.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Leonard, P. J.

Nos.		Nos.	
34	Chicago and Great Western R. R. Co. vs. McHenry.	62	Dana vs. Strasburger et al.
36	Moore vs. Haskell.	70	Wicks et al vs. Redlich.
37	Walter vs. Boardman.	77	Merchants' Nat. Bank vs. Leland.
39	In re Extension of New-York-av., Edgewater, Staten Island.	86	Murphy vs. Murphy.
41	Cook vs. State National Bank, Boston.	94	Savage et al. vs. Sherman et al.
51	Northern R. R. Co. vs. O. & L. C. R. R. Co.	105	Gaynor vs. Gaynor.
53	Massura et al. vs. Stillman et al.	107	In re. Sterling vs. The People's Clothes Wringer Co.
54	Schwartz vs. Sonirmer.	127	Blocks vs. Kassel.
			The call commences at No.
		130	Bell vs. Whitmore.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Adjourned to Tuesday, July 30, at 11 A. M.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—SOUTHERN DISTRICT.

Before Judge Blatchford.

The commission of the Judge of this District having expired at the adjournment of the Senate, all processes returnable yesterday were directed to lie over till to-day.

The new commission of the Judge having been received, Judge BLATCHFORD was duly sworn in yesterday morning as Judge of the District Court for the Southern District of New-York. The Court was opened at 11 o'clock, return of processes made and a number of condemnations ordered of property seized under the Internal Revenue laws.

IN BANKRUPTCY.

In the matter of the petition of Henry J. Cipperly and others, creditors, vs. James M. Palmer, debtor.—In this case a motion was made by the debtor to dismiss the proceedings for want of jurisdiction, upon his affidavit stating that proceedings had been taken against him, in the Northern District of New-York, by creditors; that he is a resident in that District, and that he has been a resident there for many years. The Judge granted the motion, and all proceedings here were dismissed.

A NOLLE PROSEQUI IN KOHNSTAMM'S CASES.

Samuel G. Courtney, United States District-Attorney, informed the Court that, in pursuance of instructions from the Attorney-General of the United States, he would enter a *nolle prosequi* in each of forty-seven cases of The United States *vs.* Solomon Kohnstamm.

By direction of the Court this was immediately done.

THE WAR BETWEEN THE TUGBOAT OWNERS AND THE HELL GATE PILOTS.

In re Louis Bloodgood.—There has been a quarrel for a number of years between the owners of tugboats that bring vessels through Hell Gate and the Hell Gate pilots, in relation to the State act requiring vessels over about fifty tons burden to be piloted through Hell Gate.

The steam tug owners contend that the act is unnecessary, the tugs being fully competent to bring vessels safely through without the aid of a pilot; that they (the tug owners) have to pay the pilots out of the amount they (the tug owners) receive for bringing a vessel through; that the act was passed for the benefit of the pilots and their friends, and is not only unnecessary, but is unconstitutional—interfering with and injuring the business of the tug boat owners, notwithstanding the fact that they (the tug boat owners) are licensed by the United States Government and given the exclusive right to bring vessels through; that while numerous accidents have happened to vessels under charge of pilots, few or none have happened to vessels under the sole charge of tugs; that, in short, the act, which was passed in 1847, with its supplement and amendment, is unnecessary and unconstitutional, not being required by the public and interfering with the right of the United States Government to exclusively legislate for and control the commerce in question.

Messrs. Louis Bloodgood and Henry Sperry, tugboat owners, having brought vessels through Hell-Gate without employing pilots, were arrested and proceedings taken against them in Queens County for their violation of the law. Sperry is now in jail in Queens County, having refused to give bail by advice of counsel. Bloodgood is in custody of a Constable of Queens County and was in Court.

The matter now comes up in the shape of an application for writs of *habeas corpus* and *certiorari*, to have Bloodgood produced in Court, and the proceedings in his case reviewed, his counsel, Judge Dean, contending that the question as to the right of the State to enact this statute and carry it into effect was covered by the act of Congress of 1866.

The writs were granted, returnable this morning at 11 o'clock, Judge Dean assuring the Court that he would notify counsel for the Port Wardens to be in attendance and show cause why the prisoner was detained in custody.

DECISIONS.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM—~~JULY 24.~~

By Judge Brady.

Mulligan *vs.* Kelly; motion granted and order settled. McClellan *vs.* Hope; order settled.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—JULY 24.

By Judge Clerke.

Benjamin Jones et al. *vs.* Wm. Whitney et al.; motion granted, $10 costs to abide the event, &c. Austin Bronson *vs.* Hannah Bronson; motion denied, with $10 costs.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Jones.

William Fullerton *vs.* Willis Gaylor; motion granted. Amos B. Stratton *vs.* Abraham C. Neifus et al; motion granted on payment of costs by defendant. John Mauch *vs.* Catharine Mauch; report of referee confirmed and judgment of divorce granted. *In re* the application of James L'Hommedieu, an imprisoned debtor; motion denied with costs, with liberty to renew. Annie Jones *vs.* John Brannagan; motion granted. Joseph Bagley *vs.* James Carson et al.; motion granted. In re. Margaret Carr to be discharged from custody. Prisoner discharged; no cause being shown for her detention. Amalia Schernyaver *vs.* Joseph Schernyaver; motion granted and reference ordered. Abm. J. Mabbett *vs.* George Delana; sureties discharged, with $10 costs; defendant to file a new undertaking, with sureties to justify on July 26, 1867. Mary E. Mush *vs.* George Mush; plaintiff to have leave to file further affidavits and serve copies on defendant's attorney before July 25, 1867. Eleanor F. Bishop *vs.* Nathaniel C. Bishop; motion directing special issues to be framed and settled on two day's notice granted.

By Judge Barbour.

Wm. B. Duncan *vs.* Jacob Berlin et al.; findings of fact and conclusions of law settled.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—JULY 24, 1867.

$7,000 U. S. 6s, '81, R.	110¾	200 West. U. Tel.	48¼
3,000 U. S. 6s, 5-20s, R. '62	109	400 do	48⅜
15,000 U. S. 6s, 5-20s, R. '62	109¾	410 do ...2d call	48⅜
10,000 U. S. 6s, 5-20s, '64 C.	109¾	180 Quick. Min.	34¾
8,000 U. S. 6s, 5-20s, C. '62	111⅜	100 do ...2d call	34½
3,000 do	111⅜	100 do	34⅝
75,000 U. S. 6s, 5-20s, C. '65	109¾	200 Mar. Min. Co.	10
25,000 U. S. 6s, 5-20s, C. '67, N. Issue	108⅜	200 At. Mail	113¾
30,000 U. S. 5s, 10-40s C.	102¼	225 Pacific Mail	148
500 Tr. Notes, 7 3-10s, 1st Series	108	100 do	147¾
10,000 do ...2d Ser	107⅝	300 do ...2d call	148⅛
50,000 do. Third Ser.	107⅛	1100 N. Y. Central	110
8,000 N. Y. St. Bounty Loan...Reg.	105½	400 do	109⅞
3,000 N. Y. St. 5s, '74	92	200 do	109¾
2,000 Tenn. 6s ...x-c	69	200 Erie R	73⅞
1,000 Virginia 6s, new	51	1200 do	73¾
7,000 Ga. St. 7s	84½	200 do	73⅝
		100 Erie R. Pf.	77⅛
		300 Hud. Riv. R.	119⅜
		200 Reading R.	106⅞
		800 do	106
		50 do	107
		250 Mich. Cen.	110¾
7,000 do	85	100 do ...b10	111
12,000 N. Car. 6s ...New	52½	300 M. So. & N. I.	82⅞
10,000 Missouri 6s	104	200 do ...2d call	82⅞
1,000 O. & M. Cer.	27	100 Ill. Central R.	119
5,000 do	27¾	100 Clev. & Pitts	92½
2,000 N. Y. Cen. 6s, '83	95½	300 do	92¾
5,000 do	95½	800 Chi. & N. W.	47
1,000 C., Bur. & Q. 8s	117	100 do	47⅛
2,000 Mich. C. 8s, N. Bs	112½	9 Chic. & N. W. Pf.	72¾
5,000 G. W. R. 2d M.	74	400 do	72⅝
5,000 C., R. I. & P. 7s	99½	100 do ...2d call	72⅝
2,000 do	99¾	300 Clev. & Tol.	122
6,000 do	99	300 do	122⅛
14,000 C. & N. W. S. Bs.	95	400 Chi. & R. I.	102⅝
40 Bk. of Com.	111½	100 do	102
35 Cen. Nat. Bank	105	250 Mil. & St. P. R.	50¾
20 Ninth Nat. Bank	107	100 do	50½
100 Adams Ex. Co.	73	100 do	50¼
200 do	73¾	200 do	51
200 Wells & F. Ex.	67¼	300 do	51
600 do	67⅛	5050 Mil. & St. P. Pf.	66
100 do ...b30	67⅝	800 do	66⅜
250 do	67⅝	200 do	66½
20 Amer. Ex.	71½	200 do	66¾
6 do	71½	200 Tol., W. & W.	52
4 do	72	100 do	51½
40 Ocean Bank	104	100 do	51¾
10 Mer. U. Ex. 30 ₩ cent. paid	16	100 do ...2d call	51½
15 U. S. Ex.	74	42 O P. Ft. W. & C.	105
100 Wells, Fargo & Co. E	68	18 do	104
100 Bruns. Land	5½	100 do	104¼
800 Canton Co.	49½	6 do	104½
500 do ...2d call	49½	150 Alt. & T. H.	58
40 Del. & Hud. C. Co.	152	80 Alt. & T. H. Pr.	84
100 Cum. Coal Pr.	35½	30 Chic. & Alt. Pr.	117
300 Wilkesbarre Coal	30½	20 Mar. & C. 1st Pr.	22
2,000 Tenn. 6s, ex-c	69½	200 Pitts. F. W. & C. R.	105⅛
2,000 Mil. & St. P. 1st M	85	200 do	105⅛
100 U. S. Ex. Co.	74½	100 do	105¼
200 do	74¾	200 do	106
50 Mer. U. Ex. 25 ₩ cent. paid	11	100 do ...s30	106
		300 do	106⅛
100 Pacific Mail	148½	100 do	106½
200 M. S. & N. I. ...b30	82	200 do	107
20 Erie Railroad	73⅝	100 do	107
300 do	73⅞	200 do ...s60	107⅛
300 do	73¾	300 do	108
400 Reading R.	107	100 do	108½
1000 do	107⅛	100 do	108⅜
400 do	107⅛	200 do	108
200 Tol., W. & W.	52	300 do	108⅛
100 Tol., W. & W Pr.	71	200 do	108⅜

SECOND BOARD.

$21,000 U. S. 6s, '81, C.	110⅞	800 N. Y. Cen.	110¼
5,000 U. S. 5-20s, C. '65 new iss.	108⅛	400 do	110⅛
		100 do	110½
15,000 U. S. 5s, 10-40s, C.	102½	1500 Erie R.	74¼
400 Tr. Notes, 7 3-10s, First Ser.	108	100 do	74⅛
2,000 do 2d Ser.	107⅝	5500 Reading R.	107⅛
1,000 do ...3d Ser.	107½	100 Mich. Cen.	110½
5,000 Tenn. 6s ...new	66⅝	100 do	110¾
3,000 Tenn. St. 6s, x-c	69¾	400 M. S. & N. I. R.	83⅜
150,000 Missouri 6s	105	400 Ill. Cen.	119
20,000 O. & M. C.	27	200 Clev. & Pitts	92½
40 Bank of N. Amer.	106¾	400 do	92¾
15 Adams Ex.	73	300 Chi. & N. W.	47½
300 Wells Fargo Ex.	70	550 Chic. & N. W. Prf.	72½
100 do	69¾	200 Clev. & Tol. R.	122⅝
100 do	69½	100 Chic. & R. I.	102⅝
200 do	69½	100 do	102½
20 Mer. U. Ex. 30 ₩ cent. paid	16½	50 Mil. & St. P.	50¾
400 Cum. Coal Pr.	35½	610 do	51
100 do	36	200 do	51½
430 West. U. Tel	49	100 do	51¼
200 do	48⅞	600 M. & St. P. Pf.	66⅝
100 At. Mail	113	100 do	66½
300 Butler Coal	19½	100 Tol., W. & W.	52½
300 do	19	200 P., F. W. & C.	106⅛
25 Pac. Mail SS. Co.	148	100 do	106⅛
100 do	148½	100 do ...s30	106⅛
30 Mor. & Essex R.	70	100 Alt. & T. H.	53½

OPEN BOARD—10 A. M.

$40,000 Ohio & M. C.	27	50 Adams Ex. Co.	72½
40 Amer. Ex.	71	100 do ...c	72⅝
100 Quicksilver	34½	600 M. & St. P.	50
100 Mar Min Co.	10	400 Mil. & St. P. Pf.	65½
100 do ...b15	11	50 do	65¾
100 Pac. M. S. Co ...b30	148½	300 M. S. & N. I.	82⅝
200 West. U. Tel.	48¾	1800 do	82¾
300 N. Y. Cen.	110	100 do ...c	82⅝
100 do ...b10	110¼	900 do ...s15	82⅝
500 do	110⅛	400 do ...b3	82¾
100 do ...s15	110	600 Cleve. & Pitts	92½
300 do ...b3	110⅛	300 do	92⅝
3600 Erie R.	73⅝	200 Clev. & Tol. R.	121⅝
200 do ...s3	73¾	1200 Chic., R. I. & P.	102¼
400 do ...b10	73⅞	300 do ...b3	102½
300 do ...b5	73⅞	300 do	102⅜
100 Hud. Riv. R.	119⅛	100 do ...b10	102½
400 Reading R.	107	1500 Chi. & N. W.	47⅛
200 do	106⅞	300 Chic. & N. W. Pf.	72¾
500 do ...b10	107	200 do	72¾
200 Tol., W. & W.	52½	200 do ...b10	72⅝
800 do	51¾	1300 do	72½
200 do	51⅞	100 do ...s3	72½
300 do	51⅞	800 P., Ft. W. & C.	104½
100 do	51⅞	500 do	104⅝
100 do ...b60	51⅞	100 do ...b15	105
300 do	51⅝	100 do ...c	104⅞

OPEN BOARD—1 P. M.

100 Canton Co.	49⅜	100 Mil. & St. Paul	51
200 do	49½	100 do	50½
200 do	49⅝	900 do	50⅜
100 Wells Fargo Ex.	68	100 Mil. & St. P. Pr.	66
100 do	68¼	600 do	66⅛
100 do	68½	200 do	66¼
100 do	68⅝	600 do	66⅜
200 do	68⅞	2100 M. S. & N. I.	83
500 Quick. Min. Co.	35	200 do	82¾
200 do ...c	34⅞	400 do	83
100 Mar. Min. Pf.	22½	200 do	83⅛
800 Pac. Mail SS. Co.	148⅞	300 do ...b30	83⅜
300 do	148⅝	300 do	83¼
300 do ...b10	148⅜	100 Ill. Cen. ...b30	119
300 do	148⅝	200 Cleve. & Pitts	92⅞
13 Adams Ex. Co.	72⅜	200 Cleve. & Tol	122⅛
500 West. U. Tel.	48⅜	200 Chi., R. I. & P.	102⅜
200 do	48⅞	800 do	102½
100 do	49	400 Chic. & N. W.	47⅝
400 N. Y. Cen. R.	110	100 do	47⅜
1300 Erie R.	73⅞	600 do	47
100 do ...b10	73⅞	800 do	46⅞
100 do ...c	73¾	400 Chi. & N. W. Pr.	72⅞
300 Hudson R.	119⅜	1800 do	72¾
800 Reading R.	107⅛	200 do	72⅝
400 do ...c	107⅛	200 do ...b3	72⅝
500 do ...b10	107⅛	300 do	72⅞
600 do	107⅛	400 P., F. W. & C.	106⅛
100 do ...b30	107⅛	300 do	106⅜
200 T., W. & W.	52⅛	100 do ...s10	106⅛
800 do ...b10	52⅛	1800 do	106⅛
300 do	52¼	200 do ...b10	106⅜
100 Tol., W. & W. Pf. ...b10	72		

OPEN BOARD—3½ P. M.

800 Quicksilver	34¾	200 Mich. Cen. R.	111
100 do ...b10	34¾	100 do	111⅛
100 Wells, F. & Co. Ex	69½	100 do	111¼
1300 West. U. Tel.	48⅞	100 do	112
200 do ...b10	49	600 Mich. S. & N. I.	83⅜
1200 do	49	100 do ...s60	83
200 do ...b3	49⅛	100 do ...b15	83½
100 N. Y. Cen.	109⅞	100 do ...s10	83½
800 do	110	300 do ...b3	83⅜
900 Erie R.	74	600 Clev. & Tol.	122⅞
100 do ...b30	74	200 Clev. & Pitts	92⅞
400 do	73⅞	800 Chic & N. W.	47⅜
200 do ...b10	74	1500 do	47⅜
200 do ...b5	74	300 do ...b10	47⅜
200 do ...s4	73⅞	50 do	47
100 Hud. R. R.	119⅜	200 do ...s10	47⅜
100 do ...s30	119	600 do ...b3	47⅛
1200 Reading R.	107⅞	100 Canton Co.	49⅛
400 do ...b30	107⅝	200 do ...b30	49½
200 do ...s10	107⅜	900 Chic. & N. W. P.	73⅛
200 Tol., W. & W.	52⅛	1500 do	73
300 do	52⅜	100 do ...b3	73
300 do ...b10	52⅜	800 P., F. W. & C. ...b10	105⅞
400 Mil. & St. P. Pf.	67⅛	800 do	105½
600 Chi. & R. I.	102⅜	600 do	105⅜
200 do	102⅝	200 do ...s5	105½
200 do ...b3	102⅝		

WEDNESDAY, July 24—P. M.

The Gold Room sales to-day were a small fraction cheaper than yesterday, and the speculation rather dull, though the cash Gold is not over-abundant, owing to the Export and Customs demands since Monday. The latter amount to over $1,500,000 for the three days. The Export of Gold and Mexican Silver (the latter recently from New-Orleans) by the *Scotia* to-day amounts to $1,765,151. The revival in the Customs receipts from $300,000 average up to $500,000 average per day has been quite sudden. It is due in good part to the active demand for West India Sugars and some other leading articles of General Foreign Merchandise, simultaneously with the first considerable arrivals of Foreign Dry Goods for the Fall trade. Quite a fleet of European steamers are now discharging cargo. The Treasury, we believe, is not at present a seller of Gold, but a suspicion appears to pervade the Gold Room that, with the present free receipts from Customs, some moderate sales may soon be made. The range of Gold Room sales to-day was 139⅞@139½ ₩ cent. The rates of Exchange on London closed for the *Scotia* 110@110⅛ for 60 days and 110⅞@110⅛ for short sight bills. The Bankers settled a large amount of London credits with their own dealers for this steamer. In these transactions no bills are drawn, but the rate of Exchange agreed upon. Where other standard bills can be bought cheaper, they are accepted from the party in lieu of an agreed settlement.

The Public Funds were firm to-day, at yesterday's quotations, but there was less speculation in this department of the Stock Exchange, owing, it may be, to the greater excitement and buoyancy in the Railway market. The State Bonds were higher for Missouris, North Carolinas and Georgias, and steady for Tennessees and Virginias. The sales were large in the afternoon of Missouris at 105, which carries the 36 ₩ cent. overdue coupons.

There was increased excitement on the Railway list, including most of the New-York and Western, and also the Reading lines. Day before yesterday a fresh upward turn was taken on Fort Wayne Stock at 102⅛@103 ₩ cent. Yesterday it advanced to 104 ₩ cent., and this forenoon, for a few minutes, to 108⅛@108⅜ ₩ cent. This jump was so sudden and unlooked for, on the second call of the Stock at the 10:30 A. M. regular Board, that few holders were made aware of it in season to sell at the extreme rise. The price subsequently fell back to 106@105⅜, and at the 2:30 P. M. Second Board advanced again to 106⅜ ₩ cent. The Reading Shares advanced to 107⅛ ₩ cent., and the St. Paul Stocks to 52 ₩ cent. for the common, and 67 ₩ cent. for the preferred, under a large demand for both classes. New-York Central sold up to 110⅛ ₩ cent., and both the Northwest Stocks were active and the preferred especially buoyant. Rock Island was supported at the advance of Monday and Tuesday, and in the afternoon the fresh upward movement in Michigan Southern reached 83⅜ ₩ cent. This stock and Cleveland and Pittsburg, which touched higher prices week before last, and then fell back, Southern from 84⅛ to 79, and Pittsburg from 95 to 90, are both being taken hold of again for a more important rise than before, and, the general market favoring, it will not be surprising if the first should touch 90 and the last par, without serious intermediate reactions. Like Fort Wayne, they have been sold *short* to a considerable extent on the recent reaction and subsequent hesitation in these stocks. The demand for Erie largely improved again to-day, and 74⅜ ₩ cent. was paid in the afternoon. The movement apparently gains strength of support with each upward point, and the speculation looks at present to a thorough coöperation among the heavy buyers for a reform in the administration of the Road in October. Some intimations, we understand, are thrown out that the noted "leading Director" will resign in advance, but whether these are indulged as a "feeler" in regard to the effect upon the stock, or in real earnest, we have no means of knowing. Some of his friends are said to hold the opinion that his resignation, by ending the canvass in July, in place of October, would cause the stock to fall; but the great buyers are evidently of a very different way of thinking as well as acting. The Miscellaneous Shares were generally stronger. The advance in the Steamship lines continues, and the old Express Stocks are rising rapidly, and most of them in active demand.

At 5 P. M. the following quotations were made as compared with Tuesday night:

	Tues.	Wed.		Tues.	Wed.
U. S. 10-40s	102½	102½	N. West Pref.	72½	73⅛
U. S. 5-20s, 1862	111⅜	111⅜	Rock Island	102⅝	103⅛
U. S. Con. 5-20s	108⅜	108⅜	Fort Wayne	104½	105⅝
N. Y. Central	109⅝	110⅛	W. U. Telegraph	48⅞	49
Erie	73	74⅜	Cumberland	38½	38⅞
Hudson	119½	119⅜	Mariposa, Pref.	22½	22⅝
Reading	106⅞	107⅛	St. Paul Pref.	65⅞	67⅛
Mich. Southern	82	83	Pacific Mail	147⅞	148⅞
Pittsburgh	92⅞	92⅞	Toledo & Wabash	50⅞	52⅛
Tenn. 6s, new	67	66	American Gold	139⅞	139⅞
Northwest	47⅜	47⅝	Bills on London	110⅛	110⅛

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States:

6 ₩ cent., reg. 1881	110¾	Oregon W. L. 1881	104
500 & 1,000, '81	110⅞	5 ₩ cent., reg., 1871	117
5 20, reg., 1862	109	5 ₩ cent. coup., 1874	116
5-20 cou., small	111⅜	5 ₩ cent., coup., 1874	110
5-20 500 & 1,000	111⅜	End. cou., 1874	108⅛
5-20 500 & 1,000, 1864	109⅛	10-40 reg.	102⅞
5-20 500 & 1,000, 1865	109⅜	10-40 500 & 1,000	102½
5-20 reg., 1865, new iss.	108	7 3-10 1st series	108
5-20 cou., 1865, new issue	108⅛	7 3-10 2d series	107⅝
5-20s, cou., 1867	108⅛	7 3-10 3d series	107⅝

And the following for the State Bonds:

N. Y. 7 ₩ c. 1870	102	Michigan 7 ₩ c. W. Ln.	97
N. Y. reg. B'y loan	105½	Tennessee 6 ₩ c., 1868	66
N. Y. 6 ₩ c. B'y loan, 1868	100	Tennessee 6 ₩ c., ex c	68½
N. Y. 6 ₩ c. B'y loan, 1872	100	Tennessee 6s, new bds.	66⅞
N. Y. 6 ₩ c. B'y loan, 1874	100	Virginia 6s, x-c	50½
N. Y. 6 ₩ c. B'y loan, 1875	100	Virginia 6s, new bonds	51
N. Y. 6 ₩ c. B'y loan, 1877	100⅛	Georgia 6s	71
N. Y. 5 ₩ c. B'y loan, 1871	92	Georgia 7s, new bonds	84½
Ohio 6 ₩ c., 1870	97	North Car. 6s	67
Ohio 6 ₩ c., 1886	100½	North Carolina 6s. ex c.	58⅛
Illinois all 6s	99	North Carolina n. bds.	58⅛
Indiana 5 ₩ ct	93	Missouri 6s	104⅞
Michigan 7 ₩ c., 1868	97	California 7s	123
Michigan 7 ₩ c., 1878	97	Cal. 7s, large bonds	122
		Connecticut 6s	99

And the following for the City Bank Shares:

New-York	124	Irving	105
Manhattan	136	Metropolitan	129
Merchants'	115	Nassau	105½
Mechanics'	115	Shoe and Leather	109
America	136½	Corn Exchange	120
Phenix	105	Continental	104
Merchants' Exch'ge	108	Commonwealth	106
Seventh Ward	106	Imptr's. & Traders'	116
Commerce	116½	Manuf's & Merchants	101
Ocean	103½	Central National	105
American Exchange	116	Fourth National	108½
Bank of North Am's	105	Ninth National	107
Hanover	112	Tenth National	103½

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1883	95⅜	Gt. Western 1st M., '88	95
N. Y. Cen. 6s, r. es	90	Gt. Western 1st M., '88	85
N. Y. Cen. 6s, sub	90	Gt. Western, 2d M. '93	73½
N. Y. Cen. 7s, 1876	106	Gal. & Chic., Ext.	97
N. Y. Cen. 7s, con. 1876	109½	Gal. & Chic. 2d M.	97
Erie 1st mort., 1867	105	Chi. & R. I. 1st M.	101
Erie 1st endorsed	101	Chi. & R. I. Con. Pa. Is.	89
Erie 7s, 2d ind. 1879	101½	Cleve. & Tol. S. Fund	103
Erie 7s, 4th ind. 1880	91½	N. Jersey Cen. 1st M.	103
Buff., N. Y. & E. 1st M. '77	92	N. J. Central 2d M.	102
Hud. R. 7s, 2d M., s. f. '85	103½	Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch. 1st M.	103
Harlem 1st M. '69-'72	101	Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch. 2d M.	100
Mich. C. n. 1st M. 8s. '82	111½	Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch. 3d M.	96½
Chi. B. & Q. 8 ₩ c. 1st M.	112	Cleve. & P. 2d M.	96
Mich. So. 7 ₩ c. 2d M.	89	Cleve. & P. 3d M. con.	88½
N. Ind. Goshen Line. 6s	99½	Cleve. & P. 4th M.	72½
Ill. Cen. 7 ₩ c. 1870	113	Chic. & Alton. S. F.	99
Alton & T. H. 2d. pfd.	83½	Chi. & A. S. F. 1st mort	101
Alton & T. H. 2d M. Inc.	78	Chi. & Alton Income	90
Chi. & N. W. S. F.	93½	Ohio & Miss. 1st mort.	84
Con. 7 ₩ cent. conv.	82½	Peninsula R. R. bonds	79
Con. 7 ₩ c. 1st M.	88	Mil. & St. Paul 1st M.	85
Del. Lack. & W. 1st M.	98	Mil. & St. Paul 2d M.	75
Del. Lack. & W. 2d M.	99	Marietta & Cin. 1st M.	83
Tol. & W. 2d M.	80½	Chi. & Mil. 1st M.	85½
Tol. & Wab. Equ. Bds.	70	Joliet & Chi. 1st mort.	101

The following statement will show the comparative operations for the year 1866 of the New-Jersey Central Railroad Co., and the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad Co. These companies are both pursuing the same financial policy, viz.: developing the business of their respective roads by a judicious increase of stock capital, and dividing to the shareholders the net profits, in quarterly dividends of 2½ ₩ cent. on the net business of each year respectively:

	Fort Wayne Company.	N. J. Central Company.
Gross earnings	$7,467,217 56	$3,581,244 28
Profit in operating at N. C. Branch	55,460 56	....
Net total	7,522,678 12	3,581,244 28
Expenses inc. taxes	5,147,686 54	2,112,121 90
Net earnings	3,374,991 58	1,469,122 38
Interest and sink'g fund	989,040 60	215,784 00
Paid Pittsburgh R.R. Co.	209,048 06	....
Dividend fund	$1,176,902 92	$1,253,338 38
Stock on which dividends were paid	9,834,000 00	10,685,940 00

The following is a statement of coal transported on the Delaware and Hudson Canal for the week ending July 20, 1867, and for the season:

	Week.	Season.
Delaware and Hudson Canal Co	39,804	615,062
Pensylvania Coal Company	590	9,299
Total, tons	40,394	624,361
For the same period last year:		
Delaware and Hudson Canal Co	41,480	634,139
Pennsylvania Coal Company	946	10,820
Total, tons	42,426	644,959

The earnings of the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad for the second week in June were:

1867	$91,947
1866	82,281
Increase	$9,666

The Broadway Insurance Company, with a surplus of over $100,000, has declared a dividend of 6 ₩ cent., free from tax, payable Aug. 1.

The Sub-Treasury receipts to-day were $3,351,102, including $444,000 from Customs; payments, $4,464,491; balance, this afternoon, $131,114,601.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ The CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD, the Western portion of the NATIONAL TRUNK LINE, being built with the aid and supervision of the United States Government, is destined to be one of the most important and profitable lines in the world, as it is the sole link of communication between the Pacific Coast and the Interior Basin. It enjoys all the grants, franchises and subsidies conferred by the Pacific Railroad Acts of Congress upon the other parts of the through line, and has, in addition, several special, exclusive advantages applicable only to the Western Half.

First—The Company has been assisted by grants of money, credit, &c., from the State and chief cities of California amounting to $3,000,000 in gold; *beside the Government subsidy of $35,000 per mile* upon the completion of the 726 miles between Sacramento and Salt Lake City, or $25,520,000 in all.

Second—*The hardest and costliest part of its construction has been successfully overcome* within the first 150 miles. In a few weeks the track will be completed entirely across the Sierra Nevadas, after which progress to Salt Lake will be easy and rapid.

Third—The *local business alone* of this road establishes its complete financial success; the earnings for June being $122,000 in coin, upon 94 miles running, of which *more than three-fourths were net earnings.*

Fourth—It *can have no competition*, but must carry all the through traffic which is shared by its Eastern connections and their branches.

Fifth—Its *revenues are collected in specie*, and its transportation rates are three times those of the best Eastern lines.

The principal and interest of its FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS are made payable in GOLD COIN, and this agreement, made under the special legislation of the State of California, authorizing and enforcing contracts expressed in gold, is *legally binding.*

As these Bonds are especially made a first lien upon the road, equipments, &c., furnished by the whole capital stock subscriptions, Government bonds, donations, and net earnings, they represent *the superior claim on property worth fully three times their utmost issue.* The Bonds now selling are upon the link included in the State of California—the most valuable of the whole trans-continental line; and from the foregoing considerations *combine an unusual degree of stability, safety and profit.* They cost 95 per cent. and accrued interest from July 1, added, in currency, and bear SIX PER CENT. INTEREST IN GOLD, payable in New-York City—at which rate they yield 8⅞ per cent. upon the investment.

Conversions of Government Securities into Central Pacific First Mortgage Bonds now *realize for the holders about twelve per cent. advantage,* with the same rate of interest.

For sale by Banks and Bankers generally, and by FISK & HATCH,
Bankers and Dealers in Government Securities,
No. 5 Nassau-street.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, July 24, 1867.

The receipts of the principal kinds of produce since our last have been 24 bbls. Ashes, 2,772 bbls. Flour, 110 bbls. Corn Meal, 4,230 bushels Wheat, 23,300 bushels Corn, 14,726 bushels Oats, 54 pkgs. Cut Meats, 928 bbls. Petroleum, and 90 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Are quiet at $8 75@$8 87½ for Pots, and $12 75@$13 for Pearls, ₩ 100 lbs. Stock, 275 bbls.

COFFEE—Has been steady and moderately inquired for, including Java at 24c.@25c.; Maracaibo, 17½c.@18½c.; Laguayra, 17c.@18c.; Rio, 14½c.@19c.; St. Domingo, 15½c.@16c., in gold, ₩ lb.

COTTON—Has been in moderate request and about firm in price; Middling grades closed at 27c.@28½c. ₩ lb., on sales and resales of 1,870 bales, against receipts of 446 bales.

Movements in Cotton at this Port.

	Bales.
Receipts thus far this week	3,522
Receipts last week	6,739
Receipts preceding week	4,915
Receipts since Jan. 1, 1867	394,614
Receipts since Sept. 1, 1866	621,720
Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1867	667,394
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1866	511,630
Exports since Jan. 1	338,160
Exports since Sept. 1	459,447
Exports year ending Dec. 31, 1866	381,094
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1866	495,309
Estimated stock on hand here	73,000

Movements in Cotton at all the Shipping Ports.

Receipts at all the shipping ports of the United States from the close of the war, May 1, 1865, to Sept. 1, 1866	2,571,040
Receipts at all the ports from Sept. 1, 1866, to latest mail dates	1,841,500
Exports from all the ports since Sept. 1, 1866	1,513,000
Estimated stock on hand at all the ports at latest mail dates	156,000

Prices of Cotton in New-York—Liverpool Classification.

	Uplands.	Florida.	Mobile.	N. O. & Tex.
Ordinary	22	22	22	23
Good Ordinary	23	23	23	24
Low Middling	25½	25½	25½	26¼
Middling	27	27	27½	28½
Strict Middling	29	29	29½	31½

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been in rather more request, especially desirable lots of fresh ground, which have been less plenty and quoted steady, while old stock has again declined 10c.@20c. ₩ bbl., under a pressure to realize. Sales have been reported since our last of 8,500 bbls., including poor to very choice Superfine State and Western at $6 35@$8; very poor to good Extra State at $7 90@$10; good to choice do. at $10 05@$11 50; round-hoop Extra Ohio, poor to good shipping brands, at $9 50@$10 80 ₩ bbl. We now quote:

Superfine State and Western	$6 35	@$8 00
Extra State	7 90	@11 50
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	8 00	@13 75
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, ship'g brands	9 50	@10 80
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	10 90	@14 25
Extra Genesee	11 50	@14 25
Common to choice extra Missouri	13 00	@18 50

Southern Flour is in moderate demand and steady: sales have been reported of 670 bbls., at $9@$11 for ordinary to fair extra, and $11 10@$17 for fair to choice extra do. ₩ bbl. Canadian Flour continues inactive at $10 35@$14 for extra ₩ bbl. Rye Flour is in moderate request, at from $7@$9 25 for inferior to very choice ₩ bbl.; sales 600 bbls. Corn Meal is in less demand, at $5 65@$5 75 for Jersey; $5 40 for City, $5 75 for Baltimore, $5 85 for Fairfax, and $6 10 for Brandywine, ₩ bbl.; sales 450 bbls. Of California and Oregon Flour sales were reported of 1,500 bbls. and sacks, at $12 25@$15 25 ₩ bbl. of 196 lbs.

GRAIN—Wheat has been more freely offered and purchased at a further reduction in prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 67,000 bushels, including No. 1 Spring at $2 35, No. 2 do. at $2@$2 05, poor No. 3 do. at $1 70@$1 71, Amber Jersey at $2 60@$2 65, White Southern at $2 80, Amber do. at $2 50@$2 65, White California at $2 65@$2 82½ ₩ bushel. Corn has been less plenty and in fairly active demand, partly for export, at former prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 162,000 bushels, at $1@$1 03 for poor to handsome new Mixed Western; $1 04 for nearly pure Yellow do., in small lots; 85c.@99c. for unsound and damp, and $1 07@$1 13 for White and Yellow Western and Southern ₩ bushel. Rye is quiet but steady. Sales 1,850 bushels at $1 53 for Canada, $1 45 for Western, and at $1 65 for State, ₩ bushel. Nothing new in Barley or Barley Malt. Oats have been in good demand and firm, including new Western at from 78c.@94c. for the whole range; State at 92c.@94c. ₩ bushel; sales 105,000 bushels.

Messrs. WM. T. COLEMAN & Co., of San Francisco, in their annual grain circular of June 28, 1867, say: "The close of the harvest year 1866–7, is an opportune moment to review the many vicissitudes that the grain trade of this State underwent during the interval. The experience so acquired will be a practical monitor for future guidance. First, it may be well to remind our friends at a distance that the climate of this coast is a peculiar one. From November to April the rainy season prevails, and during this time the average rainfall amounts to about 22 inches. The remaining seven months are almost wholly barren of rain; but moisture from the sea and heavy night dews go far to counteract the effects of uninterrupted sunshine. Late in the dry season the ground becomes so compact as to render plowing impossible till the first rains moisten the surface. This is the critical period of the year for farming operations; for if the wet season be delayed, the preparations of the husbandman become correspondingly retarded. Our principal customer for cereals during the past year was Great Britain, and the bulk of the year's exportation went thither. The main drawback experienced by shippers was great scarcity of tonnage and consequent high rates of freight. Nevertheless, the results of the year's operations are highly gratifying to all concerned, and will only be exceeded, let us hope, by the prosperity of the season now commenced. To refer to the prospects of the new crop. During the past Winter the average of the annual rainfall was exceeded in every part of the State. Nevertheless, the distribution before referred to was not so perfect as during the previous season, and despite the fact of a much larger area under tillage, it was thought that the proportionate yield would not be so great. Further experience, however, has developed the fact that the Wheat crop now being harvested will exceed its predecessor considerably. When it is remembered that only about one-fourth of the entire product will be needed for home consumption, the availability of this market as a base of supply will be comprehended. Maturer information now enables us to place the probable surplus at 6,000,000 100-lb. sacks. With an immense addition to our supply of tonnage, both present and prospective, the future of the year is auspicious in the extreme. Freights to Great Britain for the moment, are quotable at £2 10s.@£2 15s., and new Wheat is obtainable at $1 60@$1 65 ₩ cental. Prices for the present, in all probability, will be maintained at current rates, as the available outlet is confined principally to one market. Barley and Oats have been neglected by shippers during the period under review, and the consequences of past disappointment are revealed by the meagreness of the area of the growing crops. In all likelihood there will be but little of either available for export. The Winter of 1865–6 was exceedingly favorable for farming operations, as the rainfall was well distributed over the period. In our last circular we gave a few figures to show the result of so propitious a season, and we now supplement them by appending extended statistics in further exemplification. The receipts at this port of Grain and Flour of California product during several years, are detailed in the following table:

Year ending.	Wheat. 100-lb sacks	Barley. 100-lb sacks	Oats. 100-lb sacks	Flour. bbls.
June 30, 1861	2,164,320	671,414	305,208	122,809
June 30, 1862	1,451,465	612,014	343,808	111,269
June 30, 1863	1,890,777	435,945	172,896	149,825
June 30, 1864	1,843,820	623,266	304,504	99,298
June 30, 1865	509,163	415,944	255,839	61,670
June 30, 1866	2,138,442	964,208	322,528	167,316
June 30, 1867	5,214,196	767,937	326,119	301,449

The exports during the same year are embodied in the following abstract:

Year ending.	Wheat. 100-lb. sacks.	Barley. 100-lb. sacks.	Oats. 100-lb. sacks.	Flour. Bbls.
June 30, 1861	1,528,226	316,795	102,541	179,652
June 30, 1862	775,553	132,805	149,822	82,601
June 30, 1863	1,159,748	30,424	39,511	141,488
June 30, 1864	984,941	42,292	85,951	158,225
June 30, 1865	23,818	8,104	3,511	52,424
June 30, 1866	1,044,826	338,106	116,818	249,857
June 30, 1867	3,642,505	166,212	83,414	485,493

DETAILED STATEMENT OF EXPORTS OF CALIFORNIA GRAIN AND FLOUR OF THE CROP OF 1866-7.

Years.	Wheat. 100-lb sacks.	Barley. 100-lb sacks	Oats. 100-lb sacks	Flour. 100-lb's bs
To Central America and Mexico.				
1860–61	—	321	—	6,984
1861–62	10,460	—	964	7,038
1862–63	9	185	—	20,877
1863–64	115	443	74	18,312
1864–65	629	1,477	638	11,277
1865–66	25	4,754	513	13,412
1866–67	130	3,980	596	25,849
To British Columbia and Russian America.				
1860–61	957	27,848	1,349	7,686
1861–62	2,184	17,684	2,801	14,066
1862–63	3,494	13,274	1,938	34,076
1863–64	4,199	22,909	4,664	31,155
1864–65	825	6,202	705	12,806
1865–66	5,918	9,846	1,591	37,254
1866–67	3,775	7,103	760	15,473
To Europe.				
1860–61	1,062,987	1,024	—	102,254
1861–62	448,819	5,650	1,171	7,759
1862–63	891,238	—	—	13,945
1863–64	743,053	—	—	4,986
1864–65	—	—	—	—
1865–66	69 088	—	—	—
1866–67	2,497,969	2,796	83	50,139
To Australia and New-Zealand.				
1860–61	256 103	15,022	97,455	36,191
1861–62	255 526	56,652	142 303	33,167
1862–63	98,759	19,965	34,977	16,273
1863–64	86,957	6,982	75,890	37,448
1864–65	21,994	—	—	8,129
1865–66	671,289	168,518	108,481	84,618
1866–67	174,164	92,702	76,922	86,851
To China and Japan.				
1860–61	21,376	748	3,227	20,445
1861–62	21,063	—	2,203	17,178
1862–63	136,183	—	2,595	52,027
1863–64	147,346	200	4,406	54,979
1864–65	—	—	160	17,452
1865–66	274,012	3,813	3,265	98,469
1866–67	145,349	29,363	5,904	98,177
To South America.				
1860–61	28,147	120,917	—	—
1861–62	28,679	—	—	—
1862–63	19,700	—	—	—
1863–64	260	—	—	2,402
1864–65	—	—	—	—
1865–66	15,718	89,405	—	5,900
1866–67	—	61	—	18,948
To Eastern Domestic Ports.				
1860–61	135,715	150,565	—	—
1861–62	8,232	51,819	—	—
1862–63	—	—	—	—
1863–64	—	11,707	—	5
1864–65	—	—	—	—
1865–66	6,827	60,527	—	32
1866–67	318,609	27,866	20	193,056
To the Islands in Pacific.				
1860–61	—	—	—	—
1861–62	—	—	—	—
1862–63	—	—	—	—
1863–64	260	11,707	—	6,907
1864–65	370	425	1,379	2,761
1865–66	69	1,241	1,968	8,222
1866–67	221	2,200	2,975	8,430
To the East Indies.				
1860–61	—	—	—	—
1861–62	—	—	—	—
1862–63	—	—	—	—
1863–64	—	—	—	3,000
1864–65	—	—	—	—
1865–66	1,880	—	—	1,959
1866–67	2,458	141	1,154	16,870

HAY—North River bale is in request and steady at $1@$1 05 for shipping, poor to choice, and $1 40@$1 70 for local use, ₩ 100 lbs. Straw is in demand at $1@$1 20 ₩ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Have been in some request, including New at 30c.@65c.; Old at 20c.@40c., and Foreign at 40c.@75c. ₩ lb.

MOLASSES—Has been quiet to-day, including Porto Rico at 50c.@67½c.; Cuba at 33c.@55c.; English Islands, 52c.@55c. ₩ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Have been lightly dealt in since our last, including Spirits Turpentine at 57½c.@60c. ₩ gallon; Crude do. at $4 62@$4 37; Resin at $3 62½@$9 ₩ 280 lbs.; Tar at $4 75@$5 75; Pitch, $4@$4 12½ ₩ bbl.

OILS—continue inactive; including Crude Whale at 75c.@78c.; Bleached Whale, 85c.@90c.; Crude Sperm at $2; Unbleached do. at $2 35@$2 75; Lard Oil at 90c.@$1 12; Red Oil at 55c.@70c.; Linseed Oil at $1 30@$1 35 ₩ gallon.

PETROLEUM—Has been quiet since our last at 17c.@18c. for Crude; 14c.@14½c. for do., in bulk; 29c.@32c. for ordinary to prime Refined in bond, and 49c.@52c. for Refined, free, ₩ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been less active and unsettled in price, closing more firmly. Sales since our last of 6,850 bbls., in lots, at $23 75@$23 95 for new Western Mess, closing at $23 90, regular way; $22 75@$23 for one-year-old Mess, in small lots; $22 75 for thin Mess; $19 75@$20 25 for Prime, and $22 50@$22 75 for Prime Mess, ₩ bbl. Also, 500 bbls. New Mess, August delivery, sellers' and buyers' options, at $23 75@$24 25 ₩ bbl. Cut Meats have been scarce and wanted at 11½c.@12½c. for dry salted and sweet pickled Shoulders, and 15c.@17½c. for Hams, ₩ lb.; sales equal to 200 pkgs. Bacon is in demand and buoyant; sales equal to 225 boxes at 12½c.@13c. for old Cumberland Cut, new Long Clear and new Stretford Cut (ice-cured); 12c. for new Short Rib, ice-cured; 16c. for Cleared Rib Smoked Sides, ₩ lb. Lard has been in moderate demand at firmer prices; sales have been reported since our last of 980 tcs. and bbls., in lots, at 12½c.@13½c., the later rate for small lots of choice. Beef is scarce at $18@$24 for very poor to choice Plain Mess; $24@$28 for Extra do.; sales have been reported of 130 bbls. Tierce Beef continues dull and nominal. Beef Hams continue scarce and quiet at $39@$40 ₩ bbl. Butter continues inactive at 14c.@30c. for poor to choice State, which is in most request; and 13c.@21c. for inferior to prime Western, ₩ lb. Cheese continues dull and heavy at 7c.@14c. ₩ lb. We quote:

NEW CROP BUTTER.

Fresh Pail Butter, ₩ lb.	20	@30
State, Firkins, Yellow, ₩ lb.	26	@28
State, Firkins, Light Colored, ₩ lb.	20	@25
State, Half-firkin Tubs, Yellow, ₩ lb.	26	@30
State, Half-firkin Tubs, Light Colored, ₩ lb.	20	@25
State, Welsh Tubs, ₩ lb.	18	@24
Western, Firkins, Yellow, ₩ lb.	18	@22
Western, Tubs, Yellow, ₩ lb.	18	@20
Western, Ordinary, ₩ lb.	13	@16

CHEESE.

Factory Dairies, Extra, ₩ lb.	13½	@14
Factory Dairies, fair, ₩ lb.	11½	@13
Farm Dairies, Extra, ₩ lb.	12	@12½
Farm Dairies, fair, ₩ lb.	10	@11
Skimmed Cheese, ₩ lb.	7	@9

SUGARS—Have been less active, but quoted steady. Sales since our last, 1,080 hhds. Cuba, &c., at 11½c.@13½c., and 215 boxes Havana, part at 11½c.@12½c. ₩ lb. Refined Sugars continue in good request at from 14c.@17c. ₩ lb.

TALLOW, &c.—Sales 103,000 lbs. Tallow at 11½c.@11¾c.; 68,000 lbs. Stearine at 11½c.@13¼c., and 51,000 lbs. Grease at 8c.@9½c. ₩ lb.

WHISKY—Sales have been reported since our last of 450 bbls. State and Western, in bond, at 35c., and 36c.@40c., respectively, ₩ gallon.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool there were taken 150 bales Cotton, by steamer, at 3 16d. ₩ lb.; 7,500 bushels Corn, by sail, at 3½d. ₩ bushel; 200 tierces Lard at 15s.; 400 hhds. Tobacco at 25s. For London, 15,000 bushels Corn at 5d. ₩ bushel. For Glasgow, 14,500 bushels Corn at 5d. by sailing vessel, and 7½d. by steamer, ₩ bushel. For Cardiff, a brig, with 13,000 bushels Corn at 3s. 6d. ₩ quarter. For Bristol Channel, a brig, with 15,000 bushels Corn at 4s. 3d. ₩ quarter. For Cork and orders, a bark, with 16,000 bushels Corn at 5s. ₩ quarter. For Antwerp, 100 tierces Lard, by steamer, at 22s. 6d. ₩ ton. For Bremen, 400 bales Cotton, by steamer, at ⅜c. ₩ lb.; 600 hhds. Tobacco at 30s., by sailing vessel, and 30s. for steamer. For Hamburg, a ship, with 800 bbls. Naptha at 5s. ₩ bbl.

PERSONAL.

BIG 8.
Chris says he feels a great deal better since he has left off swilling down cold pressed whisky, and the dyspepsia, from which he didn't drink anything but has entirely left him. It's a big thing for him if he sticks to it. See Sunday *Mercury*.

SID.
The Worcestershire Sauce you speak of is equal to Lea & Perrin's, and don't cost but half the money. I think it is manufactured at No. 92 Cedar-st., corner of Broadway.

THE FINE, LARGE, FAT AND PORTLY gentleman from Stamford or its vicinity, by the name of Smith, weighing about 325 lbs., is requested to send a sample of his Concentrated Hard Cider immediately.

THE PARTIES INQUIRING FOR MR. SHERWOOD in Walker-st. and other places, can obtain full information by addressing W., Box No. 3,649 Post-office.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

CARRIAGES. CARRIAGES.
ANOTHER REDUCTION OF PRICES.
THE IMMENSE STOCK
at warerooms of CALVIN WITTY will now be sold at GREAT BARGAINS.
No. 638 Broadway, near Bleecker st.

FOR SALE—A VERY FINE DAPPLE BROWN horse, sixteen hands high, sound and kind; do not cost ton. Will be sacrificed: owner leaving town. Inquire of Dr. BROOKS, No. 116 West 32d-st.

FOR SALE—A VERY NICE PIANO BOX wagon at a very low price. Call at No. 209 East 23d-st., near 3d-av.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing under the name of GEORGE R. WALLACE & CO., No. 42 Broad-st., is this day dissolved by mutual consent.
GEORGE R. WALLACE,
T. BROUGHAM GRIFFITH.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLE MANTELS.—THE BEST PLACE in the City to purchase Marble Mantels of new designs, at very low prices, is at A. KLABER'S Marble Works, No. 134 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., New-York. Mantels put up in the country. Cut this out.

IRON AND METALS.

THOS. J. POPE & BROS.,
PIG IRON, METALS, RAILS, &c.
No. 292 Pearl, near Beekman-st., New-York
CONSIGNMENTS SOLICITED.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INKS.—"Keys' National Writing Fluid" and "American Union Ink." No sediment; flow freely and do not corrode. Sold by the trade generally. Manufactured by REEVES & CO., successors to J. G. Keys. Removed to No. 157 Chambers-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ELASTIC SPONGE MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

NOTICE TO UPHOLSTERERS AND OTHERS.

Mattress, Cushion and Furniture dealers throughout the country will please take notice that our general agent, Mr. A. W. GOODELL, is the only party authorized by us to make local agencies for our goods.
M. H. STRONG,
Secretary and Treasurer, No. 12 Cliff-st.

HAY COVERS.
Second-hand army shelter-tents, just the size and shape for hay-caps, in good order. $35 to $50 per 100. Stack covers and hospital, wall and wedge tents, army saddles, harness, &c., at Government store of
PITKIN & CO.,
No. 5 Park-place, New-York,
No. 339 North Front-st., Philadelphia, Penn.

MATRIMONIAL BUREAU.—AN INSTITUTION for mutual intelligence for persons who frankly wish to marry. It will send free its programme. Apply in confidence from 10½ to 3½, or address M. CH. MILLER, No. 332 6th-av.

COW FOR SALE—WHO WANTS A FIRST-rate new milch cow for family use? She will calve in a few days. Price $100. Apply at No. 68 Broadway, Room No. 3.

FILLEBROWN'S INFALLIBLE NEURALGIA AND SICK HEADACHE CURE. Sold by druggists. Depot, No. 72 Murray-st., New-York.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, JULY 25, 1867.

Amusements this Evening.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
Broadway, near Broome-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, GRISELDIS. Leading character by Julia Dean.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, THE BELLS OF SHANDON. Characters by Dan Bryant and company.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7¾ o'clock, an original and grand spectacular Drama, entitled THE BLACK CROOK.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, between Bayard and Canal sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7 o'clock, DOGS OF PIRATE SHIP, FIREMAN, and BARLOW BROTHERS.

BARNUM'S NEW MUSEUM.
Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
THIS AFTERNOON at 2½, and EVENING at 8, LITTLE BOY BLUE; OR, HUSH-A-BYE-BABY, and PATTY AND HER PITCHER. A LARGE COLLECTION OF LIVING WILD ANIMALS. Gen. TOM THUMB and WIFE, COM. NUTT and MINNIE WARREN. 300,000 CURIOSITIES.

BANVARD'S MUSEUM.
Corner of Broadway and 30th-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, THE MARBLE HEART, Prof. LOGRENIA, THE PRESTIDIGITATEUR, and curiosities from all parts of the world.

TERRACE GARDEN.
3d-av., between 58th and 59th-sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, THEODORE THOMAS' POPULAR GARDEN CONCERTS.

BROADWAY OPERA HOUSE.
No. 620 Broadway.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, GEORGIA MINSTRELS.

LEEDS ART GALLERY.
Nos. 817 and 819 Broadway.
THIS MORNING, commencing at 9 o'clock, OIL-PAINTINGS.

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H. J. RAYMOND & CO.,
Times Office, New-York.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the Times are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

A cable dispatch informs us that Mazzini is *en route* to join Garibaldi.

The Danish Government has intimated to Prussia its willingness to give guarantees for the protection of the German inhabitants of North Schleswig, but desires to learn the nature of the guarantees required.

It is intimated that two of the Fenian prisoners now awaiting an examination in Dublin have become insane.

The Reform Bill was passed to a second reading in the House of Lords on Tuesday night.

The bill for the abolition of Church rates was adopted in the House of Commons last night.

Sir Morton Peto's liabilities are estimated as amounting to £9,000,000, while his assets scarcely reach £300,000.

The Archduchess Carlotta has left Miramar for Belgium.

GENERAL.

Our Havana correspondent states that the budget for Cuba and Porto Rico for the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1867, shows an estimated decrease in the expenditures. The operation of the new regulations in the Custom House meets with constant obstacles and difficulties. Fines are continually being imposed, and loud complaints follow. The condition of the customs treasury is not very buoyant. The most insignificant salaries remain unpaid, and employes are not even supplied with the necessary implements of their business. It is reported that during the recent attempt at revolt in Porto Rico, cries of "*Viva el Generale Prim! Viva la Republica!*" were general. It is remarked that during these troubles an unusual number of United States war vessels were at anchor in the ports of the island. The Cuban Government is taking extraordinary precautions, which lead to the apprehension that some revolutionary movement is on foot here. All officers have been notified not to leave their barracks without their swords and revolvers. Sergeants are not allowed to walk out in groups of over three. The police now carry revolvers in addition to their sabres. The night watchmen are kept in constant motion, and are unusually vigilant. The reported capture of Canul (Chief of the Ecacha Indians) was true, but having been effected on Mexican soil, he was set at large again. A great many immigrans from the Southern States had arrived in Honduras with their wives and familes. They were equipped with implements of husbandry, and were buying tracts of land to settle upon.

In the Constitutional Convention yesterday memorials were presented as follows: Against donations to sectarian institutions; twenty-four petitions in favor of prohibiting the passage of other than general laws relative to the sale of intoxicating liquors; for the suppression of the traffic in intoxicating drinks; relative to cruelty to animals. The President presented a communication from the Comptroller in answer to a call for information relative to the disposition of lands donated to this State by the United States. Also from the Canal Appraisers, relative to the claims. In Committee of the Whole on the Suffrage question Mr. Laudon offered an amendment, which was adopted after debate, regarding the buying and selling of votes. It requires that a person being challenged for such cause shall subscribe an oath setting forth that he has not attempted by bribery to influence the vote of any person. An amendment proposing an educational qualification, was rejected. Amendments relative to colored and women's suffrage were offered, debated and rejected, and the Committee reported progress. A recess to 4 o'clock was then taken. At the evening session the discussion on suffrage was continued and numerous amendments were made. The one disfranchising those persons who fled to avoid the draft was lost. The one disfranchising deserters was adopted. The Committee rose, and, on motion of Mr. Folger, the suffrage question was made the special order for to-day, after which the Convention adjourned.

The French steamer *Louisiana* arrived at Havana with intelligence from Mexico to the 18th inst. P. C. Negrete, Chamberlain to the late Maximilian, was arrested on the 2d at Paso del Moncha. On the Fourth of July one of the American gunboats at Vera Cruz anchored in the Northern Channel, fired a salute of 21 guns at 12 M., and the salute was returned by the fort. Salas, Andrade, Arrieta, Ulloa, Father Fisher, Buker and others had been arrested by order of Gen. Diaz. Marquez and Lacunza had not been found yet. On the 25th Baron Fendele and his nephew, Mr. Frevino, were arrested; more than five thousand persons, mostly military, had presented themselves to the Commanding General. The merchants of Mexico had tendered a loan of $500,000 to Gen. Diaz. Col. Redone is reported to have been shot. On the 26th the candidates for election had been published as follows: For President, B. Juarez; for Judge of the Supreme Court, S. L. de Tejada. Gen. O'Horan was caught inside of a wooden box in the outskirts of the city, and was lynched by the infuriated mob. Ex-Gov. Vidaurri was shot on the 18th by order of Gen. Diaz. Gen. Escobedo had arrived in the City of Mexico. The bodies of Maximilian, Miramon and Mejia have been embalmed.

The political excitement in Tennessee is increasing as the campaign draws to a close. On Tuesday a murderous affray took place at Rogersville between the Radicals and Conservatives. Messrs. Maynard and Etheridge were announced to speak there, and the telegrams state that when they reached the place two opposing processions were formed, and that while marching through town the Etheridge men fired upon the Radicals, killing one man and wounding two. The Radicals returned the fire, killing one man and wounding two or three. The Conservatives claim that the Radicals fired first. The killing was stopped and the speaking went on. Rogersville is in a Conservative county. Etheridge and Maynard had a personal difficulty at Greenville. Maynard was standing in the hotel and addressed Etheridge as he came in. Etheridge said: "I don't speak to damned scoundrels." Maynard retorted "I do." A fight was imminent when friends interfered and the beligerents were separated.

From the United States of Colombia advices have been received to the 28th. Gen. Lopez had raised some forces, and taken the field against Gen. Acosta. The new President was meeting with a good deal of legal opposition in the interior. At last accounts Mosquera was confined in the Observatory building of the capital. From Antioquia the reports are adverse to Gen. Acosta, as his authority had been disowned by the Assembly of Cauca. It was reported that the blockade of Santa Martha had been declared null by the United States, and the people of Carthagena were arming with alacrity in consequence. The foreign Consuls had also pronounced the blockade illegal. The steamer *Colombia* had captured a ship loaded with arms and ammunition for the Government of Magdalena, and taken it to Carthagena. Gen. Lopez, at the head of 400 men, attacked and took by storm, on the 28th, the Banco-square, which was guarded by only 70 men. Few were killed during the fight.

In the Surratt trial, yesterday, the prosecution continued the examination of witnesses in rebuttal. Several testified that Dr. Bissell's reputation for veracity was bad. Col. Stewart, who was at the theatre at the time of the assassination, testified as to the condition of the moon. The atmosphere was hazy, but it was sufficiently light to enable him to see Booth as he mounted his horse. The reputations of Nagle, Cleaver and Dr. McMillian were sworn to be good. After the usual recess, witnesses were called who testified that the character of John H. Lee was good. The witnesses in attendance for the prosecution having all been examined, it was agreed that the defence should take testimony in rebuttal, and witnesses were examined to sustain the characters of witnesses previously examined. The prosecution resumed its examination mainly in regard to the character of Stephen F. Cameron. The Court then adjourned to this morning.

The Commencement day exercises of Union College at Schenectady passed off with great *éclat*. The city was crowded with strangers. A limited number of admission tickets to the church were issued, but two thousand counterfeit tickets, good as genuine, were circulated, and the crowd inside was immense. The total number of graduates this year is forty-nine. In the literary department, thirty-eight; in the engineering department, eleven. The honorary degree of L.L. D. was conferred upon Hon. Platt Potter, of Schenectady; Hon. E. H. Rosekrans, of Whitehall, N. Y.; Hon. John K. Porter, of Albany, N. Y.; Hon. James G. Smith, of Canandaigua, N. Y.; Hon. Hiram Grey, of Elmira, N. Y.

Advices from Jamaica to the 10th inst., state that the mercantile and financial affairs presented a very cheerless aspect. Failures were increasing. The public health continued good, and the yellow fever had almost disappeared. Wilson, the Savings Bank robber, was traced to Dry Harbor. He had concealed himself in an old Spanish fort, when discovered he was on the point of death from hunger and thirst, with £329 in his pockets. He was removed to the County Jail for trial. The Inspector of Police had absconded with funds belonging to the service.

The table rock at Niagara Falls was yesterday thrown down. Several attempts had previously been made to blow it up, but unsuccessfully. Yesterday a blast was made, a charge of two hundred pounds of powder being exploded. The extreme point was broken off, but the great mass of rock settled back to its position. The attempt to destroy the rock is to be renewed to-day.

LOCAL.

For a long time past the river front of Brooklyn, from the Navy-Yard to the Erie Basin, with the exception of a few public docks owned by the city, has been gradually closed up by storehouses and other buildings until there is, with the above exceptions, hardly a street leading to the river which is not shut off from it by these obstructions. It is claimed by the owners of the stores that the streets, with one or two exceptions, have never been legally opened to the river, and that they are therefore entitled to the use of the property. Yesterday Street Commissioner Furey proceeded to test the question practically by removing several obstructions, and to-day he will continue the work.

The steamer *Granite State*, of the New-York and Hartford line, while on the down trip yesterday morning, struck on a sunken rock at the south end of Blackwell's Island, and was run on the flats at Hunter's Point in a sinking condition. All her passengers were taken off without accident, and much of her freight was saved. The damage to the steamer can be easily repaired.

A decree of divorce has been granted in the Superior Court of this City, Judge Jones presiding, in the action entitled John Mauch *vs.* Catharine Mauch. In the case of Eleanor F. Bishop *vs.* Nathaniel C. Bishop, an order has been made by the same Court that special issues be framed and settled on two days' notice.

Mr. Sterne Chittenden was yesterday admitted to practice in the United States Court of this District, on motion of District Attorney S. G. Courtney. Mr. Chittenden has been requested to appear as counsel for the First National Bank of Selma, Ala., which was seized and a Receiver thereof recently appointed by order of the Comptroller of the Currency at Washington.

The argument in the case of Bolles, Receiver, &c., *vs.* Duff et al., was continued yesterday in the Supreme Court, Chambers, before Judge Leonard. The reading of the affidavits was completed, and Ex-Judge Allen, for the plaintiff, made his opening argument. Mr. Graham, for the defendants, will speak to-day.

The base ball match for the championship of the Hudson River and the silver ball was played on Tuesday, at New-Hamburgh, and won by the Lone Star Club of Matteawan, who scored 66 against their opponent's—the Union of Poughkeepsie—26.

Major McClellan, of the Seventy-ninth New-York Volunteers, died suddenly at his residence in this City yesterday.

The Fire Commissioners have voted to give medals to the meritorious members of the Department.

Police trials have been suspended until the 7th of August next in consequence of the death of Police Commissioner Bergen.

The Comptroller yesterday received $112,610 from the Excise Commissioners.

An improved demand prevailed for Breadstuffs yesterday. Desirable lots of Flour were quoted steady; Wheat was decidedly lower; Corn and Oats were dearer. Provisions, Groceries and Cotton were less active. The freight engagements were more extensive, with 543 vessels of all classes in port.

College Education.

The recent College Commencements appear to have concentrated public attention to an extent almost unprecedented. But the new order of the day for our colleges is criticism instead of adulation, and that not over delicate or reserved. A prodigious impetus has been imparted by some cause to the desire for liberal education, but at the same time a violent shock has been given to our traditional confidence in the system instituted by our fathers. It is seen to be insufficient to furnish forth the practical man, and university education, in the plain sense of the word, has become the demand of the time. In truth, our college system was intended by its founders to prepare men, not for practical life, but for the learned professions. Again, the learned professions themselves are not now what they were in the times of our fathers, but have become practical and progressive with everthing else. A modified education is undoubtedly demanded at the present day for those leading professions, which were always classed as liberal; while the new demand of thorough scientific foundations for proficiency in the various arts, requires an altogether new system. Our colleges, accustomed to consider themselves the standard of the highest education, struggle to maintain their position and keep up with the times, but have to struggle at the same time against a disposition to set their original character entirely aside, and convert them into mere laboratories of material science.

We question the expediency of compromise on this subject. The schism is inevitable, just as surely as there remain those who estimate liberal culture at its proper value, in a generation carried away with hasty and superficial modes of "practical" education. Indeed, the more general grows the rage for utilitarian knowledge, the more valuable and advantageous will thorough culture become in the hands of the remnant who retain it, both individuals and institutions. Young men must be taught that the intellectual toil that sufficed to distinguish their fathers will not suffice them at all; all the breadth and depth and fruitfulness of classical tillage that made an educated man before, must now be followed up with the most active processes and useful results of practical knowledge. If those individuals and institutions that undertake to get along cheaply by substituting either of these departments of education for the other, or making a hodgepodge of both, never discover their mistake, we are quite sure that those who have the liberality and patience to go clear through from the beginning to the end will realize their advantage.

The secret of most of the uproar against classical education is impatience of the expense of a double course, with consequent anxiety to get rid of the prior and larger part as necessary to a full education. We do not expect, of course, that the multitude will ever afford the extra years for university education, or cease to clamor for a reduction of the old college course. But parents and young men will always be found who are willing to pay the price of preeminence, and it should be the fixed policy of all higher institutions to keep the standard of a complete education up to the very highest practical mark, and to take advantage of the exacting demands of a progressive age for more special learning, as an occasion for expanding, rather than contracting the ideal of an educated man.

Our Diplomacy in the East.

A liberal commercial treaty between the Empire of Japan and the Governments of the United States, England, France and Holland was formally concluded at Yeddo on the 25th of June, 1866. By that instrument a tariff of duties was arranged, and the schedule agreed upon, and which formed part of the treaty, was to regulate the scale of customs' imposts for a period of six years. The charges for permits of landing were abolished. Foreign goods, warehoused at the ports of Yokohama, Nagasaki and Hakodadi, under the charge of the Japanese Government, were to be exempt from duty, if reported at the instance of the owner. If withdrawn from the warehouse for sale at the port of entry, the customs rates established by the convention were to be exacted. Articles of Japanese production entered at any of the ports open to foreign trade were declared free of duty, with the exception only of the usual tolls for the maintenance of roads or navigation. A liberal system of gold and silver exchange was established in place of the old restrictions upon the use of foreign coins. At the different ports of entry the details of customs regulations were to be submitted to a negotiation between the local Governors and the foreign Consuls. A modification of the old shipping laws was agreed upon. Hindrances of every kind to commercial intercourse between Japanese and foreign merchants were removed. And, in short, a treaty of trade and commerce of as liberal a character as the Governments concerned had any reason or right to expect, was established—as we had all hoped, upon a solid and substantial basis.

That hope seemed to be amply confirmed when the official report of the agreement with the Japanese Government as to Foreign Settlements, came to hand the other day. The readiness of the Imperial authorities to prepare sites at Hioga, Osaka and other ports on the West Coast; the liberal terms on which the leases were to be granted; the apparent heartiness with which the Japanese agents accepted the new tests to which their liberality was subjected—all appeared to give strength and conclusiveness to the conviction theretofore cherished, that the last barrier to the development of the trade of the Japanese Empire was about to be removed forever, and that a new era of commercial life and enlightenment for Japan, for the East, had certainly opened.

In view, then, of what had been done, of what had been promised, of what had been hoped for, it is discouraging to learn though the telegraph, by way of Europe, that the Daimios are again at work, and that—jealous as they are known to be alike of the central Government of the Empire and of the advances of foreigners—they have declared themselves against the opening up of the great port of Osaka. Nor is their opposition to be regarded as insignificant, or as a mere impotent protest which they lack the necessary power to back up. If the report, as it comes, is true, we may not only look out for a serious interruption in the commercial negotiations and arrangements now so far advanced, but we may look for a renewal of those affronts and of those violent attempts to drive out the citizens as well as the agents of foreign Powers which led to the chastisement administered to Prince Nagato and the Native party by the allied fleets in September, 1864.

Of the strange combination of authority which makes up the Government of Japan, that *alone* which centres in the Tycoon or political head of the Government has been even outwardly friendly to the opening up of the country, or willing to be held amenable to the rules which regulate the intercourse of civilized communities. The Spiritual Emperor, so far as the secrets of Japanese diplomacy have yet been penetrated, steadily resisted (from the time of the treaty of 1858 down to the forcible display of the fleets in the Inland Sea at the close of 1865) all demands made upon him for the ratification of the agreements entered into by his Temporal Deputy or Minister. And judging from the unfriendly attitude which nine-tenths of the Daimios, in their separate principalities, have always borne toward foreigners, the conjecture is fair that the Spiritual Head of the Empire got his chief inspiration from them. They are not only an active social and political power in the country, but they control separate military organizations, which, together, make an army nearly four times as large as that of the central Government. Their weakness is their mutual jealousy of each other in home politics. But they have, with a few honorable exceptions, a common bond (which might become one of strength) in their antagonism toward foreigners.

It may be premature to reckon too hastily upon the authority of this report from London. If the opposition of the Daimios had assumed a serious aspect; if it was likely to thwart the objects secured by the treaty of Yeddo, and the agreement for opening up foreign settlements, we should have expected to hear of it by our own mail line direct from Yokohama. It is possible that by way of Hong Kong and the Overland East India Telegraph lines, later news might reach London than any we had by the *Colorado*, on her last trip; and, therefore, we have to look at the possibilities of the report being true. Fortunately, we are not situated as we were when the *Monitor* was driven ashore near Hakodadi, in 1864, and was fired into by the miscreant officials of the place. We have, to-day, a respectable fleet in Chinese and Japanese waters. We are judiciously represented by Mr. Van Valkenburgh, our Minister Resident at Yeddo. We are in a position to get early and ample information of events as they develop themselves. Our hands are not tied as they were when we were obliged to charter a small merchantman on which to have our flag represented in the engagement of the Allied fleets at Simonosaki. Our Minister has been able to act in thorough accord with the representatives of England, France, and Holland. And we shall be amply prepared to do our part creditably in any emergency that may arise.

French Democracy.

The French Legislative Assembly was the scene, a few days ago, of one of those impetuous onsets upon the Imperial policy and its fruits which serve from time to time to prove the vitality of democracy in France, as well as the intelligence and resolution of the small organization which maintains its principles in the councils of the nation. The debate well illustrates the wide difference in parliamentary practice between countries where freedom is indigenous and those in which it flourishes under nursing in government conservatories. The chamber is an odd combination of the school-room and the salon. Each member seemed anxious to launch his little epigram, witty and well-timed enough, too—for the fine sting of French speech is far more effective than the coarse blows in which our radical orators delight—and each shrank from the President's rebuke like a schoolboy under the pedagogue's ferule.

In the nominal discussion of the Budget the speakers of the minority easily found weapons for attack upon every point of the Government system. They denounced it as a system of repression, which proclaimed the principle of liberty of the Press, of teaching, of meetings and elections, while so evading its consequences and manipulating its application as constantly to break the word of promise to the hope, hardly deigning even to keep it to the ear. They accused the Government of ruinous extravagance, leading the country to financial disaster and war; charged it with the crime of arresting the life of the nation, and demanded an absolute change of principles and ideas. They declared that the lamentable failure in Mexico and the humiliation suffered from Germany had broken the moral force of the nation, and protested against the waste of lives demanded for the new army as worse than the useless draining of the public purse. They scouted the phrase in the Imperial speech which told them that "the influence of a people depends upon the number of men which it can place under arms," as a fatal error, unworthy of the true grandeur of France. When, at last, M. Picard rose to the height of exclaiming that "the democracy, with Imperial forms, was turned to account by those who were at its head," the President broke in upon him with the charge of making violent and impassioned attacks, and the majority clamored him into silence. Too much truth had been too bitterly spoken. As if right had anything to fear from passionate violence of words, or as if these were not justified by the very fact of their being stifled! All that the opposition uttered would have seemed coolly logical, even tame and courteous, in the atmosphere of our Lower House, or even in that of Parliament.

After this practical commentary on the liberty of speech, Minister Rouher took his reluctant turn in defending the Government—a task hard enough, without the sarcastic interruptions of his opponents, to require all the applauding support of his friends. The best that even his talent could make of his cause was to repeat that all liberties had been promised, and to promise again that the promise should soon be performed. To keep France equal in arms and armies to the rest of Europe was only to place her splendor and prosperity under the protection of the sword. He prudently ignored Germany and Mexico, though pointedly challenged to justify the Imperial policy as to both. But when he denied that outlay to be extravagance which beautified Paris, and won for her the admiration of strangers, pointing in triumph to the glories of the Exposition, he must have forgotten the gloom at that moment veiling its splendors and the rude shock given to its prestige from the death of Maximilian. It was a bitter irony of facts which drowned the hum of peaceful industry murmuring from the Palace on one side in the clangor of preparation for the coming war which resounded from the Government workshops on the other.

By a singular concurrence, both the ministerial and the opposition orators made their ultimate appeal to universal suffrage. The latter relied on it as the voice of that public opinion which always wins the victory in the end; and the former professed faith in it as a judgment passed by the sovereignty of the people in a tribunal to which they all bowed. Even the President warned M. Picard that he was assailing a constitutional principle settled by a *plebiscite*. Had the word no fatal sound to his ear, or had he never tasted the gall poured out by Kinglake in his description of a *plebiscite* as a thing invented by an Emperor to strangle liberty with?

In the course of the discussion M. Jules Simon painted the present situation of France with one bold stroke, asserting that the Government had used the last fifteen years to develop democracy without liberty, and adding, when pressed to define his meaning, that democracy without liberty was Cæsarism. His voice sounded as an echo of the mournful predictions of De Tocqueville. Was it premature, or has France already traversed all revolutions to reach that gloomy and lethargic torpor of State existence which De Tocqueville, in his saddest chapter, describes as one of the possible conditions into which democracy may become degraded in its inevitable progress throughout the world? A condition in which a whole people, enervated by luxury, debauched by wealth, and lured away by material success from their hold on the principles upon which all their rights rest, shall voluntarily and by general vote resign those rights to the keeping of the one man who can most skillfully flatter their sensual instincts, and drown their self-dependence in prosperous ease—surrendering themselves as the swine of some crowned Comus?

Not while men are found bold enough to expose the danger, and pure enough to reject the temptation. Not until Thiers is mute and Favre seduced. The few years probably left to the Emperor are hardly long enough for this completion of his career, even if now toward their close fortune were not beginning to exact her debt of vicissitude from him; and the example set on this side the ocean to the free hearts and high spirit of Frenchmen is too triumphant not to be followed, even if it produces such a reaction as when their days of 1791 were the legitimate fruit among them of seeds sown by wrong and ripened by our own Revolution.

The Police Commission Vacancy.

The death of Commissioner Bergen has created a vacancy in three important bodies—the Police Commission, the Excise Board and the Board of Health. The power vested in these Boards is all but equal to that of the State itself; the influence attending each and every member of the Board cannot well be over-estimated for good or ill, and the scramble now made for this unexpected bit of spoils is at once astonishing and ludicrous. We alluded a few days since to the very natural interest Gov. Fenton would feel in the selection of a successor to Mr. Bergen, and although the Governor has no vote in the matter, we were quite prepared to find his influence effective and persistent. The Police Commission is at present composed of Messrs Thomas Acton, B. F. Manierre and Judge Bosworth; of these as of the old Board entire, President Acton is the exponent, director and arbiter. He is the only one who gives his whole time, from seven in the morning until the later hours of the night, to the Board and the working of the force. From the retirement of Mr. Bowen he assumed and has retained virtual control of the machinery of the force, developing an amount of intelligent executive ability for which even his best friends were unprepared.

Mr. Bergen was his firm friend and strong adherent. Whatever Mr. Acton determined upon Mr. Bergen indorsed. The result was that Mr. Acton's will became supreme, his authority preëminent, his decision final. The question in the minds of his friends to-day, very naturally is, "Can another Mr. Bergen be found? Will the person chosen to fill the vacancy yield as readily and as unconditionally to Mr. Acton as did Mr. Bergen?" The selection is confined to Kings County, and we regret to say the number of individuals fit for the responsibilities and anxieties of the Commission is very limited. The *Press* and other local journals are quite confident of the ability of this, that, and the other local light, but we apprehend the Commissioners will be in no haste to adopt the suggestions of these necessarily interested parties.

It is a grave question among the politicians of the City, whether Judge Bosworth will care to lend his assistance for the perpetuity of Mr. Acton's power, and whether he and Mr. Manierre will not conclude that as they are now two to one in the Board, it will be the best to stay so.

The names of S. B. Dutcher, Samuel T. Maddox, E. L. Sanderson, John Folk, A. M. Bliss, C. L. Goddard and others have been mentioned in this connection. Mr. Maddox announces that he would not take the place, Mr. Bliss is more intent on the Mayoralty of Brooklyn than anything else, and the others, with the exception of Mr. Dutcher, neither care for the position nor are competent to fill it if selected. Mr. Dutcher, who is spoken of as the Fenton candidate, is a very able man, a good citizen, a strong Republican politician, and possessed of rare executive ability. If a member of that party is to be chosen, Mr. Dutcher will prove as acceptable as any, as is proven by the indorsement of the leading Kings County journals. The Police Board held a regular session yesterday, and it was very generally believed that some action would be taken in the matter, but whether from motives of delicacy or from other causes, they failed to make any indication of their intention. As there is now a quorum of the full number prescribed by law, no absolute necessity of immediate action exists, and, in the opinion of the majority, may not for some time to come.

MINOR TOPICS.

The Treasurer of the Excise Board has just paid into the hands of the Comptroller the handsome sum of $594,828 75, the aggregate receipts for licenses for the present year up to the close of June. This is a most gratifying exhibit. But what strikes us as peculiarly singular in this matter, is that the question as to who should receive the moneys accruing from Excise licenses has been in dispute since the early part of May. It was finally determined that the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund for the City of New-York should receive the same through the Comptroller. Hence the payment by Treasurer Manierre. During that dispute—an amicable one, however—the moneys received by Mr. Manierre have been placed in different institutions at interest, thus enabling him to pay in the additional sum of $2,692 61, that being the total amount of interest paid upon the principal. It seems a pity that the suit relative to this matter should have been decided so speedily, for had the Excise receipts remained in abeyance for some time to come the City would have been a decided gainer, interest money being nearly unknown to the Comptroller. The City has gained by its suit against the Excise Board the sum of $597,521 36, yet it has lost considerable by the early decision of the Court having the matter under consideration.

The nomination of Gen. Grant for President by the Union Republican General Committee of this City, on Tuesday evening, contains such a warm indorsement of his general fitness for the position as is demanded by his services in the past as well as by his present relations to the country. We expect that this movement in behalf of Grant will be backed up throughout the country until the demand for his nomination by the National Convention becomes irresistible.

A tailor in a Western city—we can't tell whether his name is Qui, Que, or Quod—was enterprising enough to send a suit of gentlemen's clothing to the Paris Exposition. And now the paper of the place contains the most gorgeous announcement that he "has achieved a triumph that, if it does not render his name immortal, will mark him as a brave man and most consummate artist." He took the prize *in Paris*, where all the nations of the world competed with each other in the tailoring line, and where Paris itself competed with all the world—in Paris, which has "heretofore been acknowledged as the fountain-head of all fashions,"—in Paris "where all the crowned heads of the continent have been to witness the competition;" and we confess that we cannot feel astonished, after reading all this, that "our city should take a pride in the success of one of our own artisans, who so boldly and successfully accepted a challenge thrown down by Paris." We shall probably soon learn by cable of the fearful state of mind into which the Parisian tailors have been thrown by this great American triumph; for if, in this matter, Paris has really been compelled to succumb to a city situated on the farther side of the Mississippi River, there is no more glory for France, and the Emperor might as well pack up his old clothes and remove to this country at once. But we confess that while we are proud as Americans we feel some mortification as New-Yorkers. Where, in this vital international contest—where were our great New-York "artists in clothes?"

Neither the argument of Mr. G. W. Curtis nor the petitions emanating from a small but persistent body of women, have induced the Constitutional Convention to give a favorable reception to the question of female suffrage. From the votes twice given in the Convention, as well as from the known sentiments of a great majority of its members, it is evident that if the Constitution now forming be approved by the people, there will be no chance of women voting in this State for at least a generation to come. In the meantime, we are assured there is every probability that the people of Kansas will approve the Constitutional Amendment now before them providing for female suffrage. We will be enabled to watch the working of the scheme in that region, and if it is altogether beneficent and lovely, the people of this State can reconsider their present purpose and determination.

Not to be outdone by France and England in obeisant homage to Abdul Aziz, Austria is now decorating herself to receive the Sultan of Turkey. Vienna promises to "exceed in grandeur and magnificence" anything that London or Paris displayed to the monarch of the Faithful. Is it not a caricature on Christianity, this civic prostration of the foremost nations in Europe at the feet of a worn-out old debauchee—the enemy not only of the Christian religion *per se*, but of all the usages and customs which have been tacked on to it? At this moment he is engaged in cutting the throats of the Greeks, for whom, with singular inconsistency, the nations which feast the Sultan offer resolutions of sympathy and condolence. The people who frame and who vote these resolutions can hardly lay by their quills and take down their hands in season to wave their caps to a foreigner who would have been driven out of Europe long ago but for the Russiaphobia of France, England and Austria—the three countries who now once more jealously vie, in peace as in war, in unbecoming honors to the Turk.

Count Bismarck's organ pricks for us the well-blown war bubble before its size had got too portentous. That story of new ships and horses, (a horse-marine game any way,) of artillery and workshops in activity, is nothing compared with the marked diplomatic stagnation of the present European midsummer. In these days of parsimony, when people have got the upper hand of king, and put choke-strings on his war budget, and make him ring a farthing twice before he spends it—in such economic days war preparations cannot be made without a *casus belli* to go upon. Neither the temper nor the necessities of France permit war this July. The Summer is given over to show and song, to drinking and dancing festivals. When there shall be a surfeit of these, and "merry meetings" shall be changed to "stern alarums," the strides of approaching war will first be seen reflected in the mirror of diplomacy. Berlin will first tell us the story, not Châlons or Cherbourg.

The long letter of Rev. S. M. Merrill, of "domestic-difficulty" notoriety, which we gave in yesterday's Times, was sprinkled so thickly with exclamation points, and "O's!" and "Oh's!" and "Oh, God's!" as to reveal a most pitiable weakness and lack of self-respect. It is strange what a passion weak men have, when frenzied, of bolting into print, and publishing pitiful apologies, protestations, disclosures, and prayers, concerning their private affairs—a thing which, if they deprecate public censure, is of all things the one to be avoided. It is the act of animals who, when their stable is fired, turn about and rush into the flames, instead of from them. The world forgets in three days, nine at the utmost, these petty local, private scandals; and yet the poor fools—clerical fools oftenest of all—ever return and revive their memories in the newspapers, when otherwise the oblivion they court would be secured. So, too, domestic quarrels or crimes which would die out in their own vicinage for mere want of air, are, forsooth, often bruited to the whole world by their authors fancying that everybody must have heard of so important occurrences, and desiring to "explain" them. Such was the recent case of a well-known author living at the West. If these men would escape comment let them avoid the newspapers, for their poor follies are too trivial for the great world to notice long, unless they themselves force them afresh into view.

The excellent letter which we published on Monday, from our correspondent "Libra," containing an account of his interview with Alexander H. Stephens, throws a flood of light on the state of feeling among the most intelligent classes of the South. We also printed on Tuesday an equally frank and interesting letter from another correspondent, "Quondam," and from these communications may be obtained a bird's-eye view, as it were, of the state of affairs in the South. The Congressional measures of reconstruction excite alarm rather than opposition. The people seem to be under the impression that it is useless for any one to register who is not an extreme Radical, since Congress will reject every State which does not send a Radical delegation to Washington—as it rejected Kentucky. "Despair," says our correspondent, "seems to have enveloped the people." The negroes are almost the only persons who think it worth while to place themselves upon the register. These are not the tidings we should wish to receive, and we would again urge the Southern people to do their duty, to reconstruct their Governments in accordance with the requirements of Congress, and then to depend on the sense of fair dealing which prevails at the North. To throw the control of their affairs entirely into the hands of the negroes is what no one seeks. The spirit described by our correspondents will be regretted first and chiefly in the States where it is exhibited. The Southern people will alone have cause to repent it. We earnestly counsel them to take a more hopeful, and we will venture to add, a more just view of the intentions of the Republican Party toward them, to proceed quietly with the work they have in hand, and to acquire again that confidence in the future which of old bitterly misled them.

We cannot consider the tactics pursued by the "impeachers," as a certain section of Republicans have come to be called, very creditable to the party. The whole project has been made, almost without disguise, a means of practicing a gross deception upon the nation. The impeachers know perfectly well that the evidence they have been able to gather would not sustain the arraignment of the President, but they do not like to admit this to the public, and therefore they are anxious to make out that some underhand influence is operating against them. To do this completely they need a scapegoat, upon whom to throw the responsibility of their failure, and they appear to have singled out Mr. Wilson, the Chairman of the Judiciary Committee. In the hope that he would not be ready, his report was suddenly called for on Saturday—but when it was found that the document was prepared, Mr. Logan and his colleagues were afraid to have it produced, and so fenced it off by a series of aimless resolutions. Mr. Wilson plainly is being used as a cat's-paw—and, as our readers were informed yesterday from Washington, a systematic effort will be made to ruin him with his constituents. One or two others are to share the same fate. It would be idle to attempt to describe this system of party warfare in befitting terms, because we should only lay ourselves open to the imputation of disloyalty to Republican principles. Mr. Wilson and his fellow-sufferers must fight their own battles. But is this game of shuffling and false pretences fair to the nation? Is it just—is it worthy the crisis before us? Some men seem to deal with politics in the spirit of card-sharpers—they cheat even each other. How long is this to last?

The Canadian Catholic organ, the *Minerve*, has not yet furnished the name of the Protestant minister who originated the idea of assassinating President Lincoln, and whose murderous letter the *Minerve* alleges to be in possession of its editor. Not only this horrible letter, but also the answer of the Confederate agents the *Minerve* holds—so it says. Not only did the Protestant minister write this letter, but he made a private attempt to assassinate Lincoln—so says the *Minerve*. The *Minerve* formally declares that it could give his name, and that he is at present residing in a city in one of the Northern States, "where he occupies an important post, and is respected." Now, as we have appealed to the *Minerve* to give us the culprit's name, and the *Minerve* refuses to do so—we must either conclude that the Catholic organ is guilty of falsehood, or that its editor is guilty of complicity in the assassination of President Lincoln.

Senator Wade's Speech Again.

We notice that some of the Western newspapers are still discussing Mr. Wade's speech at Lawrence, and one of the correspondents to whom the Senator seems to have intrusted the task of defending his reputation, publishes a communication embodying letters from three or four members of the excursion party who heard the speech, asserting that Mr. Wade said nothing which could be construed into favoring a division of property. Now, we have simply to repeat what we have already said upon this subject: whether the expressions used by Senator Wade upon the occasion referred to were correctly reported is one question; whether the inferences drawn from those expressions were just, is entirely another matter, and rests exclusively with the persons making them. Mr. Wade himself has not called in question the accuracy of the report, but he has disavowed the inferences, and his friends are amusing themselves and the public by traveling in the same circle. They are, of course, the best judges whether they are doing Mr. Wade a service by this performance. Since the delivery of this speech, however, Mr. Wade has on one occasion styled Mr. Greeley the author of the cooperative system, while he has also asserted over his own signature that he was unable to see that the improvements in labor-saving machines had bettered the condition of the laborer. The public will persist in believing, the assertions of all his friends to the contrary notwithstanding, that one who holds such crude ideas as these is quite likely to use loose language, from which the broadest inferences may be drawn, when he gets to talking political economy extemporaneously to a crowd in Kansas.

WASHINGTON.

AFFAIRS AT THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, July 24.

CIVIL OFFICERS IN LOUISIANA.

A semi-official letter from New-Orleans denies the statement that Gen. Sheridan intends to remove all of the civil officers in his district who cannot take the test oath, but admits that he may find it necessary to displace Lieut.-Gov. Voorhees and a few other prominent officials in Louisiana, and that he will certainly remove a majority of the civil officers in Texas. The same letter states that the registration of voters in Louisiana has been completed, and that everything is in readiness in that State to carry out the Reconstruction policy of Congress as soon as an official copy of the last Supplementary Act is received. The removals threatened in Texas are rendered necessary to secure a full enrollment of the voters of many of the counties of that State by the continued interference of some of the civil officers with the registering boards. In several counties members of the boards have been assassinated, and in others they have been prevented from assembling and commencing their labors by threats of personal violence from ex-rebels. The same authority announces the abandonment of the Mexican filibustering schemes which have agitated the Gulf coast since the death of Maximilian.

DOCUMENTS IN THE SURRATT CASE.

It has been developed in the investigations made by the prosecution in the Surratt case that a certain officer engaged in the prosecution of the conspirators before the Military Commission, returned to Miss Anna Surratt a number of important documents found in her mother's house, including several notes from Booth which were required in the case now pending. The Judiciary Committee during its investigation subpœnaed this officer to appear before it, but he did not respond save by letter, in which he stated he had given the articles to Miss Surratt by the direction of Secretary Stanton. The Secretary, however, very emphatically denies that he issued any such order.

TAX ON DISTILLED SPIRITS.

A tremendous pressure is already brought to bear upon the Secretary of the Treasury and Commissioner of Internal Revenue to prevent the carrying out of contemplated reforms in the manner of collecting the tax on distilled spirits. So many millions of capital are involved in the illicit production of liquors, that a league of the prominent distillers and rectifiers is a most formidable power to overcome. The Department has, however, in contemplation a plan for the collection of the whisky tax which will probably be made public within the coming fortnight. If Commissioner Rollins has the necessary moral courage to adhere to the plan when it is once adopted, his receipts will be vastly augmented before the next session of Congress.

THE PAY DEPARTMENT.

Mr. Lincoln's Committee, appointed to investigate the affairs of the Pay Department, will visit New-York for the purpose of inquiring into the bounty frauds alleged to have been perpetrated there since the close of the war, and will also visit Norfolk, Philadelphia and other points at which claims agents are said to have prepared fraudulent claims which have been paid by the Pay Department. Mr. E. P. Brooks, of Washington, was examined by the Committee to-day, and testified that during a conversation with Paymaster-General Brice regarding the Loewenthal frauds, that officer admitted that after Loewenthal's "irregular practices" had been made public he was allowed to prosecute claims in the Department, and that he attempted to justify himself for having allowed LOEWENTHAL to do so, by saying that other claim agents of similar repute enjoyed the same privilege. He also testified that during the same conversation he demanded an investigation into the charges of frauds in the department which had been published by him in the NEW-YORK TIMES before Gen. BRICE attempted to deny them, to which he replied that "a thorough investigation" had already been made by one of his subordinate officers, whereupon the witness stated that inasmuch as the subordinate officer referred to was one of the inculpated parties, his report would of course be *ex parte* and unsatisfactory. Gen. BRICE then promised to make another investigation, and to withhold his opinion regarding the matter until after the report was received, but did not do so, as he caused to be printed in the Associated Press dispatches next day a statement that all of the charges contained in the TIMES correspondence were false. Other evidence of great importance elicited by the committee cannot be made public at present.

LEAGUE ISLAND.

The *Miantonomoh* and the steamship *Augusta* have been ordered out of commission and will lay up for repair at League Island. It is stated on good authority that the Bureau of Steam Engineering in the Navy Department intends to use the same place as a convenient receptacle for a large amount of useless machinery now on hand in the different Government Navy-yards. Extensive purchases of additional machinery are being made by the Bureau with the unexpended funds of several appropriations made by Congress for its benefit, some of which, it is stated, will not be required for immediate use, and will also be stored at League Island.

THE NAVY-YARDS.

The new system of accounts introduced some time ago into the navy-yards is working well. By the middle of next month the chief accountants at the several yards will be ready to furnish the Secretary with their balance sheets, showing the total expenditures for each man-of-war and each bureau of each yard during the fiscal year, together with the amount of material on hand and the unexpended balances of appropriations. Such a result as this is the best argument possible in favor of the reform which Col. OLCOTT begun under such discouraging auspices year before last.

EXPLORATIONS OF THE COLORADO RIVER.

Capt. ADAMS, whose explorations of the Colorado River have attracted considerable attention, left Washington to-night with assurances from some of the Government departments and from numerous Congressmen of assistance in additional explorations. He will make extensive arrangements for another trip in San Francisco as soon as he arrives there. His previous explorations have been at his own expense, and his reports regarding them were considered of enough importance by Secretary STANTON to secure his personal encouragement for future efforts in the same direction.

PERSONAL MATTERS.

Commander W. B. CUSHING, of the navy, is stopping at the Ebbitt House, having been called to Washington on official business. This gallant officer is the observed of observers, and the story of his exploits during the war is retailed over and over again to strangers around the hotel.

The "Duke of Albemarle," as he is familiarly known in the navy, is in excellent health and spirits.

To the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, July 24.

THE RAM STONEWALL.

The repairs and improvements to the ram *Stonewall*, recently sold by the Government to the Emperor of Japan, are rapidly approaching completion, and it is now thought the *Japan* will sail for Japan about the 5th of August. Capt. GEORGE BROWN, Commander, United States Navy, who has received a leave of absence from his duties as Ordnance Officer at the Washington Navy-yard, and been detailed to take command of the *Japan* on her trip to her new home, arrived in this city this morning, after a short absence North. He was accompanied by two of the Japanese Embassy, who are officers of the Japanese navy. They are First-Lieut. OGASSANAXA KENZO and Second Lieut. EUWARTA HAISSAKU. The gentlemen will remain in the city as guests of the Government until the *Japan* is ready to sail, and will accompany Capt. BROWN on the trip. Capt. BROWN was to-day engaged in shipping the crew, and has succeeded in engaging about 25 first-class seamen. Capt. BROWN has selected as his officers: Lieut. T. B. DUBOIS, Second Lieut. W. LANGHORNE, Third Lieut. RICHARD CANFIELD; Surgeon, Dr. JAMES HARRIS; Chief Engineer, CLEVELAND LINDSLAY; Assistant Engineer, JAMES W. MILSTEAD, CHARLES A. STEWART, SAMUEL ELLIS and ANDREW J. POTTER. All these gentlemen served in the volunteer navy during the war.

Messrs. DUBOIS and LANGHORNE were with the Farragut and Porter fleets. All the officers are well paid for their services. The crew receive an advance on the wages paid to seamen in the merchant service, while their pay will continue until they are sent back to this country. The Japanese purchased the *Stonewall* for $450,000. There have been two payments made here; the third and final payment will be made to the American Minister in Japan as soon as the Japanese Embassy, or Commissioners, reach home. The splendid 300-pounder French gun which was on board the *Stonewall* when she fell into the hands of the Government will be sent out in her, as well also as the remainder of the armament that was on board. The route to be taken to Japan will be by the Straits of Magellan.

BUSINESS AT THE LAND OFFICE.

The Commissioner of the General Land Office has received returns of the survey of Townships Six, north, range four west, and Fifteen, north, ranges sixteen and seventeen west of Mount Diablo meridian in California. Township Six, north, range four west, is, with the exception of that part embraced in private grants, exceedingly rough and broken; the greater portion of the public land being covered with a heavy growth of timber, for which it is chiefly valued. There are many fine springs in the township, and quite a number of indications of petroleum. Township Fifteen, north, range sixteen west, is valuable only for its excellent growth of redwood and fir timber, which is found on the river bottoms and in deep canyons. Township Fifteen, north range, seventeen west, borders on the Pacific Ocean, and the land is considerably above the average of the coast, being first and second rate for a mile or more in width along the coast, which is settled by an industrious and prosperous neighborhood. There is a fine saw-mill in section four, with a capacity of manufacturing fifty thousand feet of lumber per day. Returns have been received of the survey of Townships Five and Six, north ranges, twenty-eight and twenty-nine east, Washington Territory.

THE PRIZE GRAY JACKET.

The Fourth Auditor's Office has completed the necessary lists in the cases of the prize *Gray Jacket*, captured by the United States steamer *Kennebec*, and the prize *Wm. Bagley*, captured by the United States steamers *Ossipee*, *De Soto* and *Kennebec*, and they are now ready for payment.

THE PUBLIC DEBT.

The statement of the public debt for the present month, which will be published on the 1st of August, will show a decrease of the debt of two or three millions of dollars.

REVENUE RECEIPTS.

The receipts from internal revenue to-day amount to $789,713 62.

PATENTS ISSUED.

The Commissioner of Patents will issue 281 new patents for the week ending the 30th inst.

NAVY GAZETTE.

Paymaster Geo. Cochran has been detached from the *De Soto*, and ordered to settle accounts. Passed Assistant Paymaster Frank Clark has been ordered to the *De Soto*. Acting Master Geo. C. Ryckman has been ordered to the Navy-yard at Mare Island. Chaplain Donald McGawn has been detached from the *Powhatan* and ordered to return to New-York.

ARMY BULLETIN.

First Lieut. E. F. Schenck, Forty-first Infantry, assigned to duty in the Adjutant-General's office. Second Lieut. E. P. Murphy, United States Army, permitted to go beyond the sea during his leave. Brevet Lieut.-Col. E. P. Cressy, Third Cavalry, ordered to report to Gen. Robinson for staff duty. Post Chaplain J. W. Elliott, assigned to Camp Verde, Texas. Post Chaplain J. A. M. La Tourette, transferred from Fort Bayard, New-Mexico, to Fort Garland, Colorado. Brevet Major J. R. Bain, Jr., assigned to the command of the Detroit Arsenal, Michigan. Brevet Major E. S. Ewing, Thirty-fourth Infantry, retired from duty in the Freedmen's Bureau and ordered to his regiment. Wm. Craig has been permitted to open a trading establishment at Fort Lyon, Colorado.

Impeachment Reports of the Judiciary Committee.

The following is an extract from a special dispatch to the Boston *Daily Advertiser*:

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, July 23.

The four members of the Judiciary Committee who favor impeachment will probably present three reports next Winter. Gov. BOUTWELL will probably content himself with presenting his views of the law bearing upon the matter, which he will do with considerable fullness. His report is not yet done. Judge WILLIAMS first presents the law and then sums up the evidence in support of impeachment. His report is about ready, and would make at least twelve columns of this paper. Judge LAWRENCE arranges the evidence against the President in extracts under separate heads, and also argues the law, and his report would fill at least fifteen columns. Gov. THOMAS has not yet drawn up any report, and may join with one of his colleagues. The three anti-impeachment Republicans take ground that it is not proper to draw up a report till the testimony is all in, and their report has progressed no further than Judge WILSON's careful and elaborate statement of the law, which, in their opinion, must govern the case. It is not known what progress the Democratic members have made with their report. Another fact connected with Gen. GRANT's evidence has leaked out. He says in reference to the Presidential tour last Summer that he was invited to go by the State Department, and declined, and that he did not waive his objections and consent till he had been personally urged by the President to accompany the party.

THE SURRATT TRIAL.

Rebutting Testimony for the Prosecution—Dr. McMillan Sustained.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, July 24.

The Surratt case continues to become more intricate through the difference of opinion regarding the character for truth and veracity of the witnesses on both sides, as expressed in the testimony introduced daily. To-day a dozen witnesses testified that CAMERON, the pardoned rebel, was a man of truth and good character, while yesterday a dozen others testified exactly to the contrary, and one expressed the opinion that he was crazy. It is probable that the surrebuttal testimony will be commenced to-morrow. Judge PIERREPONT, of the prosecution, complained that some mysterious influence prevented witnesses connected with the railroad leading from Baltimore to Sunbury from obeying subpoenas which had been sent to them. Sergt. DYE's testimony regarding the condition and light of the moon on the night of the assassination was confirmed by the evidence of an officer of the Naval Observatory, who swore that it was so light that he was able to observe stars like Vesta, so small as to be invisible to the naked eye, with an ordinary instrument.

To the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, July 24.

The trial of JOHN H. SURRATT was resumed this morning in the Criminal Court, Judge FISHER presiding.

Francis C. Speight, sworn and examined by Mr. Pierrepont: I live in New-York City, and am Captain of the Twenty-ninth Precinct Metropolitan Police; have been in the Police Department nearly 23 years, and have been in my present position 14 years; know a Dr. Bissell, but don't know whether his name is Augustus or not; he keeps a drug store on the corner of Twenty-third-street and Seventh-avenue; Bissell also had a restaurant on Broadway, and was there several months; have heard Bissell's reputation for veracity spoken of very frequently, and as a mysterious and bad man; Bissell's character for truth is bad.

By Mr. Bradley—Have heard Mr. Campbell, a jeweler at No. 339 Fourth-avenue, speak of Bissell's character; heard a policeman named Gleason speak of him; have known Gleason about two or three years; Bissell told me he kept a drug-store; he told me, also, he was going to keep a drug-store corner of Twenty-fifth-street and Sixth-avenue; I was told by Mr. Eaton that Bissell purchased the restaurant; have seen Bissell about there, and he seemed to control the restaurant; I have read Bissell's evidence; have read all the evidence, and the moment I read Bissell's testimony I was satisfied I knew the man; I wrote to Mr. Pierrepont on Sunday, and on Tuesday I was subpoenaed; have frequently heard Bissell's character spoken off within the last year or two; the way Mr. Campbell and Mr. Gleason talked of Bissell's character for truth, they were talking about his connection with a bank in Hoboken; that was within the last two months; don't know where Bissell came from to New-York; Bissell's general character for truth and veracity is bad; cannot recollect who spoke of it except the two men named; do not know exactly many of Bissell's associates, but they say he associates with Chris. Hogan; don't know any of Bissell's particular associates; I don't know the firm of Cassiday & Covell; my district does not extend as far as Warren-street, New-York; can't call such a firm to mind; the man of whom I speak told me he kept a drug store corner of Twenty-third-street and Seventh-avenue; when I first saw Bissell to know him he was lame and on crutches.

By Mr. Pierrepont—In the conversation in relation to the Hoboken Bank transaction, it was stated that Bissell had been imprisoned for some deposits in a broken bank, and he had turned State's evidence, and Mr. Campbell said he would not believe Bissell under oath.

Patrick D. Kilduff sworn, and examined by Mr. Pierrepont—Live at No. 948 Broadway, New-York; have lived there since 1858; have known Dr. Bissell two years this month, and have had business transactions with him; know of his purchase of a restaurant; Bissell has a bad reputation for truth.

By Mr. Bradley—Bissell is not a man of honor; if it is his interest to be so, he is a liar; his reputation is bad; have heard Mr. McMahon, Mr. Eaton, and others speak of him; I know half a dozen who know Bissell, and they would not believe him; have heard a man named Faulener, on Canal-street, say so; I keep a public house at No. 948 Broadway; have known Bissell two years; don't know who subpoenaed me; I was acquainted with Bissell; don't know how they found out I knew Dr. Bissell; I only know I was summoned; my son read the account of Bissell's testimony, and I don't know how the prosecution found out I knew Bissell.

By Mr. Merrick—The Mr. Eaton referred to is named Luther D. He is not in business now, but I think he is in New-York.

Col. James B. Stewart recalled and examined by Mr. Pierrepont—On the night of the murder I followed Booth out of the theatre.

Question—What was the condition of the moon as you followed him out of the theatre, and the condition of the night as to its being cloudy?

Mr. Bradley objected as that had been gone into in the examination in chief, and had been responded to by the defence.

Mr. Pierrepont said nothing had been asked about the night, but the defence had attempted to show that the sky was covered with mare's tales.

Objection withdrawn.

Witness resumed—On opening the door I observed the condition of the night, and I recollect distinctly that looking up I noticed the sky was lighting up; it was light enough to see distinctly the person on the horse; could see his arms and hands and his working at the reins. At that time the night had the appearance of the moon giving light; I then walked back to the theatre and walked home, and afterwards went to the house of the Secretary of War; in walking from the theatre home it was light enough to see persons at a distance and to see the size of persons; on my way to Mr. Stanton's I could distinctly see persons at Mr. Stanton's house; on my return I went to the Police headquarters and it was light enough to see persons moving; as I approached the Police Headquarters there was a difficulty, and I could see persons moving about; I was in front of the Police office most of the time, and had no difficulty in seeing persons; there was a haze, but it was sufficiently moonlight to see persons as I have described.

By Mr. Bradley—My impression is there was no gaslight as I went home; there was a light in front of Mr. Stanton's house, but there was no lamp, I think, corner of Thirteenth and K streets; can't recollect that there was a light at Franklin-square; there was a strong light at Police Headquarters; my impression is the lights were not burning in the gas-lamps; at twenty minutes past ten o'clock the moon was rising; there was no light at any moment thrown from the back part of the theatre, and it would assist to some extent in recognizing the retreating horseman; there was a heavy, humid atmosphere that night, but there was no heavy cloud at eleven o'clock; the moon was what I would call one hour high; it was up sufficient to reflect a very decided light; I made no memorandum at the time.

Major A. C. Richards, Superintendent of Police, recalled and examined by Mr. Pierrepont—Weichman was not arrested, to my knowledge, on the day after April 14; if he had been arrested I should have known it; there is no record of Weichman's arrest on the 15th of April.

By Mr. Bradley—There is no record of arrest on the 16th; I had a conversation with Weichman on the 15th April; I found Weichman in my office and McDevitt introduced him to me; McDevitt and I had a conversation as to the propriety of putting Weichman under arrest, and it was decided not to let him know that he was under arrest, but at the same time it was understood that he would not be allowed to escape us; we wanted to use him and intended to keep our eyes upon him; I do not know that McDevitt told him he was under arrest; on Saturday or Monday, Weichman wanted to go away but we persuaded him to remain, but we used no force or positive command.

Michael Mitchell, sworn, and examined by Mr. Pierrepont: Resides at Waterloo; knows Dr. McMillan and testifies to his good character for veracity.

Thomas Brassard, sworn and examined by Mr. Pierrepont: Reside at Waterloo; am a notary public; know Dr. McMillan; he has a good reputation as a man of truth; never knew a man of better repute.

No cross-examination.

Edward Frechetts, sworn and examined by Mr. Pierrepont: Reside at Montreal; have known St. Marie many years; know his associates; his reputation was good for truth and veracity.

By Mr. Bradley—St. Marie left in 1862; he was employed in the Educational Bureau; never heard anything against St. Marie's character for truth; I did not hear anything against St. Marie's veracity after he left; the people said he had left for the States and had taken with him the funds of the Department; he refunded the money, and his father, I understand, paid the balance.

Alexis Burnett, sworn and examined by Mr. Pierrepont: Reside in Montreal and am a lawyer; I know a Mr. Nagles, a lawyer; I knew St. Marie also; from 1853 to the time he left Montreal I knew St. Marie all the time, and his character was very good for truth and veracity; I know Mr. Nagles, and I know his reputation for truth to be good; have heard something against him, but it came from enemies; I had a conversation with Nagles about this trial, and he said he had received about $500 in gold.

By Mr. Bradley—I understood the amount to be for his services in the case; I do not remember that other witnesses expenses were mentioned; I understood it was to cover his services and expenses; I understood that, because he said he would come to Washington.

By Mr. Merrick—After St. Marie left Montreal, I understood that his reputation for truth was as good as before; I understood it to be good.

Francis Reside, sworn and examined by Mr. Pierrepont: Live at No. 610 Seventh-street, South Washington; am a bricklayer; know Wm. E. Cleaver, and have known him ten or twelve years; never heard anything against his reputation for truth and veracity before the trouble he got into some time ago.

Charles Kimball, recalled and examined by Mr. Carrington; Live in the Seventh Ward, Washington; have lived here all my life; am a constable; have known William E. Cleaver and know persons who know him; never heard Cleaver's reputation questioned for truth.

No cross-examination.

Henry Goss, sworn and examined by Mr. Carrington: Have lived in Washington all my life; have known Cleaver for ten years; never heard anything against Cleaver in regard to truth.

By Mr. Bradley—I live corner Eighth and D streets, Island; I knew Cleaver some years; knew him before he was Inspector of horses; never heard anything in connection with Cleaver's passing horses as to truth and veracity.

Robert Pywell sworn, and examined by Mr. Carrington: Live in D-street, Washington; have lived here since 1843; keep a livery stable; know William E. Cleaver; have known him 15 or 16 years; I know his reputation for truth and veracity; never heard it questioned.

By Mr. Bradley—Cleaver is an Englishman, and so am I; I am his bail in the indictment against him.

Question—Is there any understanding that Cleaver is to be benefited in the case against him by working in this case?

Mr. Carrington objected; he was not afraid of the answer, but he thought the question improper.

The objection was sustained, and an exception noted.

Mr. C. V. Hess, a young man five feet seven inches high, dark complexion and black moustache, was called, and the prisoner was asked to stand up beside him, in order that the jury might see them together.

J. W. Coomes, sworn and examined by Mr. Carrington: Have been living in Washington all my life; am a detective of Metropolitan Police; have known Wm. E. Cleaver seven or eight years; his reputation for veracity is good.

By Mr. Bradley—Never heard Cleaver's reputation for veracity questioned in connection with passing horses as inspector for the Government.

John F. Kelley, sworn and examined by Mr. Carrington: Am a policeman; know Cleaver; never heard his reputation for veracity questioned.

No cross-examination.

James Kelleher, sworn and examined by Mr. Carrington: Am a livery stable keeper; have known W. E. Cleaver fifteen or sixteen years; his reputation for truth and veracity is very bad at present; previous to the trial his reputation was good, but since then it has been bad.

By Mr. Bradley—Before the trial of Cleaver there was no occasion to question his character.

Mrs. Sarah R. Kimball, sworn and examined by Mr. Carrington: Live on Twelfth-street, Washington; have lived here since 1864; know a colored woman named Susan Jackson; she was in my employ two years; I never heard anything against her for truth and veracity; have always considered her reliable; her reputation for truth is good, so far as I know.

A discussion here ensued as to the admission of the testimony of the last witness, Mr. Bradley contending that as Susan Jackson's character had not been attacked, the prosecution could not set up a good character.

Mr. Carrington said, the fact that an effort was made to contradict Susan Jackson was a good foundation for setting up character. It was admitted that their were decisions both ways upon this question.

Judge Fisher said he thought a contradiction of a witness was an attack upon his or her veracity, and that it was sufficient ground to authorize the side calling the witness to set up character, and he so ruled.

The defence excepted to the ruling.

Mrs. Kesia Wheeler was sworn and examined by Mr. Carrington: Reside on the corner of Twelfth and G-streets in this city; will have resided there three months on August first; lived in the city three years; know Susan Jackson; she was in the employ of my sister, Mrs. Kimball, and I resided in her family; her reputation for truth and veracity was very good.

Miss Kate Kimball, sworn and examined by Mr. Carrington: Live on the corner of Twelfth and G-street, Washington; know Susan Jackson about two years; her reputation for truth and veracity is good.

No cross-examination.

Samuel Jackson (colored) sworn and examined by Mr. Wilson—Susan Jackson is my wife; we were married a fortnight after the President was killed; went to Mrs. Surratt's house on Monday night after the President was killed; I was at the house until Wednesday, and was in the basement; I saw Eliza Hawkins at Mrs. Surratt's Tuesday morning; Eliza came there between eight and nine o'clock Tuesday morning, and she did not go away until she had leave to go by Capt. Smith; we were taken to Capt. Scheetz's office on Tuesday night between ten and eleven o'clock; I was in the room with Eliza Hawkins all the time I was there; I heard no conversation between Susan and Eliza about John Surratt; I did not hear Susan say to Eliza that Mr. Surratt was there two weeks before.

By Mr. Bradley—I heard all the conversation; I staid in the room all the time; I was there when Eliza came and other women came with her; I was there all the time, and I heard all that passed; I was with them all the time; on Monday night we all went upon the second story; on Tuesday night the whole party was taken to Capt. Scheetz' office; did not leave the house at all; Eliza spoke about how she was treated by Mrs. Surratt; I did not go out of the house at all; sometimes the officer would call Susan and she would go up stairs; it was late when we went to Capt. Scheetz' office; did not hear either women mention Surratt's name; can't remember whether Eliza eat dinner or not on Tuesday, but she might have done so; she was scared as bad as I was Monday night, but on Tuesday my scare was over.

By a Juror—The wood and coal were kept in the back yard; my wife made the fire that day.

By Mr. Bradley—I know Eliza Hawkins; because she said that was her name; she was called Eliza by the people in the house.

At 12:45 the Court took a recess for half an hour.

Upon reassembling

Alphonse Donn was sworn and examined by Mr. Pierrepont: Live corner Eighth and D streets in this city; am doorkeeper at the Executive Mansion; have been so employed four years; prior to that was a Metropolitan policeman; have known John Lee, a witness here, for three or four years; have known persons with whom Lee associated; knew his general reputation for truth and veracity, and think it was very good.

By Mr. Bradley—Lee was appointed a Justice of the Peace here; knew Lee when he was a detective; never heard any one speak ill of him.

George W. Theaker, sworn and examined by Mr. Carrington: Reside in Georgetown, D. C., and was born and raised there; keep a restaurant; knew John Lee; knew him three years; I know him as a detective and as a Justice of the Peace; never heard anything bad of him; never heard his character questioned prior to this trial.

By Mr. Bradley—I was in the restaurant business while Lee was a detective; never heard anything against Lee in connection with the examination of horses; I associated with Lee several times and often met him.

John Reefe, sworn and examined by Mr. Carrington: Live on Capitol Hill, and keep store on Sixth-street; keep a butcher's market on Sixth-street; knew Wm. Cleaver; have known him for two or three years; I know him when I see him, but don't know anything about his character.

Charles H. Merrill, sworn and examined by Mr. Carrington: Live on H-street, No. 378, in this city; know William Cleaver, and have known him twelve years; know his reputation for truth and veracity, and never heard anything against him until this trial.

No cross-examination.

George F. Waldo, sworn and examined by Mr. Pierrepont: Reside at Waverley, N. Y.; have lived there twenty years; have known Dr. Bissell part of eight years; knew him in Waverley; he came there as a physician in 1858 and he staid there about two years; then he went away and has not been there since; at Waverley Dr. Bissell's reputation for truth was very bad.

By Mr. Bradley—When I speak of general reputation I mean what people said of him; Bissell was reported to be a common liar; I believe he could tell the truth under some circumstances, but he has but little regard for truth; I would not believe him ordinarily; if Bissell were to tell me that my horse was in a ditch, I would not believe him; I am a druggist; Bissell dealt with me; I never quarreled with him; Waverley is on the New-York and Erie Railroad, two hundred and fifty miles from New-York.

Vincent M. Coryell, sworn and examined by Mr. Pierrepont: I reside in Waverley, New-York; have lived there 18 years; knew Dr. Bissell; he acquired a bad reputation for truth and veracity; am a Methodist clergyman on the superannuated list.

No cross-examination.

C. T. Bliss, sworn and examined by Mr. Pierrepont: Reside at Waverley, New-York, and am a physician; I formed Dr. Bissell's acquaintance about three years since; have frequently heard Dr. Bissell spoken of and never in any way except with discredit to his word. His reputation for truth was bad.

No cross-examination.

Mr. Manners, sworn and examined by Mr. Pierrepont: Live in Waverley, New-York; knew Dr. Bissell; never heard much good of him; have heard a great deal bad about him; his reputation for truth was bad.

No cross-examination.

James J. Reeves, sworn and examined by Mr. Pierrepont: Am a hardware merchant of Waverley, New-York; knew Dr. Bissell; his reputation for truth and veracity was bad among the people.

No cross-examination.

The prosecution having sworn all witnesses in attendance, it was agreed that witnesses should be called for the defence.

George R. Howard, sworn and examined by Mr. Bradley: Live at Elkton, Md.; during the war was a Union man, and raised a regiment for the Union army in 1862, and commanded it until my health compelled me to resign; I knew Stephen F. Cameron in Elkton, and I had opportunities of knowing his general reputation for truth and veracity; I never heard anything against his truth and veracity; never heard it called in question; he was an erratic man, but I never heard his character for truth questioned.

No cross-examination.

Daniel Bratton, sworn and examined by Mr. Bradley: Reside in Elkton, Md.; have resided there twenty-seven or twenty-eight years; knew Stephen F. Cameron, and had opportunities to learn the estimation in which he was held; never heard his reputation for truth questioned until during this trial; would not hesitate to believe him under oath.

No cross-examination.

Eli Cosgrove, sworn and examined by Mr. Bradley: Reside within fifteen miles of Elkton; prior to 1861 was frequently in Elkton; had a slight acquaintance with Cameron and had heard but little about him.

No cross-examination.

John Partridge, sworn and examined by Mr. Bradley: Had resided in Elkton, Md., since 1857; knew Stephen F. Cameron; never heard his truth and veracity doubted; would believe him under oath.

By Mr. Pierrepont—I was connected with Cameron in business; he has not been in Elkton since 1861.

R. G. Rees, sworn and examined by Mr. Bradley: Resided in Elkton twenty years; knew Stephen F. Cameron, and was intimate with him; never heard his character for truth doubted; would believe him under oath; he was an eccentric man.

By Mr. Pierrepont—I was considered a sympathizer with the South to a certain extent; believed the war wrong, and did not think it would restore the Union.

William G. Purnell, sworn and examined by Mr. Merrick: Have resided at Elkton seventeen years; for the last four or five years was in the army, I enlisted as a private, and was discharged as a captain; am now in the United States mail service; knew Stephen F. Cameron; associated with him; never heard Mr. Cameron's character for truth called in question; from his general character I would believe him on oath.

No cross-examination.

Thomas Drennen, sworn and examined by Mr. Bradley: Reside within one mile of Elkton; prior to 1861 lived in Elkton; knew S. F. Cameron well, and associated in the same circle with him; had opportunities of knowing Mr. Cameron's reputation, as I went to parties with him; his reputation for truth and veracity was good; I would believe him under oath.

By Mr. Pierrepont—I did not know Mr. Cameron was a clergyman when I went to dances and parties with him; never knew he was a clergyman.

John R. Hogg, sworn and examined by Mr. Merrick: Have lived in Cecil County, Md., forty-five years; knew Stephen F. Cameron; knew with he associated with; his character for truth and veracity was good, and I would believe him under oath; he was a strict churchman.

By Mr. Pierrepont—Mr. Cameron went South, I heard, and joined the Confederacy.

Testimony for the prosecution resumed:

Alfred G. Hatfield was sworn and examined by Mr. Carrington: Am a clerk in the Treasury Department; have been employed here two years; have known John Lee for fifteen years in Philadelphia and here; Lee was a constable in Philadelphia; had opportunities of knowing his character for truth and veracity, and it was very good; never heard his reputation for truth questioned.

By Mr. Bradley—Have you never heard that Lee was indicted and convicted in Philadelphia of perjury?

Objected to, and objection sustained.

Witness resumed: Never heard Lee's character questioned; saw him frequently for eight or nine years.

Prof. Harkness, sworn and examined by Mr. Pierrepont: Am employed at the National Observatory; on the night of April 14 was making observations of the stars; the moon rose that night before nine o'clock; on the 14th of April the moon was full at half-past ten; from nine o'clock to twenty minutes past eleven P. M. the sky was clear enough to see through the instrument stars invisible to the naked eye.

By Mr. Bradley—When I stopped working, at twenty minutes past eleven, according to my recollection the sky was hazy; my recollection is that it was a damp night. I stopped work because it became too dark for me to see.

Hon. Hiram McCullough, sworn for the defence and examined by Mr. Merrick: Lived in Elkton; represented that district in Congress; knew Stephen F. Cameron, and had means of knowing his reputation for truth and veracity; it was very good, and I would believe him under oath without hesitation.

Dr. Chas. Ellis, sworn for the defence: I reside in Elkton; was a Surgeon in the United States Army in the war; had opportunities of learning Cameron's reputation for truth and veracity, and it was very good; I associated with him and his friends.

James L. Brown, sworn for the defence and examined by Mr. Merrick: Am a magistrate in Elkton; knew Stephen F. Cameron; never heard his reputation for truth and veracity doubted; would not hesitate to believe him under oath.

Aaron G. Tate, sworn and examined by Mr. Merrick: Reside at Elkton; knew Stephen F. Cameron; his general character for truth and veracity was good, and I would not hesitate to believe him on oath.

Joseph P. Cantwell, sworn and examined by Mr. Merrick: Resided in Elkton all my life; knew Stephen F. Cameron; his general reputation for truth and veracity was good; I would believe him under oath; I was an out-and-out Union man during the war.

David Scott, sworn and examined by Mr. Merrick: Lived in Elkton since 1851; knew Stephen F. Cameron; his general reputation for truth and veracity was good; I would believe him under oath.

By Mr. Pierrepont—Cameron came there in 1856; do not know that I ever heard Cameron's truthfulness discussed; Mr. Cameron was peculiar, and was an enthusiastic sort of a man.

John N. Miller, sworn and examined by Mr. Merrick: Know Stephen F. Cameron; his general character for veracity is good; would not hesitate to believe him under oath; I was a Union man during the war, and a very decided one, and am yet; I left the Democratic Party on that issue; am yet a Union man, and support President Johnson in his efforts to restore the Union.

James B. Groome, sworn and examined by Mr. Merrick: I reside in Elkton; knew Cameron, and his general reputation for truth and veracity was good.

By Mr. Pierrepont—Have heard Mr. Cameron discussed unfavorably, but never heard his reputation for truth or veracity questioned; he was a very versatile genius.

Samuel B. Ford, sworn and examined by Mr. Merrick: Reside in Elkton; knew Stephen F. Cameron; I associated with the same people he did; his general reputation for truth and veracity was good.

By Mr. Pierrepont—Never heard Mr. Cameron's character for truth discussed; he left in 1861, and has not returned.

Reuben D. Jamar, sworn and examined by Mr. Merrick: Reside at Elkton; lived there all my life; knew Stephen F. Cameron, and mixed in the same society; his character for truth and veracity was good.

By Mr. Pierrepont—Never heard Cameron's character for truth discussed.

Perry Litzemberg, sworn and examined by Mr. Merrick: Reside in Elkton; knew Stephen F. Cameron; associated in the same society; never heard Cameron's character for truth doubted.

At 3:15 o'clock the Court took a recess until 10 o'clock to-morrow.

MEXICAN AFFAIRS.

Gen. Santa Anna again Reported to Have Been Shot—Affairs in the City of Mexico—Shooting of Prominent Persons.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HAVANA, Saturday, July 20, 1867.

The French steamer *Louisiana*, which arrived on the 17th, has brought Mexican news to the 13th inst. from Vera Cruz, announcing, among other important matters, that Gen. SANTA ANNA had been shot at Sisal, no denial of the fact having been received at the sailing of the French steamer. The adventurous life of the old chieftain seems to have been closed at last.

AFFAIRS IN THE CITY OF MEXICO.

are still in a very unsettled state. The following persons have been placed in jail for political crimes, and will be judged by a court-martial, viz: Miguel Andrade, Baldomero Beker, Tomas Benavente, Jorge Bicholi, Ricardo Martica, Sostenes Montejano, Rafael Rubio, Francisco Hernandez, Mariano Salas, Filipps, Eloin, Augustin Ficher, Tomas Murphy, Jose Maria Pena, Francisco Trevino, Juan Maria Porter, Jose Maria Osorio, Ulises Urbano Lassepas, Rafael Diaz, Jose Miguel Alva, Jose Maria Bernal, Carlos Schaffer, Guillermo Baron Tindad, Juan L. Baron Tindal, Ladislao Tello de Meneses, Leonardo Juan, Ventura Tornel, Pedro Evaristo Picart, Juan de Mata, Damaso Pineda; and the following Imperial Ex-Generals are confined in St. Bridget's: Ramon Tabera, J. M. Velasquez de la Cadena, Fr. Cossio, Carlos Palafox, P. Cabrera, Miguel Andrade, V. R. Landa, Pavon, Osscrio, and Ugarte, the Imperial Chief of Police. Their fate has not yet been decided upon, but the taste of the Mexican people has become fearfully craving for human blood and victims and hardly any doubt exists, that most of the Generals will be tried and condemned as traitors. A Commission of citizens and members of the City Council has been organized to receive President JUAREZ in a befitting manner on his entry in the Capital, from which he fled four years ago as a persecuted and exiled patriot, but which he now enters victorious, but with the stigma of a cruel and savage Indian chief, whom the advantages of a lengthened residence in the United States have failed to civilize, and whose latter acts have only afforded the world at large the opportunity of admiring the rare combination of the relentless, cruel and barbarous character of the savage Indian, blended with the deceit and hypocrisy of the majority of the Mexicans. The clergy have again been admonished not to forget that they are once more under the iron hand of the republican leaders, and that they must not wear their sacerdotal robes in public, but only when performing their duties inside of the church. Nuns and priests are again emigrating, but their departure will be no loss to the country, and the abolishing of nunneries and convents deprives the Church Party of splendid hiding places. The municipal authorities have presented an address of thanks to Gen. PORFIRIO DIAZ, and the merchants have *voluntarily* loaned him $200,000, quite a *rara avis* in Mexico.

PRESIDENT JUAREZ

was in Queretaro on the 5th inst., according to a telegraph dispatch received, and his arrival in the capital was expected on the 11th or 12th inst. All the public documents issued during the Empire and intervention are being collected and placed in the archives of the State Department.

Gen. VIDAURRI was shot on the 13th inst., at 8 in the morning, having been found in a house on San Camillo-street, having disguised himself with a pair of false moustaches, and was well provided with funds, over $5,000 being found in his possession. MARQUEZ has not been found yet, and LACUNZA also is still hid somewhere. Gen. O'HORAN was found in a box which a carman was taking outside of the city, when the populace threw themselves on him and hacked him into pieces. Don PEDRO G. NEGRETE, Chamberlain and Master of Ceremonies under MAXIMILIAN, was caught on the 2d at the Paso del Macho. Many Generals and other officials of the Republican army are sending in their resignations. Gen. ESCOBEDO arrived eight days ago at Queretaro, after having passed some time near the President at San Luis.

VERA CRUZ

is assuming its ordinary appearance, Gen. FRANCISCO ZEREGA having taken charge of the Government, but for the present will reside in Orizaba. The laws before the 16th of December, 1861, have again been enforced. Provisions are arriving from Havana and the interior, and are again assuming their old prices; but the health of the city is very bad, the yellow fever making sad havoc.

DEPUTY.

TENNESSEE POLITICS.

A Fight Between the Conservatives and Radicals—Two Men Killed and Several Wounded.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., Wednesday, July 24.

The approaching election increases the political excitement. A murderous affray took place yesterday at Rogersville between the Radicals and Conservatives. Gov. BROWNLOW's advices are that when MAYNARD and ETHERIDGE reached the place two opposing processions were formed, and that while marching through town the Etheridge men fired upon the Radicals, killing one man and wounding two. The Radicals returned the fire, killing one man and wounding two or three. The Conservatives claim that the Radicals fired first. The killing was stopped and the speaking went on. Rogersville is in a Conservative county.

ETHERIDGE and MAYNARD had a personal difficulty at Greenville. MAYNARD was standing in the hotel, and addressed ETHERIDGE as he came in. ETHERIDGE said: "I don't speak to damned scoundrels." MAYNARD retorted: "I do." ETHERIDGE struck with an umbrella, and MAYNARD pursued with an inkstand. Friends separated them. ETHERIDGE has refused to divide time with MAYNARD at all meetings.

Gen. FRANK P. BLAIR is now speaking to a large crowd in the interest of ETHERIDGE. He makes a short campaign in East Tennessee.

The Silver Palace Sleeping Car Excursion.

CHICAGO, Wednesday, July 24.

The silver palace car excursionists, 270 in number, mostly members of the Press, and ladies, arrived at midnight.

This morning a Press breakfast was given at the Tremont House. During the forenoon the excursionists visited various places of interest. This afternoon will be devoted to riding around the city, after which they will dine at the Sherman House. The festivities of the day will be concluded with a grand hop this evening. The excursionists express themselves highly delighted with their trip. They leave for home to-morrow.

Quarterly Session of the Grand Division Sons of Temperance.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Wednesday, July 24.

The Grand Division of the Sons of Temperance of Eastern New-York commenced their quarterly session here to-day. A large number of representatives of subordinate divisions were present. Seventy-five persons were initiated from about fifty divisions.

JOHN THOMPSON, G. W. P., reported thirty-eight subordinate divisions organized in the past quarter, and the membership increased 5,000 during the same time.

The total number of subordinate divisions is 204, with 16,000 members and 5,000 lady visitors.

Discharged from Custody.

BUFFALO, Wednesday, July 24.

Hon. C. A. PECK, charged with alleged complicity in swindling an insurance company out of $6,000, was discharged from custody this morning.

Steinway & Sons' Triumph.

THE PARIS EXPOSITION.

STEINWAY & SONS

beg to announce *most positively* that they have been awarded

THE FIRST GRAND GOLD MEDAL
FOR AMERICAN PIANOS.

This medal being distinctly classified first in order of merit and placed at the head of the list of all Exhibitors, by the

SUPREME INTERNATIONAL JURY.

This final verdict of *the only tribunal* determining the rank of the awards at the Exposition, places

THE STEINWAY PIANOS

At the head and above all others, in all styles exhibited.

In addition to the above, the great "Societe des Beaux Arts," of Paris, (the French National Society of Fine Arts, and the acknowledged highest musical authority in Europe,) has, after a careful examination and comparison of all the musical instruments exhibited at the Paris Exposition, awarded to

STEINWAY & SONS
THEIR GRAND TESTIMONIAL MEDAL

"For greatest superiority and novelty of construction in Pianos."

Warerooms, first floor of Steinway Hall, Nos. 71 and 73 East 14th-st., New-York.—*Advertisement.*

Chickering & Sons

AMERICAN PIANOS TRIUMPHANT
at the
EXPOSITION OF ALL NATIONS.
In addition to
THE GRAND GOLD MEDAL OF HONOR,
the Emperor NAPOLEON, in
person, accompanied the presentation with
the decoration of
THE CROSS OF THE LEGION OF HONOR,
thereby conferring to the
CHICKERING MEDAL

the only distinction over the four other medals awarded for Piano-fortes, all of which were exactly alike and of equal value, and thereby confirming the unanimous award of the

THREE JURIES AND THE IMPERIAL COMMISSION
placing the CHICKERING PIANO at the
HEAD OF ALL OTHERS.

Warerooms
No. 652 Broadway, New-York.

Advertisement.]

American (Waltham) Watches.
THE BEST IN THE WORLD.
SOLD EVERYWHERE.—*Advertisement.*

American Watches at Factory Prices.
T. B. BYNNER & CO., No. 189 Broadway and No. 157 Fulton-st., New-York.—*Advertisement.*

Notice to the Public.

The public will please take notice that notwithstanding the advertisements and showcards put forth by other sewing-machine companies, *we have the Highest Premium—the only Gold Medal*—given to American Sewing-Machines at the Paris Exposition of 1867.

THE HOWE MACHINE CO.,
No. 699 Broadway, New-York.

The Only Gold Medal

Awarded to AMERICAN SEWING MACHINES at the Paris Exposition of 1867, was given to the Machines manufactured by this Company, of which ELIAS HOWE, Jr., is President.

THE HOWE MACHINE CO.,
No. 699 Broadway, N. Y.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.

The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Mosquito Nets,
With or without patent Portable Canopies.
G. L. & J. B. KELTY, No. 447 Broadway.

Rheumatism, Neuralgia—No Cure no Pay.—Dr. FITLER'S Vegetable Rheumatic Remedy. Certificates 13,288 Philadelphia. Cures warranted—permanent cure. Agents, DEMAS BARNES, No. 21 Park-row; HELMBOLD, No. 594 Broadway; KITCHEN, No. 1,273 Broadway; also, druggists.

At Everdell's Card Depot, No. 302 Broadway, the finest wedding-notes, cards, monograms and note paper in the City.

Pyle's Saleratus and Cream Tartar—Pure articles, always full weight, and reliable in every way. Sold by grocers generally.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, bandages, silk elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

Silver-Plated Goods.

ICE PITCHERS, SPOONS, FORKS, and Table-ware of every description, from the celebrated Manufactories of the MERIDEN BRITANNIA COMPANY, & ROGERS, SMITH & CO.

G. COLLAMORE & CO.,
Importers of Fine China and Glass,
No. 731 Broadway, (one door above Waverley-place,) New-York.

Official.

OFFICE OF THE HOWE MACHINE COMPANY, No. 699 BROADWAY, N. Y., July 17, 1867.

PARIS EXPOSITION, 1867.

Advices received by mail enable us to announce positively that the only gold medal for American sewing-machines was awarded to ELIAS HOWE, Jr., as the manufacturer of the best sewing-machine that was exhibited. There were eighty-two different machines in competition for the prize, and Mr. Howe received the additional award of the Cross of the Legion of Honor, as manufacturer and inventor. The exact wording of the award is as follows:

HOWE MACHINE.	WHEELER & WILSON.
"Coöperateur ELIAS HOWE, Jr., promoteur de la machine à coudre. *Medaille d'or.*	"Wheeler & Wilson, pour la machine à boutonnière. *Medaille d'or.*

The official list of those who were made Knights of the Legion of Honor, as published in the Paris papers, reads thus: "Mons. ELIAS HOWE, Jr., *fabricant de machines à coudre, exposant;*" which, translated into English, reads: "Mr. ELIAS HOWE, Jr., maker of sewing-machines, exhibiting."

From this it will be seen that the medal awarded to Wheeler & Wilson was for a "button-hole machine," and not for the sewing-machine.

Fractional Currency of all Denominations, in packages of $10 each, may be had in exchange for greenbacks by applying at the Cashier's window, *Times* Office.

Terrific Onslaught.

Now comes the season for those huge black swarms of flies that so torment man and beast. Don't endure it. Buy DUTCHER'S LIGHTNING FLY KILLER and exterminate them. Price Six Cents.

Exposition Universelle.

The only gold medal awarded for
PERFECTION
in sewing machines at the Paris Exposition was given to the Wheeler & Wilson Manufacturing Company, No. 625 Broadway.

The Highest Prize Awarded to Any Sewing-machine at the Paris Exposition, to wit—the first Silver Medal—was given to the
FLORENCE,
the best family Sewing-machine in the world.
No. 505 Broadway.

The Singer Manufacturing Co.
SEWING-MACHINES.
No. 458 Broadway, New-York.

Willcox & Gibbs Sewing Machine.
"Its seam is less liable to rip than the Lock-Stitch." [*Judge's Report, at the "Grand Trial."*] 508 Broadway.

The Howe Machine Co.'s Lock-stitch Sewing-Machines.—ELIAS HOWE, Jr., (original inventor of Sewing Machine,) President, 699 Broadway, N. Y.

Elliptic Lockstitch Sewing-Machines.—First premiums, 1866. No. 543 Broadway. Crystal foot; yolnte tension; adjustable drop teed.

Wheeler & Wilson's Lock-Stitch Sewing-Machine and Button-Hole Machine, 625 B'way.

Weed Sewing-Machines.—THE NEW MODEL.—Worthy of attention. Salesroom, No. 613 Broadway.

Grover & Baker's Highest Premium Sewing-machines, No. 495 Broadway, New-York.

MARRIED.

HILL—BEACH.—On Tuesday, July 23, HENRY G. HILL to Mrs. JULIA M. BEACH.

RUGGLES—OLDFIELD.—On Monday, July 22, by Rev. F. A. Lawrence, HORACE M. RUGGLES to VIRGINIA OLDFIELD, daughter of the late Commodore Thos. H. Stevens, U. S. N.

DIED.

DRAPER.—At Harlem, on Tuesday, July 23, LUCY GOODHUE, infant daughter of Rev. George B. and Lucy B. Draper.

The funeral will take place at St. Andrew's Church, 127th-st., near 4th-av., on Thursday, the 25th inst., at 5 o'clock P. M.

FETTRETCH.—Suddenly, on Wednesday, July 24, of cholera infantum, CLEMENTINE A., only daughter of William and Harriet M. Fettretch, aged 9 months.

Friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her parents, No. 96 East 60th-st., on Thursday, July 25, at 1 P. M. Remains will be taken to White Plains for interment.

FOWLER.—In Brooklyn, Tuesday, July 23, KATE LAWRENCE, wife of Charles R. Fowler, and daughter of the late Jonathan D. Wilson, aged 23 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 136 Portland-av., on Thursday, July 25, at 2 P. M., without further invitation.

FOX.—At Andelusia, Penn., Monday, July 22, ELLA AUGUSTA, daughter of the late Samuel M. Fox, of New-York.

Funeral service at Francis Xavier Church, 16th-st., at 1 o'clock P. M, Thursday, 25th inst.

HALLETT.—Suddenly, on Monday, July 22, in Brooklyn, E. D., RACHEL HALLETT, widow of Reuben C. Hallett, Esq., of Wilmington, N. C.

The funeral services will take place at St. Mark's Church, 4th-st., on Thursday, the 25th inst., at 2½ o'clock. The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend. The remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment.

☞ Wilmington, N. C., papers please copy.

HORTON.—On Monday, July 22, after a short illness, WILLIAM HENRY HORTON, son of E. B. Horton.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

MCKERNAN.—On Wednesday, July 24, DANIEL MCKERNAN, in the 62d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 355 West 21st-st., on Saturday afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

MCLELLAN.—In this City, on Wednesday, July 24, Major DAVID MCLELLAN, late of the firm of D. McLellan & Bros., lithographers, aged 42 years.

The funeral will take place from his late residence, No. 317 West 12th-st., corner Hudson-st., Friday afternoon, at 2 o'clock. The friends of the family will please accept of this invitation.

☞ Glasgow, Scotland, papers please copy.

MASONIC.—The members of Mechanic Lodge No. 31, F. & A. M., are hereby summoned to attend an emergent communication of the Lodge at their rooms, corner 4th and Greene sts., at 1 o'clock P. M. Friday, the 26th inst., to attend the funeral of our late W. Bro. DAVID MCLELLAN. The members of Eastern Star Lodge No. 227, of which deceased was Past Master, are invited to attend. By order.

JOHN J. KUHN, M.

EDWARD MILLIGAN, Secretary.

MCCHESNEY.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, July 24, CATHARINE NASH MCCHESNEY, daughter of Robert D. and Elma Y. McChesney, aged 17 years, 10 months and 24 days.

The relatives and friends of the family and of her uncle, James McChesney, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral on Friday, the 26th inst., at 3½ o'clock, from St. Luke's Church, Clinton-av., near Fulton-av.

MCGILL.—On Tuesday, July 16, near Fort Harker, Kansas, of cholera, HELEN LOUISA, wife of Dr. Geo. M. McGill, U. S. A., and daughter of Robert R. Morris.

STERNBERG.—Of cholera, at Fort Harker, Kansas, on Monday, July 15, MARIA LOUISA, wife of Dr. Geo. M. Sternberg, U. S. A., and daughter of Robert Russell, Cooperstown, N. Y.

ST. JOHN.—On Wednesday evening, July 24, NEWTON H., eldest son of Chauncy and Sarah St. John, at his mother's residence, No. 308 Adelphi-st., Brooklyn, in the 31st year of his age.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

SHANDLEY.—At his late residence, No. 67 Norfolk-st., on Tuesday morning, July 23, MICHAEL SHANDLEY, Sr., aged 58 years.

His friends and acquaintances, also those of his sons, Michael and Edward J., and those of his brothers, Thomas and Christopher, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral on Thursday morning, 25th inst., at 10 o'clock. His remains will be taken to St. Theresa's Church, where a solemn Requiem Mass will be celebrated, and from thence to Calvary Cemetery for interment.

SPEAR.—In this City, on Monday, July 22, JOHN JAMES SPEAR, of Dublin, Ireland.

The late associates of the deceased gentleman, and the members of the New-York Press Club, are hereby requested to attend his funeral, from No. 37 Vandam-st., on Thursday morning, at 10 o'clock.

SMITH.—On Tuesday, July 23, FRANCIS C. SMITH, in the 29th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his parents, No. 34 East 38th-st., on Thursday morning, 25th inst., at 10½ o'clock.

VAN COURT.—On Wednesday, July 24, in his 22d year, WALLACE VAN COURT, son of James S. Van Court, of Mount Vernon, N. Y.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral this day, (Thursday,) July 25, at the Reformed Dutch Church of Mount Vernon, at 4 o'clock P. M.

A CARD.—MOURNING GOODS OF EVERY DEsirable kind, constantly on hand, at JACKSON'S mourning-store, No. 551 Broadway, opposite Tiffany & Co.'s. Prices very reasonable.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.
UPHOLSTERY GOODS.
LINENS,
MOSQUITO CANOPIES,
SLIP COVERINGS.
WALRAVEN, No. 686 Broadway, below 4th-st.

WITH A BOX OF PHENIX DISINFECTANT you can stop bad smells and noxious gases Cheap, Durable, Instantaneous. Agency, No. 4 Dey-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

DR. VON EISENBERG CURES
BLINDNESS, DEAFNESS, CATARRH,
AND EVERY DISEASE OF THE
EYE, EAR, THROAT AND CHEST,
CHRONIC CATARRH IN ITS WORST STAGE,
ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS,
DISEASES OF THE HEART,
LUNGS AND LIVER,
PHTHISIS OR WASTING AWAY.
CROSS EYES STRAIGHTENED IN ONE MINUTE.
OFFICE NO. 21 FIFTH-AVENUE,
Corner of 9th-st.

THE
UNION PACIFIC
RAILROAD COMPANY.
THEIR FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS
AS AN INVESTMENT.

The rapid progress of the Union Pacific Railroad, now building west from Omaha, Nebraska, and forming, with its western connections, an unbroken line across the continent, attracts attention to the value of the First Mortgage Bonds which the Company now offer to the public. The first question asked by prudent investors is, "Are these bonds secure?" Next, "Are they a profitable investment?" To reply in brief:

1st. The early completion of the whole great line to the Pacific is as certain as any future business event can be. The Government grant of over twenty million acres of land and fifty million dollars in its own bonds practically guarantees it. One-fourth of the work is already done, and the track continues to be laid at the rate of two miles a day.

2d. The Union Pacific Railroad bonds are issued upon what promises to be one of the most profitable lines of railroad in the country. For many years it must be the only line connecting the Atlantic and Pacific; and being without competition, it can maintain remunerative rates.

3d. 376 miles of this road are finished, and fully equipped with depots, locomotives, cars, &c., and two trains are daily running each way. The materials for the remaining 141 miles to the eastern base of the Rocky Mountains are on hand, and it is under contract to be done in September.

4th. The net earnings of the sections already finished are *several times greater* than the gold interest upon the First Mortgage Bonds upon such sections, and if not another mile of the road were built, the part already completed would not only pay interest and expenses, but be profitable to the Company.

5th. The Union Pacific Railroad Bonds can be issued only as the road progresses, and therefore can never be in the market unless they represent a *bona fide* property.

6th. Their amount is strictly limited by law to a sum equal to what is granted by the U. S. Government, and for which it takes a *second* lien as its security. This amount upon the first 517 miles west from Omaha is only $16,000 per mile.

7th. The fact that the U. S. Government considers a second lien upon the road a good investment, and that some of the shrewdest railroad builders of the country have already paid in five million dollars upon the stock, (which is to them a third lien,) may well inspire confidence in a first lien.

8th. Although it is not claimed that there can be any better securities than Governments, there are parties who consider a first mortgage upon such a property as this the very best security in the world, and who sell their Governments to reinvest in these bonds—thus securing a greater interest.

9th. As the Union Pacific Railroad bonds are offered for the present at 90 cents on the dollar and accrued interest, they are the cheapest security in the market, being 15 per cent. less than United States stocks.

10th. At the current rate of premium on gold, they pay
OVER NINE PER CENT. INTEREST.

The daily subscriptions are already large, and they will continue to be received in New-York by the
CONTINENTAL NATIONAL BANK, No. 7 Nassau-st.,
CLARK, DODGE & CO., Bankers, No. 51 Wall-st.,
JOHN J. CISCO & SON, Bankers, No. 33 Wall-st.,
HENRY CLEWS & CO., Bankers, No. 32 Wall-st.,
and by BANKS AND BANKERS generally throughout the United States, of whom maps and descriptive pamphlets may be obtained. They will also be sent by mail from the Company's office, No. 20 Nassau-st., New-York, on application. Subscribers will select their own agents in whom they have confidence, who alone will be responsible to them for the safe delivery of the bonds.

JOHN J. CISCO, Treasurer, New-York.

HANDY TO HAVE IN THE HOUSE.

In addition to its wonderful utility as an instant alleviator of internal pain, RADWAY'S READY RELIEF is a specific for external inflammation. As an application for spasms, bruises, strains, cuts, burns and stings, it is literally indispensable in every household. Price 50 cents per bottle. Sold by druggists.

SLEEVE-BUTTONS AND STUDS—NEW STYLES.

Two, Three, Four, Five, Six, Eight, Ten to Seventy-five Dollars a set, for sale by GEORGE C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

DR. J. H. SCHENCK, OF PHILADELPHIA, will be at his rooms, No. 32 Bond-st., New-York, professionally, every TUESDAY, from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M.

DR. KENNEDY'S
DIARRHŒA CORDIAL.
ONE BOTTLE WILL CURE.

Every traveler, by land or water, should have a bottle of it.
Every family, in sickness or in health, should have a bottle of it.
It will cure simple Summer Complaint.
It will cure Diarrhœa.
It will cure Dysentery.
It will cure Griping of the Bowels.
It will cure Cholera Morbus.
It will restore the tone of the bowels when reduced with a looseness of any kind.
Full directions are given with each bottle how to manage all diseases occasioned by a looseness of the bowels. Manufactured by DONALD KENNEDY, Roxbury, Mass. Price $1. For sale by Demas, Barnes & Co., No. 21 Park-row, F. C. Wells & Co., No. 195 Fulton-st., and C. N. Crittenton, No. 38 6th-av., New-York.

WHAT MORE PLEASING SIGHT TO a thrifty housewife than a basketfull of snow-white clothes fresh from the wash? and what is more discouraging than to see the clothes of a rusty yellow, streaked with blue?

TIEMANN'S
LAUNDRY BLUE,
Prepared by
D. F. TIEMANN & CO.,
IS FREE FROM ACID,
and consequently always makes the clothes beautiful and white.
For sale by grocers and druggists.
J. H. TIEMANN, Sole Agent,
No. 240 Pearl-st., N. Y.

POST-OFFICE NOTICE—THE MAILS FOR the United Kingdom and the Continent, via Southampton and Bremen, per steamer HERMANN, will close at this office on THURSDAY, July 25, at 10:30 A. M., and at the up-town offices as follows: Stations A and B, 8:15 A. M.; Stations C and D, 7:55 A. M.; Stations E and F, 7:40 A. M.; Station G, 7:55 A. M.; Station O, 8 A. M.
JAMES KELLY, Postmaster.

IMPORTANT.—FOR A FEW DAYS WE WILL sell Gents' fine Linen Collars at $1 50 per dozen!! Superior Dress Shirts $2; English Gauze Undershirts $1. Everything else in the Men's Furnishing line at prices so much below regular rates as to make the difference *felt* in the pocket. P. F. SMITH & FOWLER, Park-row and Ann-st., opposite Astor House.

FOR SALE—A LOT OF CHLORIDE OF LIME (bleaching powder) below test, will be sold at a low price, for disinfecting purposes. G. HAUSSMANN, No. 148 Water-st.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL, FOR August, contains Hon. SCHUYLER COLFAX, Hon. CHAS. A. SHAW, MAXIMILIAN and JUAREZ, T. F. MEAGHER, E. B. FAIRFIELD, Rev. Dr. HAWKS—Portraits, Characters and Biographies. Also, Queen Elizabeth; Chinese Empire; Study of Languages; Our New Possessions, with map; Omaha and Nebraska; True Marriages; How to Save Money; Success in Life; How to Get a Home; Should Boys and Girls be Educated Together; State Pride; General Grant; Committing Suicide; and a rich miscellany. Terms $3 a year; 30 cents a number. Newsmen have it. Address S. R. WELLS, No. 389 Broadway, New-York.

JUST PUBLISHED:
THE SAYINGS
OF
DR. BUSHWHACKER
AND
OTHER LEARNED MEN.
BY F. S. COZZENS,
(Author of the "Sparrowgrass Papers,")
ET AL.

Elegantly printed on tinted and laid paper, extra cloth, beveled edges.

Price, $1 50.

A liberal discount to the trade. Booksellers' orders should be addressed promptly to

A. SIMPSON & CO.,
Publishers,
No. 60 Duane-st., New-York.

Sent by mail, post-paid, to any address on receipt of the above price.

POLITICAL.

EIGHTEENTH WARD UNION REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—In compliance with the resolution of the Union General Committee passed at a special meeting, at Headquarters, on Tuesday, July 23, 1867, the members of the 18th Ward Union Association are requested to meet at Headquarters, corner of Broadway and 23d-st., on THURSDAY EVENING, July 25, at 8 o'clock, for the purpose of organizing the Gen. Ulysses S. Grant Club of 18th Ward. All persons without regard to former political opinions who favor the election of the intrepid General of the Union Army are cordially invited to be present.

WM. ATKINSON,
President Union Association 18th Ward.

FINANCIAL.

BANKING HOUSE OF JAY COOKE & CO.

NO. 20 WALL-ST.,
CORNER OF NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK.

We buy and sell at the most liberal current prices, and keep on hand a full supply of

GOVERNMENT BONDS OF ALL ISSUES.
SEVEN-THIRTIES
AND
COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES.

And execute orders for purchase and sale of

STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.

We have added to our office a Retail Department for the accommodation of the public demand for investment in and exchanges of Government Securities, the purchase of GOLD and INTEREST COUPONS, and the sale of INTERNAL REVENUE STAMPS.

SEVEN-THIRTIES CONVERTED INTO FIVE-TWENTIES AT THE MOST FAVORABLE RATES.

JAY COOKE & CO.

HEDDEN, WINCHESTER & CO.,

No. 69 Broadway, New-York,
BANKERS AND BROKERS.

STOCKS, BONDS, GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, AND GOLD BOUGHT AND SOLD AT MARKET RATES ON COMMISSION ONLY.

INTEREST allowed on balances.

ADVANCES made on approved securities.

Particular attention given to orders for the purchase or sale of the Adams, American, United States, Wells, Fargo & Co., and Merchants' Union Express Stocks.

All orders faithfully executed

JOSIAH HEDDEN, ISAIAH C. BABCOCK,
LOCKE W. WINCHESTER, ROBERT M. HEDDEN.

Fisk & Hatch

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
No. 5 Nassau-street,

BUY AND SELL AT MARKET RATES:

U. S. SIX PER CENT. BONDS of 1881.
U. S. FIVE-TWENTY BONDS.
U. S. SEVEN-THIRTY TREASURY NOTES.
U. S. TEN-FORTY BONDS.
U. S. ONE-YEAR CERTIFICATES.
U. S. COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES.
U. S. THIRTY-YEAR BONDS, Pacific R. R. issues,
Central Pacific Railroad State Aid Bonds,
and other desirable Securities.

Also, receive deposits and make collections on favorable terms.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,

STOCK AUCTIONEER,
DEALER AND BROKER
IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, GOLD,
STOCKS AND BONDS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
NO. 43 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK.
ESTABLISHED SIXTEEN YEARS.

EXCHANGE FIRE INSURANCE CO.

NEW-YORK, June 28, 1867.

At the annual election for Directors of the EXCHANGE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, held on Wednesday, the 26th June, instant, the following-named gentlemen were duly elected:

JAMES VAN NORDEN, A. M. BININGER,
WILLIAM K. THORN, EDMUND HURRY,
JOHN T. B. MAXWELL, DANIEL B. PIERSON,
WILLIAM S. FAITOUTE, CHARLES BUTTS,
RICHARD F. CARMAN, WM. P. COOLEDGE,
JOHN RANDALL, WM. T. LONGWORTH,
ELISHA BROOKS, RICHARD C. COMBES,
JOHN W. AMERMAN, THOMAS B. PECK,
JOHN G. GOTTSBERGER.

And at a subsequent meeting of the Board, held on the 27th June, JAMES VAN NORDEN, Esq., was reelected President for the ensuing year.

RICHARD C. COMBES, Secretary.

BANKING HOUSE
OF
TURNER BROTHERS,
NO. 14 NASSAU-ST.,
CORNER OF PINE, OPPOSITE U. S. TREASURY.

WE RECEIVE DEPOSITS AND MAKE COLLECTIONS, THE SAME AS AN INCORPORATED BANK.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES BOUGHT AND SOLD AT MARKET RATES.

WE ALSO EXECUTE ORDERS FOR PURCHASE AND SALE OF STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD ON COMMISSION.

TURNER BROTHERS.

BALTZER & TAAKS,
BANKERS,
No. 52 Exchange-place, New-York,

Issue Letters of Credit for the use of Travelers, payable in

Amsterdam,
Antwerp,
Basle,
Baden-Baden,
Berlin,
Bremen,
Brussels,
Carlsruhe,
Cassel,
Cologne,
Darmstadt,
Dresden,
Dusseldorf,
Florens,
Frankfort, A. M.,
Genoa,
Hamburg,
Hanover,
Heidelberg,
Leipsic,
London,
Lyon,
Mailand,
Mannheim,
Munich,
Naples,
Paris,
Prague,
Rome,
Rotterdam,
Trieste,
Turin,
Venice,
Vienna,
Wiesbaden,
Zurich.

FRANKLIN M. KETCHUM. GEORGE PHIPPS.
THOS. BELKNAP, JR.

KETCHUM, PHIPPS & BELKNAP,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
NO. 24 BROAD-ST., NEW-YORK.

Government securities, railroad and other bonds, railroad, mining and miscellaneous stocks, gold and exchange bought and sold on commission. Mercantile paper and loans in currency or gold negotiated. Interest allowed on deposits.

NEW-YORK AND NEWFOUNDLAND TELEGRAPH STOCK,
MERCHANTS' UNION EXPRESS STOCK.
HUDSON COUNTY (N. J.) BONDS.
JERSEY CITY BONDS, &c., &c.
STOCKS, BONDS, AND ALL WESTERN SECURITIES NOT USUALLY SOLD AT THE EXCHANGES, WANTED AND FOR SALE.

Apply to GEO. C. DUNBAR, NO. 7 WALL-ST.
Broker in Telegraph, Express and Miscellaneous Securities.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
BANKERS,
NO. 50 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

ISSUE CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT, FOR TRAVELER'S USE, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF EUROPE, THROUGH THE
MESSRS. DE ROTHSCHILD,
OF PARIS, LONDON, FRANKFORT-ON-THE-MAIN, VIENNA, AND THEIR CORRESPONDENTS.

LETTERS OF CREDIT FOR TRAVELERS.

Exchange on London and Paris,
Sight Drafts on Edinburgh and Glasgow,
Stocks and Bonds bought and sold
At the New-York Stock Exchange.

JAMES G. KING'S SONS,
No. 54 William-st.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
NO. 7 RUE SCRIBE, PARIS,
AND
NO. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,

Issue circular letters of credit to travelers in all parts of Europe, &c., &c. Also commercial credits.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

BENSENDERFER MINING COMPANY.

The Trustees have declared a dividend of One per Cent. on the Capital Stock for the month of June, payable at the office of the Company, No. 19 Broad-st., July 25, 1867. Transfer-books closed July 20 to the 26th.

H. A. SHERRILL, Treasurer.

SOUTH CAROLINA BONDS.
COUPONS AND REGISTERED
FOR SALE. APPLY TO
GEO. C. DUNBAR, NO. 7 WALL-ST.

UNITED STATES TREASURY, NEW-YORK, July 17, 1867.

HOLDERS OF AUGUST SEVEN-THIRTY Notes are hereby informed that this issue may now be exchanged at this office for Five-Twenty Bonds bearing date July 1, 1867, irredeemable for five years, and carrying six per cent. interest in gold.

Interest on the Seven-thirties will be paid to the first of July instant, and a bond be given drawing interest from that date. Interest on the Seven-thirties will cease Aug. 15, and if not presented for exchange on or prior to that date, the holders will be deemed to have waived the privilege of conversion.

H. H. VAN DYCK,
Assistant Treasurer, U. S.

MILWAUKEE AND PRAIRIE DU CHIEN RAILWAY CO.,
No. 25 WILLIAM-ST., ROOM NO. 9.

A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE STOCK-HOLDERS of this Company will be held at their office in New-York on WEDNESDAY the 14th day of August next, at 12 o'clock M. The transfer-books will be closed on the 3d day of August and reopened on the 20th of said month. By order of the Directors.

CHAS. P. GILPIN, Acting Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
No. 336 BROADWAY, July 19, 1867.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, PURSUANT to charter, that the fourth installment of Ten Dollars on each share of stock in the NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY is due on the 1st day of August next.

Subscribers will please call at the office of the Company and pay their installment, and also bring with them the original receipt for first installment, in order that this payment may be receipted thereon.

JAMES MERRELL, Secretary.

WE OFFER FOR SALE ON FAVORABLE TERMS—Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific First Mortgage 7 per cent. Bonds, 30 years to run. Also, Union Pacific Railroad First Mortgage Bonds, due 1896, interest 6 per cent. in coin.

Government Securities, of all issues, bought or exchanged for the above-named bonds at full market rates.

CLARK, DODGE & CO.

NEW-YORK, July 8, 1867.

ILLINOIS REGISTERED MUNICIPAL BONDS.—City of Quincy bonds converted into above bonds, on which the State of Illinois pays and is now paying interest, at State Agency, New-York, the same is on State debt, through KIDD, PIERCE & CO., No. 9 Broad-st.—NEW-YORK, July 15, 1867.

VENEZUELA.—CLAIMS AGAINST THE GOVERNMENT of Venezuela, South America, to be adjusted under treaty stipulations with said Government, will be forwarded and collected [illegible] [illegible] by addressing or presenting [illegible] [illegible] A. [illegible] No. 157 Broadway, Room No. 10.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.,

NO. 44 WALL-ST.

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT STOCKS AND COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES

ALL CLASSES OF UNITED STATES FUNDS

Credited or Remitted for on Receipt, at Market Rates, FREE OF ALL COMMISSION CHARGES.

CLOSING PRICES.

NEW-YORK, July 24, 1867.

	Buy.	Sell.		Buy.	Sell.
Registered '81	110¾	110⅞	Aug. 7.30	108	108⅜
Coupon, 1881	110⅝	110⅞	June 7.30	107⅝	107⅞
5-20 Regist'd '62	109	109½	July 7.30	107⅝	107⅞
5-20 Coupon, '62	113⅜	113½	[illegible]	105½	105⅞
5-20 Coupon, '64	109⅞	110⅛	Aug. C.I.N'ts	119	119⅜
5-20 Coupon, '65	110½	110¾	Oct. C.I.N'ts	118	118⅝
5-20 " new, '65	108⅜	108½	Dec. C.I.N'ts, '64	117⅛	117⅝
5-20 " new, '67	108⅜	108½	May C.I.N'ts, '65	116	117
10-40 Reg. '64	102⅜	102½	Aug. C.I.N'ts, '65	115¾	116
10-40 Coupon	102⅝	102⅞	Sept. C.I.N'ts, '65	115	115⅜
Gold	139⅝	139⅞	Oct. C.I.N'ts, '65	114⅝	115

WE HAVE NOW READY FOR DELIVERY THE
NEW 5-20 BONDS OF 1867,
for which the
FIRST SERIES OF 7.30 TREASURY NOTES
are taken at full rates.

SECOND and THIRD SERIES 7.30s PURCHASED AT FULL MARKET PRICES.

VERMILYE & CO., No. 44 WALL-ST.

RATES FOR EXCHANGING SEVEN-THIRTY NOTES,
JULY 24, 1867.

HATCH, FOOTE & CO.

BANKERS
AND DEALERS IN
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, GOLD, ETC.
No. 12 Wall-st., N. Y.

For AUGUST NOTES we give the NEW 5-20 BONDS, and pay $27 20 DIFFERENCE.
For JUNE NOTES we give the NEW 5-20 BONDS, and receive 95 cents DIFFERENCE.
For JULY NOTES we give the NEW 5-20 BONDS, and receive $8 20 DIFFERENCE.
ON EACH $1,000.

RODMAN, FISK & CO.,

BANKERS
AND
DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
NO. 18 NASSAU-ST.,

Buy and sell at market rates:
SIX PER CENT. BONDS OF 1881; TEN-FORTIES;
FIVE-TWENTY BONDS, ALL ISSUES;
SEVEN-THIRTY NOTES, ALL SERIES;
COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES, AND
GOLD AND SILVER COIN.

Registered Interest collected and Coupons cashed without charge.

7.30 Notes, all series, taken in exchange for the new Consolidated 5-20 Bonds, on terms advantageous to holders of 7.30s.

Merchants and Importers supplied with Coin for customs duties at lowest market rates.

Orders for purchase and sale of all miscellaneous securities promptly executed. Mail and telegraph orders will receive our personal attention. Deposits received and interest allowed on balances. Collections made on all points, with quick returns.

RODMAN, FISK & CO.

CALIFORNIA STOCKS AND BONDS.

SAN FRANCISCO CITY AND COUNTY,
SACRAMENTO CITY AND COUNTY,
STOCKTON CITY,
CUBA COUNTY,
SANTA CLARA COUNTY,
PLATTE COUNTY,
CALIFORNIA STATE TELEGRAPH,
SAN FRANCISCO GAS,
SACRAMENTO VALLEY RAILROAD,
CENTRAL RAILROAD, &c., &c., &c.,
Bought and Sold on Commission.

Apply to GEO. C. DUNBAR, No. 7 Wall-st.

PROPOSALS FOR A LOAN
TO THE
PASSAIC WATER COMPANY, PATERSON, N. J.

Proposals will be received by the Passaic Water Company for the whole or any part of a loan authorized by the Company for $40,000.

The loan to be in seven per cent. coupon bonds of $500 each: the payment secured by a mortgage to John J. Brown, President of the First National Bank of Paterson, as trustee.

The bonds will mature in 1880. The principal and the interest coupons payable at the Metropolitan Bank, New-York; the coupons will also be payable at the First National Bank, Paterson.

The issue of these bonds is for the building of a new reservoir, the extension of mains, the improvement in pumping apparatus, and such other expenditures as are necessary in the extension of the works now in progress.

Ample security is guaranteed by the deed of trust which covers all the present works of the Company, all the real estate, 15 miles of mains already laid, the pumping apparatus, &c., &c., and will embrace all the improvements for which this loan is expended.

The interest payments are guaranteed from the income of the Company; the sales of water alone for the past year amounting to $20,000. The annual income of the Company is constantly increasing, and the enlarged capacity given by the new works will greatly augment the usual annual increase.

The Company are entirely free from floating debt, and have only a bonded debt of $24,000.

Any further information may be obtained by addressing either of the undersigned.

Proposals may be addressed to the "Passaic Water Company," by mail, until the 31st day of July, and will state the amount wanted and the rate offered.

The payments may be made at once, or in three equal monthly payments, commencing Aug. 1, 1867.

JOHN RYLE, President.

REUBEN RYLE, Secretary.
JOHN J. BROWN, Treasurer.
PATERSON, N. J., July 20, 1867.

JANUARY 1, 1867.
ANNUAL STATEMENT OF
KELLEY MANUFACTURING CO.,
NEW-YORK.
CAPITAL $250,000.

All paid up, stock being issued for the full amount, in payment of machinery, merchandise, &c.

LIABILITIES $39,848 06.

AUSTIN KELLEY,
JAMES P. MORAN, } Trustees.
JOHN GRAHAM,
AUSTIN KELLEY, President.

Subscribed and sworn to by said Austin Kelley, before me, this 16th day of July, 1867.

GEO. PEYTON, Notary Public,
City and County of New-York.

JAMES W. TUCKER & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
Nos. 3 and 5 Rue Scribe,
Paris, France.

Buy and sell United States securities, negotiate loans on same, buy and sell drafts on America, issue and cash letters of credit as well as transact a general commission business.

Correspondents:
MESSRS. L. P. MORTON & CO.,
No. 35 Wall-st., New-York.
MESSRS. TOWNSEND, WHELEN & CO.,
Walnut-st., Philadelphia.
FRANK W. ANDREWS,
No. 61 State-st., Boston.

MEMPHIS AND CHARLESTON RAILROAD,
TREASURER'S OFFICE,
HUNTSVILLE, Ala., July 17, 1867.

NOTICE TO HOLDERS OF COUPONS of the Memphis and Charleston Railroad Company's First Mortgage Bonds.

The holders of past due Coupons of the First Mortgage Bonds of the Memphis and Charleston Railroad Company, are notified that the same will be paid upon presentation by Messrs. WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., Bankers, Nos. 27 and 29 Pine-st., New-York.

Messrs. WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., are also the duly authorized transfer agents of the stock of the Company.

SAML. TATE, President.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE KIP AND BUELL GOLD MINING AND TUNNELING COMPANY, OF COLORADO.—GENTLEMEN: At a meeting of the Board of Directors of this Company, held July 9, 1867, it was resolved that in order to comply with the rules and regulations of the New-York Mining Board, a Register be appointed to countersign all stock certificates, and that by publication in two or more newspapers, as well as by circular, the stockholders be apprised of the action of the Board, and earnestly requested to forward to the Secretary, at the office of the Company, No. 5½ Pine-st., the respective certificates of stock that the same may be registered and countersigned. By order of the Board.

SILAS P. WOOD, Secretary.

OFFICE MERCHANTS' UNION EXPRESS COMPANY,
NOS. 365 AND 367 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, June 26, 1867.

THE TRANSFER-BOOKS OF THE Merchants' Union Express Company are THIS DAY reopened for the transfer of stock on which all calls and assessments due have been paid.

J. N. KNAPP, Secretary.

OFFICE OF MORRIS AND ESSEX RAILROAD COMPANY, HOBOKEN, N. J., July 17, 1867.

THE COUPONS OF THE SECOND MORT-gage Bonds of this Company, due 1st August, 1867, will be paid on and after that date at the Merchants' National Bank in New-York.

WM. H. CONNETT, Treasurer.

FARM MORTGAGES AND BONDS OF towns and counties of Wisconsin, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa and all Western securities bought and sold by GEO. C. DUNBAR, No. 7 Wall-st.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—SARAH LOUISA WESTERFIELD and William Henry Westerfield, infants, by Abraham B. Tappan, their next friend, *against* JOSEPH HENRY WESTERFIELD, Margaret G. Westerfield, Henrietta Louisa Westerfield, Lydia Ann Westerfield, Sarah D. Westerfield, Elbert S. Kip and Elizabeth Kip.—In pursuance of an order of the Supreme Court, made in the above entitled action, dated the 7th day of June, 1867, the undersigned referee in partition will sell, at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the Merchants Exchange Salesrooms, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on the 16th day of August, 1867, at 12 o'clock noon, all that certain dwelling house and lot, piece or parcel of land, situate on the westerly side of Elm-street, and also on the northerly side of Catharine-lane, in the City of New-York. Said premises are distinguished on a map of property of Ebenezer Clark and wife, made by Amos Corning, City Surveyor, and filed in the office of the Register in and for the City and County of New-York, by the numbers sixteen and seventeen, and are bounded and described as follows: Beginning on the westerly side of Elm-street, at a point twenty feet south of Leonard-street; running thence westerly along the lands of William Sparks, sixty feet, to lot number fourteen on said map; thence southerly, along the said lot number fourteen, sixty-one feet, to Catharine-lane; thence easterly, along Catharine-lane, forty feet three inches, to land of the Corporation of the City of New-York; thence northerly, along the land of the Corporation of the City of New-York, to the southerly line of lot number sixteen; thence easterly, along the line of said lot number sixteen, thirty-seven feet, to Elm-street, and thence northerly, along Elm-street, twenty-one feet six inches, to the place of beginning.

jy4-law6wTh H. P. ALLEN, Referee.

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND.
OFFICE OF THE
GLOBE FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
COR. GREENWICH AND FULTON STS.

CASH CAPITAL	$200,000 00
SURPLUS, JULY 1, 1867	58,168 24
UNPAID LOSSES	3,527 00

The Directors have declared a Dividend of Five (5) per cent., free from Government tax, payable on and after SATURDAY, 6th inst.

July 1, 1867. ALFRED A. REEVES, Secretary.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE CO
Office 156 Broadway.

Cash Capital	$250,000 00
Surplus July 1, 1867	82,191 05
Losses Unpaid	5,000 00
Assets	$327,191 05

THIRTY-FIRST DIVIDEND.

A semi-annual Dividend of SIX (6) PER CENT., free of tax, has been declared, payable on and after the 15th inst.

JAS. B. AMES, Jr., Secretary.

NEW-YORK, July 3, 1867.

ARE YOU INSURED?
THE RUTGERS FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
Principal Office—No. 180 Chatham-square.
Branch Offices—No. 67 Wall-st.,
No. 561 6th-av.,
No. 103 3d-st.

Cash Capital	$200,000 00
Surplus, July 1, 1867	95,777 56
Total assets	$295,777 56
Unsettled losses	5,000 00
Net assets	$290,777 56

TWENTY-SIXTH DIVIDEND.

NEW-YORK, July 2, 1867.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semiannual Dividend of SIX PER CENT., free of Government tax, payable on the first day of August next. The transfer-books will be closed from July 26 until Aug. 1, 1867.

E. B. FELLOWS, President.
C. D. BAILEY, Vice-President.

JOSEPH W. DUGLISS, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.
LORILLARD
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 152 Broadway.

Cash Capital	$1,000,000 00
Assets, July 1, 1867	1,459,235 85

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE PER CENT., free of Government tax, payable on demand.

JULY 11, 1867. JOHN C. MILLS, Secretary.

BROADWAY INSURANCE COMPANY.
No. 158 BROADWAY, July 23, 1867.

CASH CAPITAL	$200,000
SURPLUS	102,638

DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of Six per Cent., free from tax, payable on and after Aug. 1, 1867.

JOHN WRAY, Secretary.

SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND NO. 6.

OFFICE OF THE BIGELOW BLUESTONE CO.,
MALDEN, ULSTER COUNTY, N. Y., June 8, 1867.

A semi-annual dividend of Five (5) per cent. was declared this day, payable to the stockholders, or their legal representatives, on and after Aug. 1, 1867.

H. BOGARDUS, Secretary.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANY, No. 111 LIBERTY-ST.,
NEW-YORK, July 22, 1867.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND HAS THIS day been declared, free of Government tax, of Five Per Cent. on the full stock, and Two Dollars per share on the scrip stock, payable to stockholders on and after Aug. 1.

The transfer books will be closed from date to the 2d of August.

H. J. SOUTHMAYD, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD CO.,
NEW-YORK, June 21, 1867.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF Directors of this Company, held this day, it was

Resolved, That a dividend of five per cent. in cash, free of Government tax, be paid, on the 1st day of August next, to the holders of the full-paid shares registered on the 20th day of July inst., and that the transfer-books be closed on the said 20th day of July and opened on the 5th day of August.

THOMAS E. WALKER, Treasurer.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI R. R. CO.,
CLEVELAND, Ohio, July 18, 1867.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have declared a dividend of FOUR (4) PER CENT., free of Government tax, payable Aug. 1, next. Stockholders registered in New-York will be paid at the office of the United States Trust Company.

The transfer-books will close on the evening of the 20th inst., and reopen Aug. 2.

GEO. H. RUSSELL, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL CO.,
NEW-YORK, July 11, 1867.

THE BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THIS Company have declared a dividend of eight per cent. out of the profits of the Company, payable on and after the 1st day of August, free from Government tax.

The transfer-books are now closed, and will remain closed until the morning of the 28th inst.

By order of the Board.

ISAAC N. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

REPUBLIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 153 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 16, 1867.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES have this day declared a dividend of six and a half per cent. to the stockholders of this day, payable on demand. Also, a dividend of six per cent. on the outstanding scrip, payable on and after the 1st October next.

D. F. CURRY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST CO.,
NEW-YORK, July 19, 1867.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. (free of Government tax) on the capital stock of the Buffalo and Erie Railroad Company, will be paid at this office on the 1st day of August.

The transfer-books will close on the 22d inst. and reopen on the 1st day of August.

NAUGATUCK RAILROAD COMPANY,
CORNER MAIN-STREET AND SOUTH-AVENUE.
TREASURER'S OFFICE, BRIDGEPORT, Ct., July 9, 1867.

TWENTY-FOURTH DIVIDEND.—THIS Company will pay a half-yearly dividend of five per centum on the capital stock, free from Government tax, on and after the 15th day of August next, to which date inclusive the transfer-book will be closed. By order of the Board.

H. NICHOLS, Treasurer.

PACIFIC NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, July 12, 1867.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a dividend of Five (5) per cent., free from Government tax, payable on and after the 1st day of August next.

The transfer books will be closed from the 20th inst. to the 1st prox.

R. BUCK, Cashier.

YONKERS AND NEW-YORK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, Office 161 Broadway, July 17, 1867.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY declared a semi-annual dividend of five per cent. (free of Government tax) payable on demand.

JOHN W. MURRAY, Secretary.

LENOX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 158 BROADWAY, July 9, 1867.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per cent., payable on demand, free of Government tax.

WALTER M. FRANKLIN, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ST. NICHOLAS INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 166 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 22, 1867.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE declared a Dividend of Five per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on the 1st day of August next.

JOHN J. SEARING, Secretary.

CORN EXCHANGE BANK, July 24, 1867.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE declared a dividend of FIVE (5) per cent. and the Government tax, payable on the 1st of August next. The transfer-books will be closed from the 24th inst. to 1st proximo.

W. A. FALLS, Cashier.

SAVINGS BANKS.

METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK,
Now occupying their
NEW MARBLE FIRE-PROOF BANKING HOUSE,
Nos. 1 and 3 3d-avenue
Opposite Cooper Institute.

DEPOSITS of $1 to $5,000 received, and SIX PER CENT. INTEREST, free from tax, allowed on ALL SUMS from $5 to $5,000.

Bank open from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., also on Mondays, Wednesdays and Saturdays, from 5 to 7 P. M.

ISAAC T. SMITH, President.
T. W. LILLIE, Secretary.

BROADWAY SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
No. 237 Broadway, entrance on Park-place.

The Trustees of this institution have directed that interest on deposits entitled thereto, for the six months ending June 30 at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum on sums not exceeding $1,000, and FIVE PER CENT. over $1,000, (free from Government tax), shall be paid on and after MONDAY, July 15 1867.

FRANCIS P. SCHOALS, President.
WADE B. WORRALL, Sec'y. PETER CUMMING, Acc't.

NORTH RIVER SAVINGS BANK.
Corner of 34th-st. and 8th-av.

MONEY DEPOSITED at any time will commence to draw interest on the first day of the month following. SIX PER CENT. INTEREST PAID, free of Tax. Open daily from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M. Also on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, from 6 to 8 o'clock.

JOHN HOOPER, President.
FREDERICK L. VULTE, Secretary.

SIXPENNY SAVINGS BANK.—NOTICE.—The usual semi-annual dividend, at the rate of six per cent., free of Government tax, will be paid to the depositors for the six months preceding Aug. 1, payable on and after the 15th of August. Interest not called for will be placed to the credit of the depositor, and draw interest from the 1st of August.

N. B.—Money deposited up to the 20th of August will draw interest from the first of said month.

J. S. SLOAN, Secretary.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK—8TH-AV., corner of 14th-st.—SIX PER CENT. INTEREST paid on all sums from $5 to $5,000. Deposits made on or before Aug. 1 will draw interest from Aug. 1.

R. H. MACLAY, President.
S. S. CONSTANT, Vice-President.
R. H. BULL, Secretary.

DRY GOODS

PARIS
AU PETIT ST. THOMAS.
RUE DE BAC, Nos. 27, 29, 31, 33, 35.
RUE DE L'UNIVERSITE, No. 25.
(Near the Exhibition Palace.)

This house, established upward of 50 years, is universally known and famed as one of the first establishments in Paris, in which thorough confidence may be placed.

In its immense premises, which all foreigners should visit, will be found the most complete assortments of

SILKS, FIRST NOVELTIES,
SHAWLS, WOOLENS, LACE,
LINGERIE, READY MADE
ARTICLES FOR LADIES, FURS,
COTTON AND THREADSTUFF, HOSIERY,
GLOVES, TRIMMINGS, CARPETS,
RIBBONS, ARTICLES OF FURNITURE.

ENGLISH ASSISTANTS. FIXED PRICE.

STAND FROM UNDER.

BEST MERRIMACK PRINTS, 12½c.
2,000 YARDS GOOD PRINTS, 8c., WORTH 12½c.
15,000 YARDS GINGHAMS, FAST COLORS, 10c., WORTH 20c.
IMMENSE LOTS AUCTION MUSLINS, 6c., 8c. and 10c.
SPLENDID QUALITY, 12½c.
IMMENSE LOTS DRESS GOODS, ALPACAS, JACONETS, CAMBRICS, &c., at half price.

Customers wishing to make sure of MERRIMACK PRINTS at 12½c. a yard had better come to-day, as they may be all sold by to-morrow.

Country buyers cut this out as a guide to cheap goods.

FOSTER BROTHERS, 8th-av., near 18th-st.
and FOSTER BROTHERS, No 273 Bleecker-st.

DUKE & LOCKWOOD—NEW LINEN STORE, No. 1,189 Broadway, between 28th and 29th sts. Manufacturers and retailers of linen goods exclusively.

AUCTION SALES.

LARGE SALE OF PUBLIC PROPERTY.

OFFICE OF ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE,
No. 39 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 17, 1867.

Will be sold at public auction, at the Depot of Army Clothing and Equipage, No. 423 Washington-st., New-York City, on TUESDAY, the 13th day of August next, commencing at 11 o'clock A. M., to be continued from day to day, the following articles of army clothing and equipage:

24,000	Uniform Coats.
30,000	Uniform Jackets.
7,753	Veteran Reserve Corps Jackets.
10,000	Knit Drawers.
128,000	Knit Shirts.
40,000	Great Coats (Footmen's.)
20,000	Great Coats (Horsemen's.)
150,000	Woolen Blankets.
30,000	Rubber Blankets.
10,000	Rubber Ponchos.
150,000	Lined Sack Coats.
100,000	Unlined Sack Coats.
100,000	Forage Caps.
60,000	pairs Bootees, M. S.
5,000	pairs Boots, M. S.
3,000	[illegible]
40,000	Leather Neck-stocks.
45,000	Hat Feathers.
100,000	Knapsacks (Regulation.)
11,000	Mann's Patent Knapsacks.
30,000	Haversacks (Regulation.)
7,500	Haversacks [illegible]
23,000	pairs Trousers, Horsemen's.
15,000	pairs Trousers, Footmen's.
2,807	pairs Leggings.
434	Hussar Jackets.
1,600	Straw Hats.
2,172	Dark Blue Trousers.
2,151	Buckles for Trousers.
54	yards Dark Blue Cloth.
419	yards Blue Flannel.
1,393	yards Green Merino.
129	yards Black Wigans.
799	yards Black Alpaca.
443	yards Brown Hollands.

Also, a quantity of various articles of irregular Clothing and Equipage.

Samples of all can be seen at the depot within ten days of sale, and catalogues had.

TERMS—Cash in Government funds; ten per cent. down and the balance before the goods are taken from the depot, which must be within five days after the sale, under forfeiture of purchase and the ten per cent. deposited.

Brevet Major-Gen. D. H. VINTON,
Assistant Quartermaster-General, U. S. A.

FIFTY-SECOND AUCTION SALE.
85,000
TONS SCRANTON COAL.
On WEDNESDAY, July 31, 1867.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, July 18, 1867.

The Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company will sell by Messrs. JOHN H. DRAPER & CO., Auctioneers, at the Company's salesroom, No. 26 Exchange-place, corner of William-st., New-York, on WEDNESDAY, July 31, at 12 o'clock, noon,

75,000 TONS

of fresh mined coal, from the Lackawanna regions, of the usual sizes, deliverable at their depot, Elizabethport, N. J., during the month of August, 1867.

Also, at the same time and place,

10,000 TONS

deliverable at Washington, N. J.

TERMS—Fifty cents per ton, payable in current funds, on the day of sale, and the balance within ten days thereafter, if required, at the office of the Company.

JOHN BRISBIN, President.

FOR SALE.

On MONDAY, the 29th day of July, at 12 M., at Hoboken, the revenue steam-propeller

CUYAHOGA.

Full-rigged brig, burden 536 tons, old measurement, built by Westervelt, New-York, in 1855. Frame live oak, locust and cedar; replanked and thoroughly repaired by John Linn, in Philadelphia, in 1864. Is now in complete order.

Has one complete suit of cotton sails, nearly new, and is well found in anchors, chains, boats, &c. Fine poop-cabin, wardroom, berth-deck and all the appointments of a man-of-war; has

Two oscillating engines, 36x32;
Two horizontal tubular boilers;
Composition screw, 8 feet diameter, 14 feet pitch.
Stows 136 gross tons coal in bunkers.

Also, at the same time and place, the revenue steam-propeller

MIAMI.

Built of the best material, consisting of teak-wood, mahogany and live oak and cedar, copper-fastened and coppered; two masts, bowsprit, jibboom, foreyard, topsail and topgallant yards. Has full suits of sails; standing and running rigging complete; and is well found in chains, anchors, hawsers and boats. Engines, boilers and propeller of the best quality.

The Miami is of beautiful model, and was Lord Palmerston's yacht. With slight expense she might be made one of the most beautiful steam-yachts in the world.

These vessels are in complete order, and can be sent to sea at small expense.

Information regarding these vessels can be given by the undersigned, or they can be examined at their dock, at Hoboken, (officers being in charge to give facilities to all wishing to inspect them,) after Monday, 29th June next.

HENRY A. SMYTHE,
Collector of Customs.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.

FRIDAY, JULY 26,

At 10 o'clock A. M., at the Central Salesrooms, corner of Willoughby and Pearl sts., Brooklyn, a general assortment of good parlor, chamber and dining-room furniture, hair mattresses, feather beds, velvet and other carpets, show cases, pianos, &c.

At 12 M., a sorrel mare, 15½ hands, sound and kind, top buggy and silver-plated harness.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT under and by virtue of a certain instrument of indenture, dated the sixth day of February, in the year one thousand eight hundred and forty-nine, made and entered into between EDWARD K. COLLINS, JAMES BROWN, ELISHA RIGGS, WILLIAM S. WETMORE and STEWART BROWN, of the first part; PROSPER M. WETMORE, of the second part, and the United States of America, by JOHN Y. MASON, Secretary of the Navy of the United States, of the third part, and for the purpose of obtaining repayment of the sum of one hundred and fifteen thousand and five hundred dollars, being the amount of the outstanding balance of advance due, unpaid and unrefunded to the United States, with interest thereon from the twentieth day of February, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, I will on the first day of November, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, at 12 o'clock at noon sell at the Merchants' Exchange, at the City of New York, at public auction, for cash, the steamship *Atlantic*, her tackle, apparel, &c.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, April 19, 1858.

The above sale having been postponed from time to time to this date, it is hereby again postponed until THURSDAY, October twenty, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, at the Merchants Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, at twelve o'clock at noon.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, May 31, 1864.

The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, November thirty, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, October 20, 1864.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, January twenty-six, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, November 30, 1864.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, March twenty-three, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, January 26, 1865.

The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, April twenty-six, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, March 23, 1865.

The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, May twenty-four, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, April 26, 1865.

The above sale is postponed till Wednesday, June 23 1865 at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, May 24, 1865.

The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, August 23, 1865, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, June 28, 1865.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, October twenty-six, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 23, 1865. aug24-lawtoct26.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, December twenty-eight, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, October 26, 1865. oc27-lawtod28

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, March twenty-nine, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 28, 1865. d29-lawtom29

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, May thirty-first, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, March 29, 1866. mh30-lawtom31

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, July twenty-six, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, May 31, 1866. je1-lawtojy26

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, October twenty-fifth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, July 26, 1866. jy27-lawtooc25

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, December twenty-seventh, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 25, 1866. oc26-lawtodec27

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, January thirty-first, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 27, 1866. dec28-lawtojan31

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, March twenty-eighth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 31, 1867. feb1-lawtomh28

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, May thirtieth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, March 28, 1867. mh29-lawtomy30

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, August twenty-ninth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, May 30, 1867. my30-lawtoau29

MACHINERY.

ROOT'S TRUNK ENGINE combines the utmost economy of fuel, price, weight and space. Stationary and portable engines, and small propeller engines, always on hand. Large propeller engines by contract. Prices of stationary engines: 10-horse power, $450; 20-horse power, $750; 40-horse power, $1,300. Larger and smaller sizes in proportion. Also, boilers, steam-pumps, hoisting-engines, and machinery for stores, ships, coal, &c. Priced catalogues mailed.

ROOT STEAM ENGINE COMPANY,
2d-av., corner 28th-st., New-York.

TO BOAT OWNERS AND STEAM ENGINEERS.
LOCK-UP SAFETY-VALVES.

THE "AMERICA" LOCK-UP SAFETY-VALVE stood highest on the list of all those tested by the Government Commission as the best and most sensitive, and in every respect complying with the steamboat law. It has also received the sanction of the Secretary of the Treasury.

CALL AND EXAMINE IT.
C. W. COPELAND, General Agent,
171 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

PORTABLE STEAM ENGINES.

Combining the maximum of efficiency, durability and economy with the minimum of weight and price. They are widely and favorably known, more than 600 being in use. All warranted satisfactory, or no sale. Descriptive circulars sent on application. Address

J. C. HOADLEY & CO.,
Lawrence, Mass.

STEAM-ENGINES, FLAX, HEMP, TOW and Rope Machinery, Machinist Tools, &c. TODD & RAFFERTY. Warehouse 4 Dey-st.; Works, Paterson, N. J.

INSTRUCTION.

MISS ARMSTRONG'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 24 East 31st-st., old No. 22, will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 19.

Miss A. will be at home on and after Sept. 1. All letters addressed as above will be promptly attended to.

MRS. MACAULAY'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
Nos. 261 and 263 Madison-av.,
will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 23.

Mrs. Macaulay will be in the City from Sept. 5 until that date.

Address by letter as above.

IDLEWILD.
FOR YOUNG LADIES.

Miss M. LAMMOND, late Principal of the leading educational institutions of the Pacific Coast, will open a French and English boarding-school in this well-known place on THURSDAY, Sept. 26. Circulars may be obtained of Miss LAMMOND, Metropolitan Hotel, New-York, until Sept. 23.

MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S

English and French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 17 West 38th-st., New-York, will reopen on

THURSDAY, Sept. 19.

Address, until Sept. 15, Lenox, Mass., or as above.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S

French and English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 101 East 39th-st., corner Park-av., will be reopened the 26th of September. Mrs. Reed's address is at Luzerne, N. Y., or as above.

MRS. JOHN W. BLIGH
Will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 23,
HER ENGLISH AND FRENCH SEMINARY
FOR YOUNG LADIES,
No. 48 West 17th-st., New-York.

RUTGERS FEMALE COLLEGE,
Nos. 487, 489, 491 5th-av., New-York.

Reopens Sept. 18. For information or catalogues, apply personally or by letter at the College.

MRS. WILLIAMS'

English and French Boarding and Day School, No. 26 West 39th-st., will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 19. Letters addressed as above.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE, CLAVERACK, Columbia County, New-York.—Eighteen instructions, eight departments, $300 a year. No extras, except piano music. Term opens Sept. 9. Lewis' gymnastics for ladies; military drill for gents. Every facility for the very best Christian education.

REV. ALONZO FLACK, A. M., Principal.

MADAME C. MEARS,
No. 222 MADISON-AV.,

Will reopen her English and French Boarding and Day School, Friday, September 20. Madame M. will be at home after Sept. 9. Until then, all letters addressed as above will be promptly attended to.

MISS BRACE'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH Boarding and Day School for young ladies will reopen Sept. 18, 1867, at Nos. 38 and 40 Elm-st., New-Haven, Conn. Address Circular-street House, Saratoga, till Sept. 1, after which time Miss B. can be seen at her residence in New-Haven.

NEWBURGH (N. Y.) INSTITUTE, SEMINARY HILL.—A Commercial and Collegiate Boarding School for 25 boys. Thorough preparation for College, West Point or the Naval School. Reopens Sept. 11.

HENRY W. SIGLAR, Principal.

MISS E. J. MACKIE'S BOARDING AND Day School for young ladies will reopen at Newburgh, N. Y., Sept. 12. For circulars, terms, &c., address the Principal, Astoria, L. I.

MR. VAN NORMAN'S ENGLISH AND French Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 5 West 38th-st., New-York, will reopen Sept. 26; for full information see circular. Address as above.

ORANGE PRIORY, ORANGE, N. J.—A Family Boarding School for young ladies and children. Number of pupils limited. For prospectus address S. H. GALE, Orange, N. J.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A boarding-school for boys. The next school year will commence Sept. 2, 1867. For circulars, apply to D. S. ROWE, M. A., Principal.

FAMILY SCHOOL IN FISHKILL, N. Y., for twelve young ladies. Terms moderate.

Rev. W. PECK, Principal.

MILITARY BOARDING SCHOOL—White Plains, New-York.

O. R. WILLIS, A. M., Principal.

MOUNTAIN INSTITUTE, HAVERSTRAW, N. Y.—A select boarding school for 10 boys; situation pleasant; terms moderate. Reopens Sept. 25.

LAVALETTE WILSON, A. M., Principal.

GOLDEN HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG Ladies, Bridgeport, Conn. For circulars address the Principal, Miss EMILY NELSON.

WANTED—AN ENGAGEMENT IN SCHOOL OR family by a lady who teaches the English branches, vocal and instrumental music; highest references given. P. O. Box, No. 107, Auburn, N. Y.

TEACHERS.

WANTED—IN A DAY SCHOOL IN NEW-YORK City, for whole school time, a teacher of experience to prepare boys in Latin and Greek for College, (Yale, Harvard or Columbia) and train students in Elocution, English Composition, History, &c. A graduate of one of the Colleges named preferred, and must be a good disciplinarian. Salary $1,000 for year commencing Sept. 9, and closing June 30, next. References required. Address CLASSICS, Box No. 104 *Times* Office.

AUTUMN ORDERS FOR TEACHERS are coming in.—Those expecting to change through "*American School Institute*," should apply now. Application Forms sent when required. All who want Teachers can be suited. Send for TEACHERS' BULLETIN. J. W. SCHERMERHORN, A. M., Actuary, 430 Broome-st.

ELOCUTION.—EDWIN BARRY, TEACHER OF elocution, No. 57 Stanton-st., New-York.

MUSICAL.

IMPORTANT FOR BUYERS AND HIRERS OF PIANOS.
FOR SALE.
SEVEN-OCTAVE ROSEWOOD PIANOS, LOUIS XIV. STYLE.
WORTH $450, WILL BE SOLD
BY MONTHLY PAYMENT OF $4 50.

The Brooklyn Musical Instrument Saving and Loan Society, chartered by the State, is now three years in successful operation, and distributes Pianos among its members at the above rates.

The Society have so far distributed over one hundred Pianos, and they have given universal satisfaction. The Pianos are to be seen, and further information will be given, at the offices of the Society, No. 367 Fulton-st., under the Park Theatre. Letters to be directed to the Secretary, H. GOLDSMITH, at the office.

BOARD OF MANAGERS.
GERARD WILLETT, Prest. WM. KRAFT, Treas.
RUDOLPH FULLGRAFF, H. GOLDSMITH,
Vice-President. Secretary.
D. S. S. GUY. CH. FIELD.
Dr. F. BOND. Dr. H. MEDLER.
A. KURTH. FR. DEPFUHL.
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KINDT & MANZ
MANUFACTURERS OF
GRAND AND SQUARE PIANO-FORTES.
WAREROOM, NO. 8 5 BROADWAY.
Between 17th and 18th sts., New-York.

WATERS' PIANO-FORTES—GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT.—Melodeons, parlor, church, gem and cabinet organs, the best manufactured: warranted for six years. Second-hand pianos, melodeons, and organs at great bargains, from $25 to $200. Any of the above instruments to let and rent applied if purchased; monthly installments received for the same. Old pianos taken in exchange; cash paid for the same. Pianos tuned and repaired. Illustrated catalogues sent to any address. Manufactory and warerooms No. 481 Broadway, New-York. HORACE WATERS & CO.

JENNYS & SON, PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS.—For great power, purity and sweetness of tone, elegance of finish and durability, these instruments are unsurpassed. Parties wanting a superior piano at a reasonable price would do well to examine their second-hand pianos at low prices. Factory and warerooms, Nos. 233 and 235 East 21st-st.

BARGAINS.—ROSEWOOD SEVEN-OCTAVE piano-fortes, modern improvements, $180; one for $150; handsome rosewood, 6½-octave, $135; twenty others cheap, to close a consignment; several new piano-fortes at less than manufacturers' prices. No. 20 4th-av., opposite Cooper Institute.

NOTICE.—A BRANCH MUSIC AND PIANO WAREROOM will be opened on or about August 1, at No. 1,125 Broadway, second door above 25th-st., by FREDERICK BLUME.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

ANY PERSON HAVING A DYING ES-tablishment to dispose of, may hear of a purchaser by addressing DYER, Box No. 177 *Times* Office.

HOTELS.

THE AMERICAN HOUSE,
HANOVER-ST., BOSTON,

is the largest and best arranged hotel in NEW-ENGLAND. The sleeping rooms are spacious and well ventilated; the suites of rooms are well arranged, and completely furnished, and the house will continue to be kept as a first-class hotel in every respect.

LEWIS RICE, Proprietor.

THE GRESHAM HOTEL, SACKVILLE-ST., Dublin, having undergone very extensive alterations with considerable additional arrangements and refurnishing, with entire renovations, being now complete, the proprietors respectfully inform the nobility, gentry, tourists and the public, that the hotel is now replete with every possible modern improvement, including the most spacious and elegant coffee rooms in Dublin for ladies and gentlemen, a superb billiard and smoking room, unrivaled in any country, suits of magnificent drawing rooms and sitting rooms of various sizes, at a rate of charges that will bear favorable comparison for moderation with any first-class hotel in Europe or America. The tariff of charges of every kind has undergone a most careful revision, including the wine carte. The proprietors, being determined not only to maintain but to improve and extend the worldwide reputation of the Gresham Hotel, and having with an unsparing hand expended a very large capital on the improvements and decorations, can with confidence assure the public that every effort will be made to secure their comfort and support. The only hotel in Ireland receiving the leading American journals for the use of visitors.

PROPRIETORS,
THE GRESHAM HOTEL COMPANY.
(LIMITED.)

COUNTRY BOARD.

SUMMER BOARD—AT RYE, N. Y., DISTANT from City by New-Haven Railroad one hour, by trains leaving nearly every hour; communication by boat daily direct from the premises; house on high ground close to the shore; fine bathing, boating and fishing; location unequaled; a few airy and comfortable rooms can be secured for the Summer by immediate application to Mrs. E. C. COFFIN, No. 102 14th-st., near 4th-av., New-York; at Waterside, Rye; or to W. C. GARDNER, No. 43 White-st., New-York. Steamer *John Romer* leaves foot of Catharine-st. at 4 P. M., foot of 34th-st. at 4:10 daily, direct for the place.

BOARD CAN BE OBTAINED IN A private family at Fairfield, Conn.; distance 50 miles from New-York *via* New-York and New-Haven Railroad; for gentlemen and wives, or a family of five or six; good board and accommodations. Apply to

WATERS & THORP, No. 14 John-st.

A GENTLEMAN HAVING ONE OF THE finest places on the slope of Orange Mountain, near the depot, one hour from the City, would like a gentleman and wife as permanent company the year round; terms reasonable. Address HOME, Box No. 124 *Times* Office.

COUNTRY BOARD — AT REASONABLE price for two or more persons; one hour's ride from the City, on New-Haven Railroad. Inquire at Madison-avenue Hotel, corner Madison-av. and 27th-st.

AT GREENFIELD HILL, NEAR FAIR-FIELD, Conn., on New-Haven Railroad, good board; fine view and healthful locality; stabling if required. Address as above. Post-office Box No. 18.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

S. W. BENEDICT,
REAL ESTATE AND LOAN BROKER,
OFFICE NO. 10 PINE-ST.
FIRST-CLASS CITY PROPERTY FOR SALE.
MONEY TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE
IN VARIOUS AMOUNTS.

FOR SALE—THE DESIRABLE PROPERTY now occupied as an iron safe manufactory Nos. 60, 62, 64 and 66 Cannon-st., 100x100 feet, between Delancey and Rivington; four two-story attic and basement brick dwellings in front, and substantial three-story factory and other brick buildings, suitable for any kind of manufacturing purposes, on rear of lots. Inquire of ROBERT M. PATRICK, No. 63 Murray-st.

FOR SALE—AT HARLEM, WITH IMMEDIATE possession, a new two-story high basement and counter-cellar house; has all the modern improvements; full lot; $7,500. S. B. KENYON, 3d-av., cor. 121st-st.

FOR SALE—HARLEM—COTTAGE HOUSE; modern improvements. Inquire of J. PATERSON, 118th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

TO BE SOLD OR LET, FURNISHED, TO A PRIVATE FAMILY—On Castleton Heights, Staten Island, an elegantly furnished RESIDENCE, consisting of a three-story and basement brick villa, with icehouse, (filled,) stable, coachman's house, &c., together with three or four acres of land, well supplied with carefully selected fruit trees of all kinds. The villa was built by day's labor, and contains 22 rooms, with billiard table and all the modern conveniences. The location and scenery combine to make this a most desirable property. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

WOODSIDE, N. J.,
ONE HOUR FROM NEW-YORK.
FOR SALE.

A house and two acres of land in the most elevated and beautiful part of Woodside; house contains 15 rooms; the ground floor consisting of parlor, library and dining-room, finished throughout with hard wood; inside blinds, centre pieces, cornices, &c., of the best. This residence has been built within a year, under the personal supervision of the proprietor, and is complete in every respect. The grounds are studded with beautiful shade and fruit trees, and the garden is in full cultivation. Horse cars pass the door running direct to depot. Price $11,500. Only $3,000 cash. Balance in first and second mortgages. Apply to JOS. MASON, No. 29 Pine-st., New-York, where a photograph can be seen, or MORRISON & BRIGGS, Woodside.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, RALEIGH, July 19, 1867.

TO PERSONS WISHING NEW HOMES OR GOOD INVESTMENTS.—The Board of Literature of North Carolina offer for sale, for the benefit of Common Schools, the Public Swamp Lands of the State, consisting of about a million and a half of acres. Some of these lands are the most desirable in the world; some have been drained, and all are susceptible of drainage at a moderate expense. The lands are offered in quantities to suit purchasers, and those desiring it can get as much as ninety thousand acres in one body; and the most liberal terms will be allowed to those wishing to purchase. For further particulars address the Governor of the State, Raleigh, N. C.

JONATHAN WORTH, Governor.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY SEAT AND FARM of 40 acres in Westchester County, one hour's ride from New York by the New Haven Railroad; beautifully situated in a perfectly healthy region, on an eminence commanding the most extensive and charming land and water view to be found in the vicinity of New York; grounds laid out by a superior landscape gardener, and plentifully stocked with fruit and ornamental trees; land in excellent condition; improvements first class; price from $25,000 to $35,000 according to amount of land; terms easy. Address X. C. G., Box No. 1,753 Post-office.

FOR SALE CHEAP AT FORDHAM—A SMALL country place, in perfect order; house furnished or unfurnished, 14 rooms, carriage-house, &c.; three-quarters of an acre of land, highly cultivated, well stocked with choice fruit, flowers, &c., on Central Bridge Road, corner Valentine-av.; five minutes' walk from Fordham depot, Harlem Railroad; half mile from steamboat landing on Harlem River; one of the most desirable places out of New-York. Apply to

ADRIAN H. MULLER, No. 7 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY SEAT AT SING Sing, containing six acres of ground, in a high state of cultivation; it has a substantial double house, containing 15 rooms, a fine barn and other outbuildings; the place is situated on elevated ground, and commands a magnificent prospect of the river; price $15,000. Full particulars with

TERRY & BERRIAN,
No. 209 Broadway, Room No. 20.

FOR SALE—$8,000—A VERY DESIRABLE country residence, at New-Rochelle, with about one acre of land; fruit and shade trees, and a small barn, all in perfect order for immediate occupation; five minutes' walk from railroad station; price, $8,000. Apply to J. A. LAWRENCE, Continental Insurance Co., No. 102 Broadway.

TO LET—WITH STEAM POWER, THE BASE-ment, second, fifth and sixth floors of the new and substantial brick building Nos. 112 and 114 Wooster-st., 50x100 feet; well lighted; suitable for any manufacturing business. Apply to BRUNER & MOORE, Nos. 75 and 77 King-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, No. 243 Broadway, New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE, AT TARRYTOWN, TWO COUN-try seats, complete with all modern improvements, one containing 18 and the other 58 acres; both places are fully furnished and stocked; prices $55,000 and $35,000. Apply to EDWARD COLES, (near the premises,) Mont Andre, Tarrytown, N. Y.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—AT HIGHWOOD Park, Tenafly Station, Northern Railroad, New-Jersey, a commodious dwelling, suitable for a large family, boarders, store purposes, or female school. Also villa lots for sale. Apply to H. B. PALMER, No. 416 Broadway, or G. HUYLER, Station Agent.

FOR SALE CHEAP—TWO MILES FROM Stamford, Conn., on the Sound, a cottage house, barn, and 4 acres of land; plenty of fruit, &c.; possession immediately. Inquire of J. L. SAUNDERS, No. 23 Bowery.

A FINE FARM OF 100 ACRES FOR sale very cheap, if sold immediately.

A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BROTHER,
No. 26 Pine-st.

FARM FOR SALE.—EASTCHESTER, WESTchester County, N. Y., 200 acres, with mansion and farm houses, barns, and all necessary outbuildings; situate about two miles from Williams Bridge; fine view of Long Island Sound. Apply at No. 170 William-st.

PARTIES WANTING YONKERS PROPERTY can be furnished with a large list of houses and plots of all descriptions and prices, for sale or exchange. JAMES YOUMANS, Agent, No. 4 Dock-st., Yonkers.

FARMING OR TROUTING.—PART OR whole of farm for sale, one mile from Monsey and Spring Valley; two hours from New-York: fine building sites, unequaled trouting stream; woodlands, cultivated lands. Address FARMER, Box No. 106 *Times* Office.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—AT IRVINGTON on the Hudson, a modern-built house, new, containing 11 rooms, bath room and kitchen, with cellar and one acre of ground. For particulars inquire of E. COFFIN, No. 73 Cedar-st.

BROADWAY STORE, NO. 1,186, WELL LO-cated for fancy goods trade; terms moderate; immediate possession. Inquire of STIMSON, No. 45 White-st., up stairs.

TO LET—A SECOND FLOOR, CONSISTING OF four rooms, with water and gas; good situation. Inquire at No. 177 West 35th-st., (old number,) near 8th-av. References required; rent $33.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—IN THE VICINITY OF NEW-YORK, (Staten Island preferred,) one or two acres of land with a running stream of water, suitable for manufacturing purposes. Address DYER, Box No. 177 *Times* Office.

A FIRST-CLASS HOUSE ON 5TH-AV., between 26th-st. and Central Park; west side preferred. GEO. S. HANFORD, No. 229 Broadway.

TO LET.

TO LEASE—FOR A TERM OF YEARS, FOR business purposes, the valuable property No. 14 Waverley-place, near Broadway; alterations would be made by the owner, if required. The property is 33 feet 3 inches front by 84 feet in depth. Apply to

GEO. L. OSBORN, No. 182 Grand-st.

TO RENT—AT BERGEN POINT, N. J., ABOUT 8 miles from this City, a partially furnished house, near the water, containing 11 rooms and bathroom, together with carriage-house, stable, hennery, &c., with about half an acre of land; possession immediately, if required; rent $100 per month. Apply at No. 176 Front-st.

NEW STORES, OFFICES, LOFTS—Canal-st., near Broadway, opposite that favorite resort of Western merchants, Earle's Hotel; no hazardous business admitted; excellently lighted and ventilated, and at moderate rents. Inquire on the premises, No. 248 Canal-st.

TO LET—THE BEAUTIFUL HOUSE AND grounds, (75 acres,) late of F. W. Edmonds, Esq., half a mile from Bronxville Depot on Harlem Railroad, and near to depot on New-Haven Railroad. Inquire of GEORGE B. BUTLER, at A. T. Stewart & Co.'s.

TO LET—NO. 666 LEXINGTON-AV.—ONE OF three beautiful new four-story brown-stone houses. Can be seen during the day. For terms apply to

B. BLANCO, No. 13 South William-st.

TO LET—ON STATEN ISLAND, A FURNISHED cottage, suitable for a small family, pleasantly located near the landing, two lots of land, healthy location, flagged walk and street lamps, for four, six or nine months. D. R. HITCHCOCK & SON, No. 100 Broadway.

TO LET—A VERY DESIRABLE FAMILY RESI-dence, with bath and every convenience. Inquire of WM. SHANDLESS, corner Fulton-st. and Palisade-av., West Hoboken Heights. Rent $700.

LOFTS TO RENT.—PART FIRST LOFT NO. 581 Broadway, with entrance from Broadway and Mercer st., with lofts above on Mercer-st. Apply to ABNER L. ELY, No. 22 Pine-st.

TO LET — A FOUR-STORY FULL FRONT high-stoop house, No. 85 Clinton-place, 8th-st., near 5th-av. Inquire at No. 115 West 22d-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

A FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED HOUSE wanted, in New-York or Brooklyn. Apply, with description, to BRYAN & CO.

SUMMER RESORTS.

EAGLE HOTEL, PATCHOGUE, L. I., IS prepared for the entertainment of boarders for the season; board $12 per week. Fishing, bathing, rowing or sailing, in either fresh or salt water; good stable accommodations and pleasant drives; cars leave Hunter's Point or South Ferry for Medford daily at 9 A. M. or 3 P. M. Address AUSTIN ROE, Proprietor.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARD WANTED—IN A SMALL PRIVATE family (where there are no other boarders) for a family consisting of mother and daughter, two children, and two servants; three rooms will be required, with water and conveniences; good plain fare and comfortable apartments desired. Address, by note, V., No. 29 West 18th-st., stating location and terms.

BOARD WITH PLEASANT ROOMS, singly or in suites, may be had for the Summer or permanently, at No. 48 East 21st-st., near 4th-av.; house and location unexceptionable.

A FURNISHED HALL BEDROOM TO [illegible] -st. Call at 648 6th-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUA-tion as first-class cook; is perfect in all its branches. Also, a young woman to do chamberwork or to assist in washing and ironing, the best of references; would prefer to go to the same place. Call for two days at No. 159 West 29th-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN A situation as nurse and seamstress; perfectly understands her business; has ten years' City reference from her last place; no objection to the country. Can be seen at the Protestant Agency, No. 125 4th-av., near 13th-st.

WANTED—SITUATIONS, CITY OR COUNTRY, for several professed cooks, laundresses, experienced nurses, waitresses, cooks, washers and ironers, and general servants, whose references are most unexceptionable to the first Brooklyn families. Apply to MANNING, No. 15 Court-st., opposite City Hall, Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SMART, CA-ble girl, to do cooking or general housework; is a neat, economical and respectful servant; an excellent washer and ironer, and good cook; best references given; City or country. Call at 121 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN ENGLISH woman; is a good plain cook, washer and ironer; City or country; or general housework; also a good nurse and seamstress. Can be seen at No. 106 6th-av., between 8th and 9th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN AMERICAN woman at general housework; also two young girls, 14 to 20; are very capable; active, tidy; can do anything to be serviceable; or general housework, &c. Can be seen at No. 106 6th-av., between 8th and 9th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WO-man, a Protestant, as nurse, seamstress, &c.; is fond of children; can teach them; will go in the country or City. Can be seen at No. 106 6th-av., between 8th and 9th sts.; wages no object.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, PLAIN sewing; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; to go out by the day or week, or would sew with a dressmaker. Call all the week at No. 309 East 29th-st., third floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTA-ble girl as cook, or to assist in the washing and ironing, in a private family; good city reference. Apply at No. 224 7th-av., corner of 25th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTA-ble Protestant woman as first-rate cook; best of reference can be given. Can be seen at No. 15 East 28th-st., between Madison and 5th-avs., for two days.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GERMAN GIRL, A situation as chambermaid or waitress; no objections to the country. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 422 East 13th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GOOD COOK; willing to assist the washing and ironing; is a good baker, or would take care of milk and butter. Call at No. 31 Crosby-st., first floor, back-room, near Grand-st.

WANTED—SITUATIONS FOR FIRST-CLASS girls; city and country; reception room beautifully furnished. American Employment Association, No. 364 6th-av., below 23d-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A situation in the country to do chamberwork and waiting, or would assist in the washing; good reference. Call at No. 347 East 17th-st., in store, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD GER-man girl to do general housework. Call for two days at No. 167 Forsyth-st., corner Rivington-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN TO do gentlemen and ladies washing. Call for two days at No. 206 East 33d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTA-ble young girl as nursery governess; best City reference. Call at No. 648 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG PRO-testant girl, 16 years old, to take care of children. Can be seen for two days at No. 228 West 42d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK BY A Scotchwoman. Call, for two days, at No. 155 West 27th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., in the rear, Room 7.

GOOD SERVANTS, GERMAN GIRLS, &C., ready for City and country, for families, hotels, boarding-houses, &c., immediately, at the large American and Foreign Employment House, No. 106 6th-av., between 8th and 9th sts. Wages moderate, to suit the times.

ALL WHO WANT COMPETENT HELP, male or female, for City or country, such as coachmen, grooms, waiters, laborers, servants, farm hands, gardeners, boys, cooks, chambermaids, waitresses, nurses, seamstresses, laundresses, houseworkers, small girls, &c., can be immediately suited at CARPENTER'S Select Servants' Institute, No. 138 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

AT MRS. WHITFIELD'S, NO. 404 6th-av., between 24th and 25th sts., may be obtained a Protestant cook and chambermaid, a German nurse, an English general houseworker, and girls for all kinds of family work, for City and country.

A YOUNG LADY WISHES EMPLOYMENT AS a COPYIST or TEACHER OF PENMANSHIP. Address U. V. Z., Station D.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTEST-ant man, with one in family; is a practical farmer, a good coachman and gardener, having twenty years' experience as foreman in both countries; understands his business in all its branches; is fully competent to take charge of a gentleman's place, and can produce most undoubted testimonials. Address T. W., Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER, BY man who has practical experience in laying out and ornamental planting of gentlemen's country places; also general gardening; would not object to take charge of a small farm if attached to the place; the best of City reference can be given. Address GARDENER, No. 574 11th-av., New-York.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a single young man; thoroughly understands horses, harness and carriages; is industrious, sober and faithful; understands gardening; ten years' experience; careful City driver; unexceptionable City reference. Address WILLIAM, Box No. 214 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER, BY a man who thoroughly understands his business in its various departments; no incumbrances; wife willing to take charge of a small dairy; none need apply except those who are willing to pay liberal wages. Address A. B., Yonkers Post-office.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG man, a situation as coachman; understands his business thoroughly, which references will show, as they are both long and satisfactory; would not leave now, but the family is breaking up house. Address D., Box No. 215 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a man who thoroughly understands his business and who can produce the best City reference. Address M. H., Box No. 220 *Times* Office, or P. Trainor, No. 744 Broadway.

WANTED—BY A COACHMAN AND GROOM, who understands gardening and can milk, a situation; is willing and obliging, and would make himself generally useful. Call or address ERNEST, No. 81 Nassau-st., Room No. 3, Lynn & Co.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN EXPERI-enced gardener; is thoroughly competent in every respect; no objection to the care of horse or cow; best of reference from last employer. Address T. K., Box No. 205 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY a respectable middle-aged man; is a confident and careful driver, and willing to make himself generally useful; has no objection to the country. Address M. S., Box No. 194 *Times* Office, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by a respectable Protestant man, who will be highly recommended by his last employer. Apply to or address R. E., No. 402 East 20th-st., or Box No. 215 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A USEFUL MAN, A SITUATION in a gentleman's family; can drive and take charge of a horse, work in a garden and make himself generally useful. Apply at Mrs. WHITFIELD'S, No. 404 6th-av., between 24th and 25th sts.

WANTED—A WAITER'S SITUATION IN A private family by a respectable young man, who refers to his present employer before he leaves for Europe. Call or address D. M., care of J. W. Doughty & Co., grocers, No. 1,238 Broadway, corner of 32d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A STEADY MAN of experience, as gentleman's nurse, or valet; is accustomed to wait on an invalid; reference to the first physicians. W. H. B., No. 54 University-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by a young man who thoroughly understands his business; is willing and obliging; satisfactory reference given. Address C., Box 214 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTA-ble man as coachman, who thoroughly understands his business; no objection to the country. Call at No. 744 Broadway, in the harness-store, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a man who thoroughly understands his business, and who can produce the best City references. Address J. B., Box No. 216 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE MAN, A SITUATION as coachman or groom; understands his business thoroughly, and is willing to make himself useful; best of reference. Address L. D., Box No. 205 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT, energetic man as superintendent of a club-house; can produce satisfactory recommendations. Address J. R., steward, No. 88 West 39th-st.

ANY GENTLEMAN, IN THE COUNTRY or City, who desires the services of a boy 15 years old, giving him a home, &c., can address A. T., Box No. 194 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A COOK, PROTESTANT PRE-ferred; must understand making soups, pastry, biscuit, &c.; family small. Apply in Grand-av., Brooklyn, second brown-stone house from the corner of Putnam-av; take Fulton-av. cars and get out at Grand-av.

WANTED—COOKS, CHAMBERMAIDS, LAUN-dresses, waitresses, nurses, general houseworkers, and small girls, for City and country. Apply at Mrs. WHITFIELD'S, 404 6th-av., between 24th and 25th sts.

WANTED—A GARDENER, ONE WHO THOR-oughly understands the cultivation of fruits, flowers and vegetables, and is early at his work, may apply to R. W. CAMERON, No. 23 South William-st.

WANTED—A POLICY CLERK IN AN IN-surance office. Address P. O. Box No. 924.

PATTERN MAKERS—WANTED AT THE South Brooklyn Steam Engine Works, six good pattern makers. Steady employment will be given to good mechanics.

SEWING MACHINES.

BARTLETT'S REVERSIBLE SEWING-MACHINES possess the NEW AND LATEST PATENT IMPROVEMENTS. They are the kind that run backward or forward, reversed at will, and sew equally well. They are the kind that have the reversible presser foot, which turns entirely away from the needle, so convenient in setting a needle, putting in, taking out "work," &c. They are made for use by hand at $25; with table-stand and treadle, $10 to $15 additional. J. W. BARTLETT, Patentee; depot, No. 569 Broadway, New-York.

ASTROLOGY.

MME. ROSS, MEDICAL AND BUSINESS clairvoyant, No. 220 West 25th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., tells the name and shows likenesses of future husbands; brings together those long separated; lucky numbers.

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165 BOWERY—MADAME WIDGER, CLAIRvoyant, tells all you want to know—losses, numbers, diseases, &c.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

CUCKOO CLOCKS—(OUR PATENT)—SUPE-rior and cheaper than any imported; wholesale and retail. A. FRANKFIELD & CO., Jewelers, No. 269 6th-av., corner 14th-st., and No. 315 8th-av., corner 26th-st.

SHIPPING.

LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY.

The following FIRST-CLASS IRON STEAMSHIPS, built expressly for the New-York trade, are intended to sail regularly between NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, calling at QUEENSTOWN, viz.:

MANHATTAN, MINNESOTA,
CHICAGO, NEBRASKA,

with other first-class steamers building. To sail:

MINNESOTA....WEDNESDAY, July 31.
CHICAGO....WEDNESDAY, Aug. 14.
NEBRASKA....WEDNESDAY, Aug. 28.

From Pier No. 37 East River.

Cabin, (the accommodations being equal to any Atlantic steamer,) $80 and $75; return tickets, $160, gold; steerage, $25, currency.

Tickets to bring out passengers from Europe can be obtained on reasonable terms. For freight or passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

For steerage passage to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 29 Broadway.

STEAM COMMUNICATION BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND AUSTRALIA, VIA PANAMA.

The Panama, New-Zealand and Australian Royal Mail Company dispatch a steamer on the 24th of each month from Panama to Wellington, N. Z., and the Australian Colonies, connecting with the steamer of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company leaving New-York for Aspinwall (Colon) on the 11th of each month. First and second class passengers will be conveyed under through ticket at the following rates: From New-York to ports in New-Zealand, or to Sydney or Melbourne, $340 to $364 for first class, and $218 to $243 for second class, payable in United States gold coin.

Special steamers run to the newly-discovered gold region of Hokitika, New-Zealand.

Arrangements are now completed for issuing through bills of lading. Freight payable here.

For further information, application to be made to the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, No. 59 Wall-st., or to CHARLES W. WEST, Agent, No. 23 William-st., New-York.

NEW-YORK & BREMEN STEAMSHIP CO.

THE CHEAPEST LINE.
THE FIRST-CLASS U. S. MAIL STEAMSHIP ATLANTIC, Capt. CHARLES HOYER, will leave Pier 46 N. R., on Saturday, July 27, at 12 M., FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN, taking passengers to Southampton, Havre and Bremen, at the following rates, payable in gold or its equivalent in currency—to Paris or London $5 additional:

First cabin, $110; second cabin, $65; steerage, $35.
From Bremen, Southampton and Havre to New-York, first cabin, $110; second cabin, $75; steerage, 43.

EXCURSION TICKETS OUT AND HOME.
First cabin, $210; second cabin, $130; steerage, $70.

BALTIC, Capt. G. W. ROGERS....Aug. 10
WESTERN METROPOLIS, Capt. WM. WEIR....Aug. 24

For freight, expressage, bills of exchange or passage apply to ISAAC TAYLOR, President, 40 Broadway.

Tickets are also sold at regular rates at the following Passage Offices:

Carl Nickel, No. 93 Greenwich-st.
N. Mueller, No. 10 Greenwich-st.
P. McDonald & Co., No. 22 Albany-st.
S. Thompson & Nephew, No. 73 Broadway.
Flynn & Reilly, No. 11 Broadway.
Bearnard & Co., No. 141 Liberty-st.
Korn's Hotel, No. 80 East Broadway.
Grunebaum & Co., No. 273 Broadway.

LONDON AND NEW-YORK STEAMSHIP LINE.

Passage to London or Brest, $110, $75 and $30 currency. Excursion tickets at reduced rates available for six months.

BELLONA, Capt. DIXON, from New-York, Aug. 3.
CELLA, Capt. GLEADELL, from New-York, Aug. 17.
WM. PENN, Capt. BILLINGE, from New-York, Aug. 31.
ATALANTA, Capt. PINKHAM, from New-York, Sept. 14.

The elegant British iron steamship BELLONA will leave Pier No. 3, North River, for London, calling at Brest, on SATURDAY, Aug. 3, at 12 M.

Until further notice all the steamers of this line will call at Brest to land passengers. Tickets sold through by rail to Paris at 25 per cent. less than regular rates.

Freight will be taken and through bills of lading given to Havre, Antwerp, Rotterdam, Amsterdam, and Dunkirk.

For passage apply to ROBERT N. CLARK, No. 26 Broadway.

For freight apply at No. 54 South-st.
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

ONLY AMERICAN LINE TO ENGLAND AND FRANCE.

The New-York and Havre Steamship Company's first-class mail steamships ARAGO and FULTON, in connection with the New-York Mail Steamship Company's steamers MORNING STAR and GUIDING STAR, to Havre, carrying the United States mails, from Pier No. 46 North River, at noon, on the following days, calling at Falmouth:

ARAGO....H. A. Gadsden....Saturday, Aug. 3
MORNING STAR..G. V. Sumner....Saturday, Aug. 17
FULTON....C. H. Townsend....Saturday, Aug. 31
GUIDING STAR..E. Van Sice....Saturday, Sept. 14
ARAGO....H. A. Gadsden....Saturday, Sept. 28

and every fourteen days thereafter.

PRICES OF PASSAGE, PAYABLE IN GOLD,
FIRST-CLASS....$120
SECOND-CLASS....70

Through tickets to London $5 extra.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The Company will not be responsible for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.

GEO. B. HARTSON, for N. Y. S. S. Co.
JOS. J. COMSTOCK, for N. Y. and H. S. S. Co.

For further information apply to J. J. COMSTOCK, Agent, No. 7 Broadway, New-York.
J. A. WOTTON, Havre, General Agent in Europe.

RETURN TICKETS TO PARIS AND BACK, FIRST CLASS, $200 IN GOLD.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL—CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.—The Inman Line, sailing semi-weekly, carrying the United States Mails:

CITY OF ANTWERP....SATURDAY....July 27
EDINBURGH....WEDNESDAY....July 31
CITY OF BOSTON....SATURDAY....Aug. 3
CITY OF BALTIMORE....SATURDAY....Aug. 10
CITY OF WASHINGTON....WEDNESDAY....Aug. 14

and each succeeding SATURDAY and WEDNESDAY, at noon, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE
By the mail steamer sailing every Saturday.

PAYABLE IN GOLD.		PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
First Cabin	$110	Steerage	$30
First Cabin to London	115	Steerage to London	35
First Cabin to Paris	125	Steerage to Paris	45

Passage by the Wednesday steamers, first cabin, $110; steerage, $30. Payable in United States Currency.

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at moderate rates.

Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $40 currency. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.

For further information, apply at the Company's offices. JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York, or No. 411 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia.

DIRECT STEAMSHIP LINE BETWEEN ANTWERP AND NEW-YORK.

The undersigned will dispatch the first-class English iron steamers

OTTAWA, Capt. ARCHER,
MEDWAY, Capt. HARRIS.
FROM NEW-YORK—June 1, June 22, July 17.
FROM ANTWERP—May 29, June 26, July 17.

Taking passengers at the following rates:

From Antwerp—First Cabin	90 00
Steerage	40 00
From New-York, first cabin, according to location of state-rooms	$75—$90 00
Steerage	32 50

EXCURSION TICKETS AT
First Cabin....$170 | Steerage....$67 50
payable in gold or its equivalent.

Freight is taken at the lowest rates for Antwerp, Rotterdam and Amsterdam.

Apply to HILLER & CO., New-York.

For freight and cabin passage, No. 57 Broadway; for steerage, No. 3 Chambers-st.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:

EUROPE....LEMARIE....SATURDAY, July 27
ST. LAURENT....BOCANDE....SATURDAY, Aug. 10
PEREIRE....DUCHESNE....SATURDAY, Aug. 24
VILLE DE PARIS..SURMONT....SATURDAY, Sept. 7

PRICE OF PASSAGE (including wine) payable in gold or equivalent in currency,
TO BREST OR HAVRE,
First cabin, $160; second cabin, $100.
TO PARIS,
including railway tickets, furnished on board,
First cabin, $165; second cabin, $103.

Baggage checked through to Paris.
Medical attendance free of charge.
These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.

American travelers going to or returning from the continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid unnecessary risks from transit by English railways and crossing the channel, besides saving much time, trouble and expense.

GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

STEAMER EUROPE FOR BREST AND Havre will leave Pier No. 50 North River, foot of Morton-st., SATURDAY, July 27, at 12 o'clock. Passengers are requested to be on board at 11 o'clock.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR:
AND
BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

CUBA leaves Boston, Wednesday, July 31.
PERSIA leaves New-York, Wednesday, August 7.
CHINA leaves Boston, Wednesday, August 14.
RUSSIA leaves New-York, Wednesday, August 21.
JAVA leaves Boston, Wednesday, August 28.
SCOTIA leaves New-York, Wednesday, Sept. 4.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage....$150
Second Cabin Passage....100
FROM NEW-YORK TO PARIS
Chief Cabin Passage....$165
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage....$125
Second Cabin Passage....80

Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.
For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

$170 CURRENCY EXCURSION TICKETS TO AND FROM LIVERPOOL, GLASGOW OR DERRY.

AVAILABLE FOR TWELVE MONTHS.

The favorite passenger steamers of the Anchor Line sail every SATURDAY, for LIVERPOOL AND GLASGOW, calling at Londonderry to land mails and passengers.

UNITED KINGDOM, SMITH, SATURDAY, July 27.
COLUMBIA, CRAGHAN, SATURDAY, August 3.
CALEDONIA, MACDONALD, SATURDAY, August 10.

From the Company's Pier, No. 20 North River.

Rates of passage, payable in currency:
Cabins, $110 and $90, according to location.
Steerage, $25. Prepaid certificates from Liverpool, Glasgow or Derry, $35.

Passengers booked to and from Hamburg, Havre, Antwerp, &c., at very low rates.

For further information apply at the Company's offices, No. 6 Bowling-green, New-York.
FRANCIS MACDONALD & CO., Agents.

As this Company does not employ runners, passengers will please come direct to the office.

CUNARD LINE OF EXTRA STEAMERS. BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.

FROM NEW-YORK EVERY WEDNESDAY.
ALLEPPO....July 17
HECLA....July 24

RATES OF PASSAGE:
Cabin....$100 Gold.
Steerage....$25 Currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown $35 currency.
For Steerage Passage, apply at No. 69 Broadway.
For Freight and Cabin Passage, at No. 4 Bowling-green. E. CUNARD.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—Citizens going abroad may procure passports from A. C. WILLMARTH, United States Court Buildings, No. 41 Chambers-st.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—U. States passports indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, 262 Broadway.

SHIPPING.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

Steamers weekly to Liverpool and Queenstown, leaving Pier No. 47 North River, every SATURDAY.

VIRGINIA, PROWSE....SATURDAY, July 27
HELVETIA, THOMPSON....SATURDAY, Aug. 3
ENGLAND, CUTTING....SATURDAY, Aug. 10
THE QUEEN, GROGAN....SATURDAY, Aug. 17

Cabin passage, payable in gold, $80 and $70.
Steerage passage to Liverpool or Queenstown, $25 in currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown $35 in currency.

REDUCTION IN FREIGHT.—This company will now carry fine measurement goods from Liverpool at a maximum rate of 30 shillings per ton of 40 cubic feet and five per cent. primage.

For further particulars apply at the office of the Company, Nos. 57 and 59 Broadway, or No. 73 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

STEAM DIRECT TO BREMEN.

Steamship CIRCASSIAN, Capt. THOS. S. ELLIS, will sail on SATURDAY, Aug. 3, at 12 M.
Rates of passage, payable in gold or its equivalent: First cabin, $75; second cabin, $50; steerage, $30.
LEKOW & VOIGT, General Passenger Agents, No. 2 New-Chambers-st., corner Chatham-st., N. Y.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S THROUGH LINE TO CALIFORNIA AND CHINA,

CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL VIA PANAMA RAILROAD.

Steamers leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock, noon, as follows:

AUGUST 1—ARIZONA, Capt. MAURY, connecting with GOLDEN AGE, Capt. FARNSWORTH.
AUGUST 10—HENRY CHAUNCEY, Capt. GRAY, connecting with GOLDEN CITY, Capt. LAPIDGE.
AUGUST 21—RISING STAR, Capt. C. P. SEABURY, connecting with MONTANA, Capt. SUTTON.

100 pounds baggage allowed free to each adult passenger. Medicines and attendance free.

All departures touch at Acapulco; those of 1st and 21st connect at Panama with steamers for South Pacific ports; 1st and 11th for Central American Ports, and those of 1st touch at Manzanillo.

Departure of 11th of each month connects with the new steam line from Panama to Australia and New-Zealand.

Steamer of August 10th will connect closely with steamer GREAT REPUBLIC from San Francisco, September 3d for Yokohama and Hong Kong; at Yokohama with steamer COSTA RICA for Nagasaki and Shanghae.

For passage tickets and all further information apply at the office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st., North River, New-York. F. R. BABY, Agent.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S THROUGH U. S. MAIL LINE TO JAPAN AND CHINA, VIA PANAMA AND SAN FRANCISCO.

Steamer HENRY CHAUNCEY will leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., New-York, at 12 o'clock noon on SATURDAY, Aug. 10, connecting via Panama Railroad with steamer GOLDEN CITY, for San Francisco, where passengers, mails and fast freight will be transferred to the Company's splendid steamer GREAT REPUBLIC, to leave that port Sept. 3 for Yokohama and Hong Kong.

For Shanghae, close connection will be made at Yokohama with the Company's steamer COSTA RICA, passing through the Inland Sea of Japan and touching at Nagasaki.

Through tickets issued from New-York, adding to regular prices between New-York and San Francisco the following rates, payable in gold or its equivalent:

	1st Cabin.	2d Cabin.	Steer'ge.
From San Francisco to Yokohama	$250	$170	$35
From San Francisco to Hong Kong, Shanghai or Nagasaki	300	200	100

Freight through from New-York to either port, per steamer of Aug. 1, $3 15 per cubic foot, or 4 to 4½ cents per lb., payable in coin.

Passengers who prefer to lie over in San Francisco can proceed by any previous departure from New-York.

For through tickets and all further information, apply at the OFFICE ON THE WHARF, Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., to F. R. BABY, Agent.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, Sailing every THURSDAY from Pier No. 4 North River, at 3 P. M.

MORRO CASTLE, RICHARD ADAMS, Master, July 25.
COLUMBIA, D. B. BARTON, Master, Aug. 1.

For freight or passage apply to GEO. B. HARTSON, President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 22d of every month:

SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, Aug. 22.
HAVANA, Capt. GEO. B. SLOCUM, Sept. 22.
NORTH AMERICA, Capt. L. F. TIMMERMAN, Oct. 22.

These elegant steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagement of freight or passage, apply to GARRISON & ALLEN, Agents, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

NOTICE.

TO SHIPPERS BY THE VIRGINIA AND TENNESSEE AIR LINE RAILWAY:

We have this day made arrangements with the OLD DOMINION STEAMSHIP COMPANY to receive and carry all freights between New-York and Norfolk destined to points on this line. Shippers by the Virginia and Tennessee Air Line are directed to send their goods to the OLD DOMINION STEAMSHIP COMPANY, Pier No. 37 North River, on and after this date.

THE OLD DOMINION STEAMSHIP COMPANY will start one of the following steamers for Norfolk on SATURDAY, 29th inst., and after this week every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY at 3 P. M. Freight received every day (Sundays excepted.) SARATOGA, ALBEMARLE, NIAGARA, HATTERAS and VIRGINIA.

On and after July 1, all freight by this great Southern line will be run through on time to Nashville, Memphis, Atlanta and intermediate points. Bills of lading signed at Pier No. 37 North River, or at the General Office, No. 175 Broadway. C. E. EVANS, General Agent.
JUNE 27, 1867.

FOR CALIFORNIA VIA PANAMA.

The Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamer ARIZONA will sail on THURSDAY, Aug. 1, at 12 o'clock, noon.

Freight received as usual.

For rates, &c., inquire at freight office on Company's Pier, No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st.
WELLS, FARGO & CO., Sole freight agents P. M. S. S. Co.

FOR NORFOLK, CITY POINT AND RICHMOND.

OLD DOMINION STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
FROM PIER 37 NORTH RIVER, foot of Beach-st.
Steamships ALBEMARLE, SARATOGA, HATTERAS, NIAGARA and VIRGINIA.
Leaving every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 2 o'clock P. M.

Through bills of lading to all points on the Seaboard and Roanoke, Virginia and Tennessee Air Line and Petersburgh Railroads and their connections.

Bills of lading signed on the pier.

For freight or passage apply on the pier, or to N. L. McCREADY, President, No. 187 Greenwich-st., corner of Dey-st.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.

EVERY THURSDAY.

The Atlantic Coast Mail Steamship Company's side-wheel steamships

GEN. BARNES, Capt. MORTON, sails THURSDAY, July 25.
H. LIVINGSTON, Capt. BAKER, sails THURSDAY, August 1.

From Pier No. 36 North River, at 3 P. M. precisely, giving through passage tickets and bills of lading to all points in connection with the Central Railroad of Georgia, and with Atlantic and Gulf Railroad to points in Florida.

For freight or passage apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, No. 88 Liberty-st.

FOR CHARLESTON—EVERY THURSDAY—THE PEOPLE'S MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.'S steamships

E. B. SOUDER, Capt. LEBBY, sails THURSDAY, July 25.
MONEKA, Capt. MARSHMAN, sails THURSDAY, August 1.

from Pier No. 6 North River, at 3 P. M. Through passage tickets and bills of lading issued to all points South, in connection with the South Carolina Railroad.

For freight or passage apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, No. 88 Liberty-st.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.—FREIGHT REDUCED TO 10 CENTS PER CUBIC FOOT. Regular Line for Charleston, the Florida ports and the South and Southwest. First Cabin passage $15. During the present dull season this line will dispatch steamers as follows: Saturday, July 27, Saturday, Aug. 10.

The popular first-class steamship SARAGOSSA, M. B. CROWELL, Commander, is now receiving freight, and will sail on SATURDAY next, July 27, from Pier No. 14 East River, foot of Wall-st., punctually at 3 P. M.
ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The new and first-class steamship GENERAL GRANT, Capt. E. W. HOLMES, will leave Pier No. 9 North River on SATURDAY, July 27, at 3 o'clock P. M.

For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations, apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT—ATLANTIC Coast Mail Steamship Company's new and first-class light-draft sidewheel steamship RALEIGH, Capt. MARSHMAN, will leave Pier No. 36 North River, for the above port, on SATURDAY, July 27, at 3 P. M.

For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations, apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 88 Liberty-st.

STAR LINE FOR NEW-ORLEANS.—THE NEW-YORK MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S fine ocean steamers will leave Pier No. 46 North River, at 3 P. M., as follows:

MONTEREY, on SATURDAY, Aug. 3.

All bills of lading signed at the office upon the pier.

For freight or passage apply to GEO. B. HARTSON, President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

TRAVELERS FOR EUROPE CAN HAVE trunks, packages, valuables sent to or from any part of Europe, at moderate charge, through the American European Express. AUSTIN, BALDWIN & CO., No. 72 Broadway.

STEAMBOATS.

SARATOGA, RUTLAND, BUFFALO, Suspension Bridge, Mount Mansfield and White Mountains via Burlington and all points North and West. Albany Day Line.—The steamboats C. VIBBARD and DANIEL DREW will, on and after May 13, leave Desbrosses-st. at 8¼, and 34th-st. at 8½ A. M. for Albany, landing at Yonkers, Cozzens, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Bristol, Catskill, Athens and (Hudson by ferry,) connecting at Athens depot by special train with the New-York Central and Rensselaer and Saratoga railroads via Schenectady with Albany and Susquehanna Railroad at Junction, and without change of cars with the Lake Champlain steamboats at Whitehall for Rouse Point, arriving at Montreal at 9 A.M. Returning, leave Albany at 8½ A.M.

REDUCTION OF FARE TO BUFFALO AND THE WEST.—Only $5 for first-class passage by New-York Central Railroad and Troy line of steamers, daily, Saturdays excepted, at 6 o'clock P. M., from Pier No. 44 North River, instead of $9 40, as charged by the Combination. Travelers should not engage passage before calling at our office, No. 308 West-st.

FOR BRIDGEPORT.—TWO BOATS DAILY from Pier 35 East River, foot of Catharine-st. Fare $1. Steamer BRIDGEPORT, at 12 o'clock noon; and steamer J. B. SCHUYLER, 3 o'clock P. M. Making landing at 34th-st. at 3:10 P. M. Freight received daily. J. B. RUSSELL, Gen. Agent; T. LOCKYER & CO., Agents on Pier.

LLOYD'S DOCK, (HUNTINGTON,) OYSTER BAY, (EAST NORWICH,) AND UNION DOCK, (BAYVILLE.)—The fast and commodious steamer D. R. MARTIN, Capt. SAMUEL E. UNDERHILL, leaves Pier No. 34 East River, (Catharine-st.,) at 4 P. M., and foot of 37th-st., East River, at 4:10 P. M., daily, for the above-named places.

FOR NORWALK DIRECT—RAILROAD time, half railroad fare, no dust.—The fast and splendid steamboat NELLY WHITE leaves Pier No. 37 East River, foot of Market-st., EVERY AFTERNOON at 3:30 o'clock; 34th-st. at 3:45; returning leaves Norwalk at 7:45, or on the arrival of the Danbury and New-Haven trains. Fare 75 cents. Excursion tickets, $1. Stages connect for New-Canaan, Wilton and Ridgefield.

STEAMBOATS.

NEW ROUTE BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND BOSTON, VIA BRISTOL, R. I.

The Narragansett Steamship Company's new and magnificent steamers BRISTOL, Capt. BRAYTON, and PROVIDENCE, Capt. B. M. SIMMONS, will commence running on Long Island Sound, on MONDAY, June 17, leaving Pier No. 40 North River, foot of Canal-st., (adjoining Albany Pier,) every afternoon, Sundays excepted, at 5 o'clock, connecting at Bristol with the Boston and Providence Railroad, reaching Boston with shorter railroad ride than by any other route—distance by rail 54 miles, time 1 hour and 30 minutes.

These steamers are the largest, stanchest and most elegant ever placed upon American waters, of 3,000 tons burden, engines of 3,000 horse power, thoroughly sea-going in all respects, fitted in the most substantial manner, with water-tight compartments, narrow guards, boilers below deck, and with every arrangement for comfort and safety.

In the number and size of their state-rooms, and extent and splendor of their accommodations, they are unsurpassed, and, in the strength of their hulls, fully equal to ocean steamers.

State-rooms secured, tickets for sale, and freight arrangements made at the office of the Company on the Pier in New-York.

G. W. TIERS, General Agent.
H. O. BRIGGS, General Manager.

LONG ISLAND NAVIGATION COMPANY.

FOR SAG HARBOR, GREENPORT, ORIENT, ORIENT POINT, AND NEW SUFFOLK.

The new and beautiful steamer RIVER QUEEN, Capt. G. C. GIBBS, leaves Pier No. 29 (Peck-slip) East River, New-York, TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 5 P. M., for the above places, connecting by stages with East Hampton, Bridgehampton, Amagansett, Southold and Riverhead. Returning, leaves Sag Harbor, MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS, at 4 P. M., making the entire circuit of Peconic Bay by daylight.

FOR PORT JEFFERSON AND STONY BROOK.

Steamer SUNBEAM, Capt. E. A. HILDRETH, leaves Pier No. 26, TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS, as per time table, connecting by stages with Miller's-place, Rocky Point and Setauket.
J. S. TUTHILL, Agent, No. 156 South-st.

GREAT REDUCTION IN FIRST-CLASS FARE.

WEST, NORTH AND EAST.

Via New-York Central and Northern Railroads and Troy Line Steamers, from Pier No. 44 North River, foot of Spring-st., daily at 6 P. M. Saturdays excepted.

FIRST-CLASS PASSENGER FARE FROM NEW-YORK TO ALBANY AND TROY, $1.

Schenectady	1 31	Saratoga	1 75
Fonda	1 39	Fort Edward	2 45
Utica	2 45	Whitehall	3 30
Rome	2 76	Rutland	4 00
Syracuse	3 54	Burlington	6 00
Rochester	5 30	North Adams	2 00
Lockport	6 36	St. Albans	7 25
Suspension Bridge	6 75	Ogdensburgh	10 50
Buffalo	5 00	Montreal	9 75

And proportionate reduction to all intermediate points and stations west from Buffalo.

Tickets sold and baggage checked at the office, No. 308 West-st., or on board.

SHREWSBURY, LONG BRANCH AND RED BANK.

The favorite steamboat META will leave pier foot of Barclay-st., short pier, as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Wednesday, 24th..11½ A. M.	Wednesday, 24th.. 7½ A. M.
Thursday, 25th....12½ P. M.	Thursday, 25th.... 8½ A. M.
Saturday, 27th....12½ P. M.	Friday, 26th.... 9 A. M.
Sunday, 28th.... 6½ A. M.	Saturday, 27th.... 4 P. M.
	Sunday, 28th.... 3½ P. M.

REGULAR HARTFORD LINE.

First-class steamers STATE OF NEW-YORK and CITY OF HARTFORD leave Peck-slip, East River, daily, (except Sundays) at 4 P. M., for Hartford, Conn., connecting for Springfield, Cabotville, Holyoke, Northampton, and all Connecticut River towns for passengers and freight. Fare $1 50 to Hartford; second-class $1 25, making it the cheapest and most agreeable route to the White Mountains.

FOR SHREWSBURY AND LONG BRANCH.—The strong and commodious steamboat SEA BIRD, Capt. R. B. PARKER, will leave foot of Chambers-st. Fare reduced to 25 cents.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Wednesday, 24th.. 9 A. M.	Wednesday, 24th..12½ P. M.
Thursday, 25th.... 9½ A. M.	Thursday, 25th.... 1½ P. M.
Friday, 26th....10 A. M.	Friday, 26th.... 2 P. M.
Saturday, 27th.... 1 P. M.	Saturday, 27th.... 4½ P. M.
Sunday, 28th.... 6½ A. M.	Sunday, 28th.... 3 P. M.
Sunday, 28th.... 6½ P. M.	

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—FOR WHITE-STONE, Bayles Dock, Great Neck, Sands Point, GLEN COVE, Motts Dock, Glenwood and Roslyn. On and after Wednesday, May 1, the elegant new steamboat SEAWANHAKA, CHAS. POST, Master, will leave Pier No. 24 East River, (Peck-slip,) daily, Sundays excepted, at 4 P. M. for above-named places. No heavy freight received.

EAST RIVER LINE TO CONEY ISLAND.—The steamer NAUSHON leaves every day, Sundays included, from North 8th-st., E. D., at 9¼ and 1¾; 8th-st., New-York, 10 and 2; Broome-st., 10¼ and 2¼; Peck-slip, 10½ and 2½; Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, 10¾ and 2¾; Sackett-st., 11 and 3 o'clock.

FOR SING SING—LANDING AT YONKERS, Hastings, Dobbs' Ferry, Irvington, and Tarrytown, daily, (Sundays excepted,) steamer GENERAL SEDGWICK, from Pier No. 29 North River, foot Warren-st., at 4:45 P. M. Returning leaves Sing Sing at 6:30 A. M., landing as above. Freight taken for all the above landings.

FOR MYSTIC, CONN.—THE ELEGANT steamer ARTISAN, Capt. W. H. GIBBS, leaves Pier No. 43, (foot of Rutgers-st.,) East River, WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 5 P. M., connecting with trains. J. S. TUTHILL, Agent, No. 156 South-st.

FOR NEWBURGH, WEST POINT, Poughkeepsie, Rondout and Kingston, landing at Cozzens' Dock, Cornwall, New-Hamburgh and Milton. The steamer MARY POWELL leaves Desbrosses-st. EVERY AFTERNOON at 3½ o'clock.

NORTHPORT AND WILLETT'S POINT.—The steamer MATTANO, Capt. MARSHALL, leaves Pier No. 34 East River, (Catharine-st.,) daily, for the above-named places, at 3 P. M.; returning, leaves Northport at 6 and Willett's Point at 8:15 A. M.

THE STEAMBOAT HELEN LEAVES foot of Chambers-st. for Red Bank and intermediate landings daily, Sundays and Mondays excepted, at 8 A. M. Returning, leaves Red Bank at 4 P. M.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad.

MEDICAL.

TO MARRIED AND SINGLE LADIES.

PORTUGUESE FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS.—In all cases of stoppage or irregularity, from whatever cause, they are certain to succeed in forty-eight hours. Safe and healthy. They cannot fail in any case. Price $5 a box. Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, No. 129 Liberty-st., or sent by mail in letter envelope.

Dr. Mauriceau guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all special irregularities in females with or without medicine, at one interview.

Dr. Mauriceau is the author of "The Married Woman's Private Medical Companion," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, 129 Liberty-st., N. Y., or sent by mail, free of postage.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE—Containing nearly 300 pages and 150 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs, in a state of health and disease, with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser of the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent, free of postage, to any address on receipt of 25 cents, in specie or postage stamps. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

HASTEN TO DR. KENNEDY, NO. 191 Stanton-st.—He makes the greatest cures known. Thousands are saved by Dr. Kennedy's improved treatment. Private diseases cured in the shortest possible time by Dr. Kennedy, No. 191 Stanton-st. In 28 years' practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases than all others combined. Will cure you in less time and at less expense than any other can. Call; it will take but little money and time to restore you. Call at once. Sufferers from Impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor. Address Dr. KENNEDY, 191 Stanton-st.

TO MARRIED LADIES.—MADAME RESTELL, Professor of Midwifery over 30 years, guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all obstructions from whatever cause, with or without medicine, at one interview, or by mail. Her INFALLIBLE FRENCH MONTHLY PILLS, No. 1, price $1, or No. 2, price $5, which are four degrees stronger, and can never fail, are safe and healthy. Office No. 1 East 52d-st., first door from 5th-av., or sent by mail. Also sold at Druggists, No. 152 Greenwich-st. and No. 317½ Bowery.

DR. GRINDLE, NO. 6 AMITY-PLACE, can cure worse cases of private disease, and in less time than any other can. Hundreds, yes, thousands, who have gone down to premature graves, might now be living, if they had consulted Dr. GRINDLE at first. Our treatment and the rapid cures prove the above assertion. VICTIMS of misplaced confidence should call. A perfect cure guaranteed. Sores and ulcers quickly cured.

ALL REQUIRING SPECIAL MEDICAL or surgical treatment should consult Dr. GRINDLE. Permanent cures in the shortest possible time. Sufferers from nervous and physical incapacity, seminal weakness and sexual debility, may rely upon the most honorable, scientific and confidential treatment. Call on or address, Dr. H. D. GRINDLE, No. 6 Amity Place, between Bleecker and Amity sts.

SURGICAL HOSPITAL FOR THE TREATMENT of stricture, varicocele, hemorrhoids, fistula, and the more obscure diseases of the pelvic viscera, under the exclusive control of EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., Editor of the *Scalpel*. Office hours from 8 to 9, 1 to 3, and 7 to 9 evenings, at Doctor's residence. No. 42 5th-av.

DR. KING, NO. 126 9TH-ST., NEAR Broadway, has had 20 years' experience in office practice. All chronic and delicate diseases treated on purely scientific principles without mercury. Consultation from 8 A. M. to 8 P. M.

MANHOOD AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH regained by using Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE. Radically curing Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, Impediments to Marriage; Nervousness and Physical Incapacity, results of self-abuse. 191 Stanton-st.

WHEN YOUTHFUL FOLLY INDUCES impotency. Dr. KENNEDY'S Invigorator produces instant restoration of animal functions. 191 Stanton-st.

LADIES' DERANGEMENTS CURED BY the French Compound-like Magic. Sealed, by mail. Consult, or address Dr. POWERS, No. 191 Stanton-st.

BE WISE IN TIME.—DR. KENNEDY'S remedies are the only medicines known to extirpate all vestiges of certain diseases. 191 Stanton-st. All hours.

A CURE AT ONE INTERVIEW FOR married ladies, by Dr. POWERS. Office, 191 Stanton-st.; his Periodical Compound guaranteed effectual.

LADIES CAN ALWAYS RELY ON DR. POWERS' Unfailing French Periodical Compound and Pills; one interview sufficient. Office 191 Stanton-st.

MRS. W. H. MAXWELL, FEMALE PHYSICIAN, No. 6 Greene-st., does not humbug ladies with medicine.

MANY THOUSANDS ARE RUINED BEYOND REDEMPTION in this life by not calling on Dr. HUNTER sooner or later. He can cure the worst cases of secret disease in a shorter time than any other physician, or no pay taken. Skeptics and doubters will please call and read hundreds of reliable certificates of cures made within the last thirty years of almost hopeless cases, that had had the benefit of dozens of our most eminent physicians and surgeons. Dr. Hunter is in constant attendance from 8 in the morning till 9 at night, at his old office, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City, since 1834. Charges moderate, and a cure guaranteed. Separate rooms, so that the patient sees no one but the Doctor himself. His wonderful medical discovery, DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures private diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreaded consequent effects of mercury, and possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb unless his remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. $2 per vial. Book, 80 pages, gratis, on nervous debility, causes of impotency, marasmus, &c.

PROPOSALS.

GOVERNMENT SALE OF THE MILITARY RAILROAD AT BRAZOS SANTIAGO, TEXAS.

OFFICE CHIEF QUARTERMASTER, FIFTH MILITARY DISTRICT,
NEW-ORLEANS, La., July 9, 1867.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 M., Aug. 10, 1867, for the purchase of all the right, title and interest of the United States in and to the United States Military Railroad from Brazos Santiago to White's Ranche, Texas.

The sale will include the entire track and sidings, buildings, water stations, turn-tables, bridges, &c., the railroad materials, and supplies pertaining to the road, together with the rolling stock, cars, machinery, and other equipment, as follows:

9½	Miles Railroad Track.
1	Turn Tables.
25,000	Pounds Railroad Chairs.
500	Cross Ties.
9,560	Pounds Railroad Iron.
4	Railroad Frogs and Switch Stands.
1	Locomotive and Tender (named Western.)
8	Flat Cars.
2	Hand Cars.
2	Push Cars.
596	Pounds Car Springs.
2	Crow Feet.
4	Spike Mauls.
1	Track Gauge.
1	Fire Tongs.
1	Railroad Depot Building.
1	Foreman's Quarters.
1	Wharf.
157	Pounds American Packing.
55	Pounds Jute Packing.
20	Feet Rubber Hose.
1	Douglas Pump.
2	Water Casks.
1	Feed Pipe.
1	Cistern.
2	Office Desks.
1	Cooking Stove.
1	Stove.
4	Claw Bars.
2	Shackle Bars.
1	Lantern.
2	Signal Lanterns.
2	Grind Stones.
2	Padlocks.
1	Turning Lathe.
8	Spades.
45	Shovels.
3	Sets Carpenters' Tools.
2	Water Buckets.
2	Jackscrews and Levers.
4	Anvils.
7	Bellows.
2	Pinch Bars.
1	Cold Chisel.
3	Blacksmiths' Hammers.
8	Sledge Hammers.
15	Hammer Handles.
2	Spike Punches.
1	Set Blacksmiths' Tools.
6	Blacksmiths' Tongs.
2	Vises.
1	Cross-cut Saw.
173	Pick Axes.
24	Pick Axe Handles.
4	Square Brasses.
2	Stuffing Boxes.
1	Brass Faucet.
1	Hose Nozzle.

The sale will not include the title to the land, which does not belong to the United States.

This road is about ten miles in length, and extends from Brazos Santiago to White's Ranche, on the Rio Grande. From this point connection is made by steamer with Brownsville and Matamoras.

The route is the shortest and best for the immense traffic between the Gulf of Mexico and the interior of Southern Texas and Northern Mexico, and the communication by rail alone can readily be extended to Brownsville.

The road already completed saves thirty miles of difficult and tortuous navigation. The road is five feet gauge, good ties, T rail, and full spiked.

The property may be inspected on application to Capt. C. H. Hoyt, A. Q. M., Brownsville, Texas, and any information desired may be obtained from that officer, or from the office of the Chief Quartermaster, Fifth Military District, New-Orleans, La.

A condition of the sale will be that transportation shall be furnished for all Government troops and supplies whenever required, at rates not to exceed those paid by the United States to other railroad companies in the Fifth Military District.

The terms of payment accepted will be those considered the most favorable to the Government.

Ten per cent. cash, in Government funds, to be paid on acceptance of proposal.

The Government reserves the right to reject any or all proposals.

Proposals should be indorsed "Proposals for the purchase of Brazos Santiago and Rio Grande Railroad," and addressed "Brevet Lieut.-Col. A. J. McGONNIGLE, A. Q. M., U. S. Army, office Chief Quartermaster, Fifth Military District, New-Orleans, La."

A. J. McGONNIGLE,
Brevet Lieut.-Col. and A. Q. M., U. S. Army,
In charge of office.

PROPOSALS FOR MATERIALS UNDER THE COGNIZANCE OF THE BUREAU OF EQUIPMENT AND RECRUITING, TO BE SUPPLIED TO THE DIFFERENT NAVY-YARDS.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
BUREAU OF EQUIPMENT AND RECRUITING,
WASHINGTON, D. C., July 9, 1867.

Sealed proposals to furnish materials for the Navy for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1868, will be received at this Bureau until 10 o'clock A. M. of the 30th of July next, at which time the proposals will be opened.

The proposals must be addressed to the "Chief of the Bureau of Equipment and Recruiting, Navy Department, Washington," and must be indorsed "Proposals for Materials for the Navy," that they may be distinguished from other business letters.

Printed schedules for any class, together with instructions to bidders, giving the forms of proposal, of guarantee, and of certificate of guarantors, will be furnished to such persons as desire to bid, on application to the commandants of the respective navy-yards, and those of all the yards on application to the Bureau.

The Commandant of each navy-yard and the Purchasing Paymaster of each station will have a copy of the schedules of the other yards, for examination only, in order that persons who intend to bid may judge whether it is desirable to make application for any of the classes of those yards.

The proposal must be for the whole of a class; and all applications for information or for the examination of samples must be made to the Commandants of the respective yards.

The proposal must be accompanied by a certificate from the Collector of Internal Revenue for the district in which the bidder resides that he has a license to deal in the articles for which he proposes, and he must further show that he is a manufacturer of or a regular dealer in the articles which he offers to supply. The guarantors must be certified by the Assessor of Internal Revenue for the district in which they reside.

The contract will be awarded to the person who makes the lowest bid and gives the guarantee required by law, the Navy Department, however, reserving the right to reject the lowest bid, or any which it may deem exorbitant.

Sureties in the full amount will be required to sign the contract, and their responsibility must be certified to the satisfaction of the Navy Department. As additional security, twenty per centum will be withheld from the amount of the bills until the contract shall have been completed, and eighty per centum of the amount of each bill, approved in triplicate by the Commandant of the respective yards, will be paid by the Paymaster of the station designated in the contract in funds or certificates, at the option of the Government, within ten days after the warrant for the same shall have been passed by the Secretary of the Treasury.

The classes of this Bureau are numbered and designated as follows:

No. 1. Flax Canvas, &c.	No. 23. Hardware.
No. 2. Cotton Canvas, &c.	No. 24. Ship Chandlery.
No. 3. Iron and Steel.	No. 27. Dry Goods.
No. 4. Tin and Zinc.	No. 29. Firewood and Coal.
No. 7. Cooking Utensils.	No. 31. Whale Oil.
No. 10. Leather.	No. 32. Galley Iron.
No. 14. Ox Hides.	No. 33. Pig Iron.
No. 18. Tallow, &c.	No. 34. Chain Iron.
No. 20. Brushes.	No. 35. Sand.
No. 22. Stationery.	No. 36. Charcoal.

The following are the classes, by their numbers, required at the respective Navy-yards:

KITTERY.
Nos. 1, 2, 7, 10, 20, 22, 23, 24, 32.
CHARLESTOWN.
Nos. 1, 2, 3, 7, 10, 14, 18, 20, 22, 23, 24, 29.
BROOKLYN.
Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 7, 10, 18, 20, 22, 23, 24, 27, 29, 31.
PHILADELPHIA.
Nos. 1, 2, 10, 24.
WASHINGTON.
Nos. 2, 4, 20, 22, 23, 24, 29, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36.
NORFOLK.
Nos. 2, 3, 4, 7, 10, 23, 29.

IMPROVEMENT OF EAGLE HARBOR, LAKE SUPERIOR.

UNITED STATES ENGINEER'S OFFICE,
NO. 512 MAIN-ST., MILWAUKEE, Wis.

Sealed proposals, in duplicate, will be received at this office until 2 P. M., July 31, 1867, for removing the rock from the entrance to Eagle Harbor.

Contractors will state the price per cubic yard for removing the rock and depositing it in such places as may be indicated, furnishing all the labor, boats, machinery and appliances of every description necessary to do the work.

There are about eighteen hundred and three (1,803) cubic yards of trap rock to be removed, situated in the middle of the entrance, included within an area of two hundred and sixty (260) by one hundred and thirty (130) feet, and in a depth of water not less than ten (10) feet.

This rock must be so removed as to obtain a depth of not less than fourteen (14) feet at low water.

The work to be commenced on or before the 1st of September, 1867, and finished by Oct. 31, 1868.

Contracts, with bonds in triplicate, signed by two sureties in the sum of $2,000, for the faithful performance of the contract, must be executed within ten days from the time of opening of the bids. Each bid, to have consideration, must obtain a written guaranty of two responsible names, and give satisfactory evidence that the bidder possesses the necessary skill and experience to do the work. A printed copy of this advertisement must be attached to each proposal.

Blank forms of proposals, with forms of guaranty, will be furnished from this office upon application.

Proposals will be indorsed "Proposals to remove the rock at Eagle Harbor," and addressed to

Brevet Col. J. B. WHEELER,
Major of Engineers,
Milwaukee, Wis.

TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received by the Board of Commissioners of Prospect Park at their office, No. 13 Court-st., Brooklyn, until 12 M. of Aug. 1, 1867.

For paving with trap-blocks a part of the plaza at the junction of Flatbush and Vanderbilt avs., according to plans and specifications to be seen at the Engineer's Office on the Park.

The Commissioners reserve the right to reject any or all bids that they may deem to be prejudicial to the interests of the Park. J. N. TAYLOR, Comptroller.
BROOKLYN, July 16, 1867.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE SUPERVISING ARCHITECT,
July 8, 1867.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until 12 o'clock M. Aug. 12, 1867, for furnishing the material and performing the work for the basin retaining-wall of the proposed barge office, being a portion of the Battery Extension, New-York City.

Plans and specifications can be seen at this office and on application to Col. J. F. Morse, Superintendent of Repairs, Custom-house, New-York.

Bids must conform in all respects to the requirements of the plans and specifications and of this advertisement, or they will not be considered.

Each bid must be accompanied by the bond of two responsible persons in the sum of $5,000, that the bidder will accept and execute the contract, if awarded to him—the bond to be approved by the United States District Judge or Clerk of the United States Court.

Bids for the work on two different plans will be received, and this Department reserves the right to reject any or all the bids if it be deemed for its interest to do so.

Proposals should be inclosed in a sealed envelope, indorsed, "Proposals for retaining-wall, &c., for Barge Office, New-York City," and addressed to the Supervising Architect, Treasury Department, Washington, D. C. A. B. MULLETT, Supervising Architect.

COMMANDANT'S OFFICE, NAVY-YARD,
NEW-YORK, July 22, 1867.

FOR SALE.—SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE received until Aug. 1, 1867, for the purchase of the wooden "Bishop's derrick" now standing on the wharf at this Navy-yard; the purchaser to take it away within thirty (30) days after the sale.

The iron derrick, very near it, can be used without any charge to assist in taking the wooden derrick down.

CHAS. H. BELL,
Rear-Admiral U. S. N., Commandant.

CHERRY-HILL RAILROAD.—SEALED proposals will be received till SATURDAY, July 27, inst., at 10 A. M., at the office of C. H. Voorhis, No. 1 Exchange-place, Jersey City, for the construction of a railroad from Hackensack Junction, on the Northern Railroad, through the Village of Hackensack, to a point on the lands of John S. Lozier, at Newbridge. Plans and specifications may be seen and full particulars obtained at the office of C. H. VOORHIS. The Company reserve the right to reject any and all bids.

PETER J. ACKERMAN, President.

PROPOSALS.

U. S. ENGINEER OFFICE,
NO. 71 STATE-ST., ALBANY, N. Y., July 20, 1867.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until SATURDAY, Aug. 10, 1867, for work and materials for improvement of the navigation of the Hudson River, N. Y., as follows:

1. For furnishing three thousand straight piles, more or less, each fifteen feet long, to be of spruce, yellow or white pine or chestnut, to be pointed and headed, and not less than twelve inches in diameter at the butt. Piles to be delivered at such points between Albany and Troy, N. Y., at the U. S. dykes and islands, as the engineer in charge may direct.

Bids will be received for so much per foot delivered. Delivery to commence Aug. 20, and to continue at the rate of 100 piles per day.

2. For furnishing 10,000 cubic yards, more or less, of rubble stone. Stone to be delivered in the dykes between Troy and Albany, N. Y., or on the dykes and islands at high-water mark, at such points as the engineer in charge may direct. Bids will be received for so much per cubic yard delivered. Delivery to commence Aug. 20, and to continue at the rate of 400 yards per day.

3. For driving 30,000 feet of piles, more or less. Piles to be driven at such points at the U. S. dykes and islands between Van Wie's Point and Troy as the engineer in charge may direct. Piles to be driven at least ten feet into the bottom. In measuring the amount driven, the whole length of the piles will be counted. Bids will be received for so much per foot. Driving to commence Aug. 20, and to continue at the rate of 600 feet per day.

4. For furnishing to the United States five thousand cubic yards, more or less, of slope wall stone. Stone to be of material not apt to disintegrate, (slate stone not received,) and to be in pieces not less than 15 inches deep.

Stone to be delivered at high-water mark on the dykes and islands between Albany and Troy, N. Y. Bids will be received for so much per cubic yard delivered. Delivery to commence Aug. 20, and continue at the rate of 300 cubic yards per day.

5. For grading and paving 20,000 square yards, more or less, surface measure, of the old U. S. dykes between Albany and Troy, N. Y. The rubble stone for grading will be delivered in piles at high-water mark on the dykes and islands, and must be graded according to profiles set by the engineer in charge. The paving will consist of a slope wall, placed on the rubble stone, at least 15 inches deep, well laid and rammed, the stone for which will also be delivered on the dykes at high-water mark.

Proposals will be received for so much per square yard, surface measure, complete, including grading and paving. Work to commence by the 1st of September, and to be completed by the 1st of December.

6. For the timber work on 3,000 running feet, more or less, of dyke between Albany and Troy, N. Y., as follows:

The pile-heads to be cut off 6 inches below high water mark, the piles being about 6 inches apart in the front row, and not more than four feet apart in the back row, which is parallel to the front and about 9 feet from it; two courses of 8x12-inch timber will be bolted to the piles in each row by bolts not more than 12 feet apart; the timber of each course will be connected by scarf-joints, the pieces of the lower course to be bolted together at the scarf, those of the upper spiked together; the two courses securely spiked together by spikes not more than five feet apart; the courses bolted to the parallel rows, to be connected together by tie-pieces dovetailed into the lower course, and under each binder an iron rod to run between the parallel courses to assist in strengthening. The United States will furnish all the materials. Bids will be received for so much per running foot of dyke complete, to include cutting off pile heads and all the necessary labor for the wood work as above described; work to commence Aug. 20, and to be completed by Sept. 30, 1867.

7. For furnishing 4,000 pounds, more or less, of 1-inch wrought-iron rods, with 3-inch square heads and nuts and washers; rods to be about 13 feet long, or of such lengths as may be indicated by the engineer in charge; to be delivered piled on board United States steamboat at the docks at Albany, New-York. Bids will be received for so much per pound; delivery to commence Aug. 20, and continue at the rate of 200 pounds per day until completion of contract.

8. For furnishing 8,000 pounds, more or less, of wrought-iron bolts, with nuts and washers, bolts varying from ⅝ to ¾ inch in diameter, and from 12 to 22 inches long, as may be indicated by the engineer in charge. Bolts to be delivered piled on board United Steamboat at the docks at Albany, N. Y.; delivery to commence Aug. 20, and continue, at the rate of 150 pounds per day, until completion of contract. Bids will be received for so much per pound, delivered.

9. For furnishing 10,000 pounds, more or less, of wrought-iron spikes; spikes to be of such dimensions as may be indicated by the engineer in charge, varying from 8 to 18 inches long, and from ⅜ to 1 inch square, without heads; spikes to be delivered piled on board United States steamboat at the docks at Albany, N. Y.; delivery to commence Aug. 20, and to continue, at the rate of 500 pounds per day, until completion of contract. Bids will be received for so much per pound, delivered.

10. Forms of proposals can be obtained at this office, where full particulars will be given, and responsible parties desiring to bid will be conveyed to the locality where the work is to be done, and specimens of the work shown them, any day at 10 o'clock in the morning (Sundays excepted.) Separate proposals will be received for each of the above classes of materials and labor, and no bid will be received unless made on the proper form and accompanied by good guarantees, certified to as required.

The successful bidders will be required to enter into contract with the United States, with good and sufficient sureties, for the prompt and proper fulfillment of their contracts.

Stamps for contracts and bonds to be furnished by the contractor. By order of
Brevet Maj.-Gen. JOHN NEWTON.
JOHN M. WILSON, Captain Engineers, and Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel United States Army.

NAVAL SUPPLIES.

PAYMASTER'S OFFICE, U. S. N.,
No. 29 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 25, 1867.

Sealed proposals, indorsed "Proposals for supplies advertised," will be received at this office until the 31st inst., for the following supplies, which must be of the very best quality, to be delivered immediately, free of expense, at the New-York Navy-yard, and subject to the usual inspection thereat, viz.:

BUREAU OF YARDS AND DOCKS.
220 squares Susquehanna blue slates, 9x18; 78 barrels cement, Rosendale's.
5,000 roofing slates, 10x20, ¼ inch; 200 pounds 1¼ inch composition nails.
37 sheets Brazier's copper, 3x5 feet, 10 pounds per sheet.
BUREAU OF EQUIPMENT AND RECRUITING.
23½ bolts No. 6, 77¼ bolts No. 4, and 9¾ bolts No. 2 cotton canvas.
81 bolts No. 3 flax canvas.
BUREAU OF ORDNANCE.
200 gallons boiled linseed oil; 200 gallons Winter strained sperm oil.
300 feet 2½-inch leather hose, double riveted, with Gaylord's patent couplings for the same.
2 pipes brass to fit the same, ¾-inch nozzle, with Gaylord's patent couplings, 2½ inches.
4 Gaylord's suction couplings, 2½ inches, with clamps; 300 yards unbleached muslin.
BUREAU OF CONSTRUCTION AND REPAIR.
4,550 pounds pure white lead in oil, 25 pound and 50 pound kegs; 2,500 sheets 24 ounce and 2,450 sheets 26 ounce yellow metal.
10,000 tight barrel hoop poles, "hickory."

Responsible security required for the prompt and faithful delivery of supplies awarded. Blank forms, with further particulars for bidders, to be had at this office.

GEORGE F. CUTTER,
Paymaster U. S. Navy.

EAST PIER AT CHARLOTTE, N. Y.

U. S. ENGINEER'S OFFICE, OSWEGO, N. Y., July 22, 1867.

Sealed proposals in duplicate will be received by the undersigned until Aug. 1, 1867, at 6 P. M., for materials and labor for rebuilding the East Pier at Charlotte, Genesee River, N. Y., as follows:

CLASS I.—TIMBER.

35,000 lineal feet, more or less, of white pine flatted timber, from 8 to 11 inches thick, and not less than 8 inches wide on the flatted surface of small end of sticks, which are to be in lengths of 20, 30, 40 and 50 feet, (average 40 feet,) and of uniform thickness.

20,000 lineal feet, more or less, of good, sound, square white pine timber, 12x12 inches, in lengths of 20, 30, 40 and 50 feet, average 40 feet.

80,000 feet board measure, more or less, good sound 3-inch white pine plank, 20 feet long.

70,000 feet b. m., more or less, of good, sound 3-inch elm plank, 20 feet long.

5,000 feet b. m. sound rock elm, in the log, suitable for treenails.

These materials must be delivered at such points in Genesee River as may be designated by the undersigned or his agent, without any extra charge for delivery, one-half before the 1st of October, 1867, and the remainder before 1st June, 1868.

CLASS II.—CONSTRUCTION.

For the labor required to complete the new Pier, the contractor therefor being furnished the materials delivered by the contractors for material, (stone excepted, which is deliverable in the cribs,) and being expected to *finish* the new work, including its proper connection with the old, according to the directions of the undersigned or his agent. The price will be stated at so much per lineal foot of square and flatted timber used, and it must cover the whole construction and completion of the new Pier 2,300 feet in length. The price may be also stated at so much per foot of length of Pier measured along its middle line. Persons desiring to bid will be furnished, at their request, with the necessary blank forms; no other bids will be received. Bids for timber and labor must be separate, the contracts being given to the lowest bidder in each class, without regard to aggregates.

O. E. BLUNT,
Lieutenant-Colonel of Engineers,
Brevet Colonel U. S. A.

TO MACHINISTS.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office, Rotunda, City Hall Park, until 11 A. M. of SATURDAY, the 3d day of August, 1867, for the supplying of stop-cocks and fire hydrants, viz.:

10 20-inch stop-cocks.
25 12-inch stop-cocks.
75 6-inch stop-cocks.
25 4-inch stop-cocks.
75 fire hydrants, Ayer's pattern.
75 fire hydrants, Race & Matthews' pattern.

Each proposal must be indorsed, "Proposal for stop-cocks and fire hydrants," together with the name of the bidder and date of offering. The amount of security required will be, for the stop-cocks, two thousand dollars, and for the Ayer's pattern fire hydrants, one thousand dollars, and for the Race & Matthews' pattern fire hydrants, one thousand dollars.

Specifications and blank forms of bids can be had on application at this office.

THOMAS STEVENS,
ROB'T L. DARRAGH, } Croton Aqueduct Board.
A. W. CRAVEN,

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT,
NEW-YORK, July 23, 1867.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the Trustees of the Fifth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until MONDAY, Aug. 5, 1867, at 12 o'clock noon, for the furniture required for the Female department of Grammar School-house No. 44, in said Ward. Plans and specifications for said work can be seen at the office of Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st.

Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from each successful bidder, and no proposal will be considered in which no sureties are named. The School Trustees reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.

W. H. JOHNSTON,
W. H. BURRAS,
JOHN HEWITT,
CLAUS PUCKHAFER,
ZIMRI WEST,
Trustees of the Fifth Ward.

PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED AT the Custom-house, New-York City, office of the Superintendent of Repairs, until Aug. 3, for heating the third and fourth stories of the New-York Custom-house with low pressure steam-heating apparatus, direct radiation. The coils or radiators to be appropriately finished, or covered with ornamented screens, and to have marble tops. The bidder must state the price per cubic foot of space heated; first, for heating without ventilation, and secondly, for heating with introduction of fresh air to each radiator, and in either case must he warrant to heat the space to 70 degrees, and during the coldest season. The price to include all the cutting, masonry and repairs that may become necessary for or in consequence of the construction of the apparatus. The bidder must state the size and kind of boilers, whether cast or wrought iron, the kind of radiators and the amount of radiating surface per 1,000 feet of space to be heated he proposes to use in both of the above cases.

Ten (10) per centum of the amounts found due will be retained until the efficiency of the apparatus has been well established to the satisfaction of authorized officers of the department, by its operation during one full season. Proposals must be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for heating apparatus for New-York Custom-House," and addressed to J. F. MORSE, Superintendent of Repairs.

J. F. MORSE, Sup't.

SEALED PROPOSALS FOR BUILDING a public market in the Eighteenth Ward, authorized by act of the Legislature of March 12, 1867, will be received until July 25, at the office of John N. Hayward, Esq., No. 22 Delancey-st., where plans, &c., can be seen. The Commissioners reserve the right to reject all bids deemed inconsistent to the interests of the City.

JACOB H. GUMBLE,
JOHN N. HAYWARD, } Commissioners.
WILLIAM HAW, Jr.,

AMUSEMENTS.

THE BARNUM AND VAN AMBURGH MUSEUM AND MENAGERIE COMPANY.

Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
THOROUGHLY VENTILATED.
BRILLIANT SUCCESS
of the celebrated Comedian and Pantomimist,
MR. G. L. FOX,
supported by the
TALENTED PANTOMIME COMPANY.
LAST WEEK
of the renowned American LILLIPUTIANS.
GENERAL TOM THUMB AND WIFE,
COMMODORE NUTT AND MINNIE WARREN.
They will be on exhibition
MORNING, AFTERNOON AND EVENING,
and will appear in the Lecture-Room
EVERY AFTERNOON AT 2½, EVENING AT 8,
in a variety of
FASCINATING PERFORMANCES and COSTUMES.
After which will be performed Mr. G. L. FOX'S new and dazzling pantomime, entitled
LITTLE BOY BLUE:
or,
HUSH-A-BYE BABY AND PATTY AND HER PITCHER,
produced at great expense, with
NEW AND MAGNIFICENT SCENERY,
COMPLICATED MACHINERY, ELABORATE PROPERTIES, BEAUTIFUL COSTUMES,
APPROPRIATE MUSIC, LAUGHABLE TRICKS,
CALCIUM-LIGHT EFFECTS, &c., &c.
To be seen at all hours,
FROM SUNRISE UNTIL 10 P. M.
LARGEST MUSEUM ON THIS CONTINENT.
Specimen curiosities purchased and on exhibition
FROM EVERY MUSEUM IN EUROPE.
THE CONTENTS OF THE UTICA MUSEUM.
GORDON CUMMING, the Lion-Slayer's Collection.
TEN LIVING SEALS,
the largest collection ever exhibited, have just been added.
PROF. HUTCHINGS...LIGHTNING CALCULATOR
A MAMMOTH FAT INFANT,
A GIANTESS, DWARF, CIRCASSIAN GIRL,
LIVING SNAKES, MONKEYS, LEARNED SEAL,
HAPPY FAMILY, GRAND AQUARIA, &c.
OVER 300,000 CURIOSITIES.
Admission, 30 cents. Children under ten, 15 cents.

600. BROADWAY OPERA HOUSE. 600.

The original GEORGIA MINSTRELS, the great SLAVE TROUPE,
every night.

LEEDS' ART GALLERIES,

Nos. 817 and 819 Broadway,
NOW ON EXHIBITION,
A FINE COLLECTION OF OIL-PAINTINGS.
Open from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

BOARD OF AUDIT.—RULES ADOPTED BY the Boards of Audit, created by the acts of the Legislature of New-York, passed April 29, 1867, and April 25, 1867, for regulating the proceedings of said Boards.—NEW-YORK, June 20, 1867.

First—The statutes, by which the said Boards of Audit are created, require all persons having unadjusted claims against the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, which originated prior to Jan. 1, 1867, to present the same to the Board, created for the adjustment and settlement of such claims, on or before the 23d day of July, 1867, and require all persons having like claims against the "County of New-York" to present the same to the Board created for the adjustment and settlement of those claims, on or before the 25th day of July, 1867. In compliance with the requirements of the statutes, claims may be filed with the Clerk of said Board at the office of the Comptroller of the City of New-York, on or before the days above mentioned. Claims not presented before the expiration of the times above limited cannot be considered by said Boards.

Second—Each claimant, at least ten days before the hearing of his claim is had, shall file with the Clerk of the Board of Audit to which his claim is presented, a statement in writing, duly verified, of the facts upon which his claim is based, together with a complete bill of the items constituting such claim, also duly verified, and shall serve a duplicate or copy of the statement and bill of items on the Counsel to the Corporation. Every such statement of facts shall also state whether any suit has been prosecuted or brought upon the claim therein mentioned by the claimant or any predecessor in interest, the time of commencement of such suit, (if any,) the Court in which the same was brought, and the names of the attorneys appearing therein, whether such suit is still pending, or what disposition has been made of it, and, if judgment has been rendered therein against the plaintiff, the grounds of such judgment.

Third—If no special answer to any such statement or claim is interposed and filed with the Clerk of the Board to whom the claim is presented within ten days after such filing and service of the claim, the Counsel to the Corporation will be considered as having answered by a general denial, and in all cases, whether an answer be interposed or not, the claimant will be required to sustain his claim by proof of the facts upon which it is based.

Fourth—Calendars will be made of the claims presented to said Boards respectively in the order in which the verified statements thereof shall be filed and served as above required, and claims will be taken up and heard in their order upon such calendars, except that for good cause shown to the Board, upon reasonable notices a preference may be granted or postponement of hearing had.

Fifth—A day calendar for each day, consisting of not more than ten cases, unless otherwise ordered by the Boards, shall be made up by the clerk, as directed by the Boards, and posted in the room occupied by the Boards for hearing cases before 3 o'clock P. M. of the day preceding the call of said calendar. No adjournment of any case on the day calendar will be granted, except for sufficient cause shown by affidavit.

Sixth—The hearings of said claims shall be conducted generally in the same manner as the trials of actions in the Courts of Record, but the form and manner of proceeding may be modified to conform to the duties of these Boards, and the rules of evidence applicable on such trials, and not inconsistent with the duties and purposes of these Boards, shall apply to hearings before them.

Seventh—The decisions of the Boards of Audit upon claims heard shall be announced, in open board, immediately after the opening of sitting for the day, as soon after the hearings shall be closed as can be conveniently done.

CHAUNCEY M. DEPEW, President.
RICHARD B. CONNOLLY, Comptroller.
B. W. BONNEY,
J. H. MARTINDALE,
W. R. STEWART.
THOMAS COLGAN, Clerk.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.:

1st. For paving Vestry-st. from Canal to Greenwich sts. with stone blocks.
2d. For paving 48th-st. from the east side of 7th-av. to Broadway with stone blocks.
3d. For paving the carriage-way of 38th-st. from 4th to Lexington-av. with trap blocks.
4th. For paving the carriage-way of Pine-st. from Pearl to Front-st. with trap block.
5th. For building sewer in 1st-av. from 53d-st. to and through 52d-st. to near Avenue A.
6th. For reflagging 3d-av. from 65th-st. to 79th-st.
7th. For paving 2d-st. from Bowery to Avenue D with stone blocks.

The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on

1st. Both sides of Vestry-st. from Canal to Greenwich sts.; also both sides of the intersecting street to the extent of half the block either way from Vestry-st.
2d. Both sides of 48th-st. from Broadway to a point half way between 6th and 7th avs.; also both sides of 7th-av. and the east side of Broadway to a point half the block from 48th-st. either way.
3d. Both sides of 38th-st. from 4th to Lexington-av. to the extent of half the block on said avenue.
4th. Both sides of Pine-st. from Pearl to Front; also both sides of the intersecting street to the extent of half a block either way.
5th. Both sides of 1st-av. from 52d to 53d sts.; also both sides of 52d-st. from 1st-av. to Avenue A.
6th. Both sides of 3d-av. from 65th to 79th sts.
7th. Both sides of 2d-st. from Bowery to Avenue D; also both sides of the intersecting streets and avenues to the extent of half a block either way.

All persons whose interests are affected by the abovenamed assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-st., basement New Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

JACOB F. OAKLEY,
JOHN D. OTTIWELL,
ISAAC O. HUNT,
Board of Assessors.

OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS,
New Court-house, July 17, 1867.

OFFICE OF COLLECTOR OF INTERNAL REVENUE, FOURTH COLLECTION DISTRICT, STATE OF NEW-YORK (comprising the Third, Fifth, Sixth and Eighth Wards of the City of New-York), No. 61 Chambers-street.

ANNUAL TAX NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that the annual list of taxes assessed in the above Collection District for the year beginning May 1, 1867, has been received from the Assessor, and that the duties, taxes and licenses therein specified have become due and payable. The undersigned will attend personally, or by his deputy, at his office, No. 61 Chambers-street, daily (Sundays excepted), commencing on the second day of August ensuing, and ending on the second day of September, for the receipt of said duties, taxes, &c. The taxes included in the annual list are upon plate, carriages, yachts, billiard tables, pianofortes, gold watches, licenses, and upon incomes for the year 1866. All persons who shall neglect to pay the sums due by them respectively, according to the list aforesaid, within the time herein specified, will become liable to the penalties prescribed by law.

Office hours from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M.

J. F. BAILEY, Collector.
Dated New-York, July 15, 1867.

UNITED STATES INTERNAL REVENUE.—SEVENTH COLLECTION DISTRICT OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK, COMPRISING THE ELEVENTH AND SEVENTEENTH WARDS OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—Notice is hereby given, in pursuance of law, that I have received the Annual Collection list of the valuations, enumerations and assessments of this district, under the Internal Revenue laws of the United States, for the present year; that the taxes enumerated therein have become due and payable, and that I will attend personally, or by deputy, for the collection of the same at my office, in the new bank building, corner of 7th-st. and 3d-av., daily, (Sundays excepted,) from the 20th day of July, 1867, to the 20th day of August, 1867, inclusive, between the hours of 9 o'clock A. M. and 3 P. M.

All persons who shall neglect to pay the sums due by them respectively, according to the list aforesaid, will become liable to the penalties prescribed by law.

MARSHALL B. BLAKE,
Collector Seventh District State of New-York.
NEW-YORK, July 8, 1867.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT, BUREAU OF WATER RENTS, NEW-YORK, Tuesday, July 16, 1867.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT five per cent penalty will be added on the 1st day of August next on all unpaid water rents.
WILLIAM H. McKINNEY, Water Registrar.

FURNITURE.

REMOVAL.

WARREN WARD & CO.
MANUFACTURERS OF COTTAGE FURNITURE,
Have removed to their
NEW WAREHOUSE,
Nos. 75 and 77 Spring-st., corner Crosby, one block east of Broadway, between the St. Nicholas and Metropolitan Hotels,
Where they are prepared to furnish every variety of
CHAMBER, PARLOR, LIBRARY AND DINING-ROOM FURNITURE,
BEDDING, &c., &c.
UNSURPASSED IN QUALITY, AND AT THEIR USUAL REASONABLE PRICES.

ESTABLISHED 1844.
SPRINGMEYER BROS.
LATE J. H. BELTER & CO.
FINE ROSEWOOD PARLOR FURNITURE.
PATENT ROSEWOOD BEDSTEADS.
PATENT ROSEWOOD BUREAUS
(one lock controlling four drawers).
Also, Rosewood, Black Walnut and Oak Library, Dining and Bedroom Furniture.
No. 722 Broadway, New-York.
Factory, 3d-av., corner of 76th-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.

Doors open at 7¼; commences at 8.
THREE LAST NIGHTS
OF MR.
DAN BRYANT'S
BRILLIANT FOURTH ANNUAL ENGAGEMENT
AND
POSITIVELY LAST NIGHTS
of the IMMENSELY SUCCESSFUL IRISH DRAMA OF THE
BELLS OF SHANDON,
now attracting
CROWDED AND DELIGHTED AUDIENCES.
MR. DAN BRYANT
as Barry O'Leary and Mickey Looney.
Introducing his great specialities of
SONG, DANCE AND IRISH HUMOR.
MONDAY, July 29—First appearance of the young and versatile comedienne
LOTTA,
Who will appear in two fresh and sparkling characters.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

Lessee and Manager....WM. WHEATLEY
THE BLACK CROOK,
RENEWED AND RECONSTRUCTED.
THURSDAY EVENING, July 25,
THREE HUNDRED AND SEVENTEENTH
performance of the Great Spectacle, when it will be presented with
JARRETT & PALMER'S
GRAND PARISIENNE BALLET,
strongly reinforced by new Artistes.
NEW BALLETS, COSTUMES AND MUSIC.
Marston's great new scene,
AN ILLUMINATED BALLROOM,
in which will be given a
GRAND CARNIVAL AND MASQUERADE.
Seats secured six days in advance.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.

MR. JOHN BROUGHAM TO-NIGHT IN TWO PIECES.
COLUMBUS RECONSTRUCTED
and
THE FAST MAN.
MISS EMILY THORNE IN BOTH PIECES.

BROADWAY THEATRE.—Admission 50 cts.
THIS (THURSDAY) EVENING, July 25,
LAST NIGHT BUT TWO OF
JULIA DEAN. JULIA DEAN.
LAST NIGHT OF GRISELDIS.
FRIDAY—JULIA DEAN'S FAREWELL BENEFIT.
JULIA DEAN as MEDEA and Mrs. OAKLY.
SATURDAY—JULIA DEAN'S LAST MATINEE.

BOWERY THEATRE.

MESSRS. G. W. & W. J. THOMPSON,
The dogs, HECTOR and CARLO.
DOGS OF PIRATE SHIP.
FIREMAN and BARTON BROTHERS.

BANVARD'S MUSEUM,

CORNER OF BROADWAY AND 30TH-ST.
WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY AND FRIDAY EVENINGS.
The dramatic company in the MARBLE HEART.
Prof. Logrenia, Magician; Trained Birds, Mice, &c.
Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays, at 2 P. M.
Admission 30 cents; children under ten years 15 cents.

TERRACE GARDEN—TO-NIGHT.

3d-av., between 58th and 59th sts.
PHILIP BERNET....Proprietor
THEODORE THOMAS'
POPULAR GARDEN CONCERTS.
THIS (THURSDAY) EVENING, JULY 25, AT 8.

1. March, "Festival" (new)....Rietz
2. Overture, "Zampa"....Herold
3. Waltz, "An der schoenen blauen Donau" (new)....Strauss
4. Fantasie, "Dinorah"....Meyerbeer
5. Overture, "Rosamunde" (new)....Schubert
6. Polka Mazourka "Arm-in-arm" } Polka, "Gnome" } Strauss
7. Zug der Frauen, "Lohengrin"....Wagner
8. Ballet de la Reine de Saba (new)....Gounod
9. Overture, "Poet and Peasant"....Suppe
10. Waltz, "From the Mountains" (new)....Strauss
11. Romance, "L'Eclair"....Halevy

Messrs. SCHMITZ AND SIEDLER.

12. Polka "S'giebt nur a Kaiserstadt" (new)....Strauss

Admission 25 cents.

THEATRE TICKET OFFICE.

NOS. 112 and 114 BROADWAY.

EXCURSIONS.

EXCURSIONS FOR KEYPORT—FARE 25 CENTS!—The new, fast and commodious steamer HOLMDEL, Capt. H. E. ACKERSON, will run between Keyport and New-York, landing at short pier No. 26, first above Barclay-st., as follows, during the month of July: Leave Keyport daily (Sundays excepted) at 7 P. M., and

LEAVE NEW-YORK ON

Saturday, 20, 10½ A. M.	Thursday, 25, 10 A. M.
Tuesday, 23, 11 A. M.	Friday, 26, 11 A. M.
Wednesday, 24, 11 A. M.	

DAILY EXCURSIONS TO GLEN COVE AND ROSLYN—Landing at White Stone, Baylis' Dock, Great Neck, Sands' Point, Mott's Dock and Glen Wood. On and after MONDAY, June 3, the steamer ARROWSMITH, Capt. MUTTEE, will leave Peck-slip, Pier No. 24 East River, every morning, at 9½, for the above landings; returning will leave Roslyn at 3½ P. M.

THE NEW AND SPLENDID YACHT HATTIE MAY, lying at foot of 54th-st., East-River, is now ready to receive charters every day in the week for pleasure parties or Fishing Banks; terms reasonable; manned by experienced sailors. For particulars inquire in the skirt store of J. S. WETHERBY, corner of 46th-st. and 3d-av.

EXCURSIONS TO FORT LEE OLD LANDING.—The steamer T. E. HULSE, Capt. G. W. ANNETT, leaves foot of Christopher-st., daily, at 10 A. M., 2, 5, 7 P. M.; landing at 34th-st., 10 and 2 o'clock, up trips. Sundays included.

RAILROADS.

TO RAILWAY TRAVELERS.

APPLETON'S RAILWAY GUIDE contains One Hundred Railway Maps, and the Time Tables of all the Railways of the United States and the Canadas; also a Tourist Guide to the Watering Places, Springs, &c. For sale everywhere.

MORRIS AND ESSEX RAILROAD.

Depots in New-York foot of Barclay and Christopher sts.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT, commencing MONDAY, June 17, 1867:

8:00 A. M.—Mail train, connecting at Waterloo with Suspension R.R. for Andover and Newton, and at Washington with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western R.R. for Stroudsburgh, Water Gap and Scranton, and at Easton with L. V. R. R. for Bethlehem and Allentown.
11:45 A. M.—Express train, stopping at Newark, Morristown, Dover, Hackettstown and Washington, connecting at Easton with L. V. R. R. for Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, &c.
4:10 P. M.—Express train, connecting at Easton with L. V. R.R. for Bethlehem, Allentown and Mauch Chunk.
2:30 P. M.—Morristown and intermediate stations.
3:30 P. M.—All stations from Millburn to Hackettstown.
5:00 P. M.—Morristown Express.
6:30 P. M.—Morristown and intermediate stations.
Orange and South Orange at 6:30, 7:45 and 11:30 A. M., and 1:00, 3:40, 4:30, 5:30, 8:45 and 11:45 P. M.
For Newark all above trains and at 9 and 10 A. M. and 7:45 P. M.

A. P. BERTHOUD, General Superintendent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
Leave James-slip:
7:30 A. M., mail train for Greenport and way stations.
10 A. M., Syosset, Glen Cove and all way stations.
3 P. M., Express train for Greenport.
4 P. M., Syosset, Glen Cove and all way stations.
5:30 P. M., North Islip, Glen Cove, and all way stations.

Sunday excursion train leaves Hunter's Point at 8:30 A. M.; returning, arrives at Hunter's Point at 6:45 P. M.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT foot of Chambers-st., Pavonia Ferry:

8 A. M.—Day Express for Rochester, Buffalo, and all points West and South.
8:30 A. M.—Way Train daily for Otisville and intermediate stations.
10 A. M.—Express Mail, for Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South.
3:30 P. M.—Way Train for Middletown and intermediate stations.
4:30 P. M.—Way Train for Port Jervis, Newburgh, Warwick and intermediate stations.
5:30 P. M.—Night Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points South and West.
6 P. M.—Way Train for Suffern and intermediate stations.
7 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South.
8 P. M.—Emigrant Train daily, for the West.

Also, Way Trains for Boiling Spring, Passaic and Paterson at 6:45 and 9:15 A. M., 12 M. and 1:45, 4, 5, 6:30 and 11 P. M. On Wednesday nights a Theatre Train at 12 o'clock for Suffern and intermediate stations.

SUNDAY TRAINS.—8:30 A. M. Way Train for Otisville; 12 M. and 5 P. M. for Paterson; 7 P. M. Night Express for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Rochester, Salamanca and all points West and South; 11 P. M. for Paterson and Port Jervis.

Express Trains run through to Salamanca, Dunkirk and Buffalo without change of coaches, and in direct connection with all Southern and Western lines.

Perfectly ventilated and luxurious sleeping coaches accompany all Night Trains.

Tickets can be obtained at the Company's offices, No. 241 Broadway; depot foot of Chambers-st., New-York, and Long Dock Depot, Jersey City.

WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass. Agent.
H. RIDDLE, Gen'l Sup't.

HUDSON RIVER AND HARLEM RAILROADS.—On and after MONDAY, April 29, 1867, trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, will leave New-York as follows:

8 A. M. Express train, via Hudson River Railroad, 30th-st. and 10th-av., through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars, and connecting at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and the North.

10:30 A. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, 26th-st. and 4th-av., connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c., at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and the North.

12 M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with train for the West.

3:50 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Montreal, with sleeping-car attached.

4:45 P. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c.; and at Albany with Western trains. Sleeping-cars attached at Albany.

6:30 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, and through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars. Also sleeping-car every day excepting Saturdays attached from New-York through to Ogdensburgh without change, via Rome, W. and O. Railroad. Connection at Troy will be made at East Albany. This train will run on Sundays.

11 P. M. Train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, connecting at Albany with early trains for Buffalo and Suspension Bridge, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga and points North. This train will run on Sundays.

A Sunday train will be run via Hudson River Railroad from New-York to Poughkeepsie and intermediate stations, leaving New-York at 9 A. M. Returning, leave Poughkeepsie at 3:45 P. M., arriving in New-York at 7 P. M.

Also, a Sunday train via Harlem Railroad, leaving 42d-st. at 9 A. M., and arriving at Millerton at 3:40 P. M. Returning, leave Millerton at 5 P. M., arriving in New-York at 12:30 A. M.

WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

WHITE MOUNTAINS—LAKES MEMPHREMAGOG and WILLOUGHBY.
FINEST LAKE SCENERY IN THE UNITED STATES,
via CONNECTICUT RIVER VALLEY.
Seventy Miles Shorter than any Other Route.

Leave New-York, via New-Haven Railroad at 12:15, (noon,) 3 or 8 P. M., or by New-Haven steamer, Peck-slip, at 3:15 P. M. Passengers by boat lodge at Springfield.

On Saturdays, the 12:15 train (sleeping cars attached) goes through to the Lake without stop.

Maps and particulars in Appleton's Railway Guide and Burt's Guide of Connecticut River Valley.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 5:15 and 9:25 A. M. at 1:15, 4:20, 5:20, and 6:40 P. M. Saturdays only at 11:15 P. M. The 9:25 A. M., 4:20 and 6:40 P. M. run through to Monsey.

THOMAS W. DEMAREST, Sup't.

EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE.

(Continued from First Page.)

tained. It was then we deliberated mournfully and solemnly, and noting the fluctuations of public opinion, gave utterance with sorrowful resignation, to the word evacuation. And, gentlemen, if I were allowed to give expression during the progress of this discussion to a personal sentiment, I would not hesitate to say that had I looked into the future, had I been able to foresee that a shameful murder was to conclude the strife, I confess that I would have receded from my own opinion. [Excitement.] At length, however, the resolve was made in obedience to the exigency of public opinion and in accordance with that principle which commands that the man elected by popular sovereignty must yield to the decrees of that sovereignty. [Approval.] The order of evacuation was dated Jan. 14. Did it direct our troops to retreat when attacked by the Mexicans? Oh! the courage of our troops dreaded not the armed bands of JUAREZ and PORFIRIO DIAZ. (Very well! very well!) Did it imply that we abandoned the Emperor MAXIMILIAN? Did we not sympathize with him as with one who had fought at our side in a common cause, and who was to be deserving of still warmer sympathy because of an awful misfortune that was to befall him? (Very well! very well!) We still hoped to be able to place on a firm basis that tottering throne, when we saw that the fatal day had come at last, we sent an aid-de-camp of the Emperor, a man of rare enlightenment, who was instructed to implore the Emperor MAXIMILIAN to quit with our troops that land of woe. Alas! he refused, and but a few hours since, I read in the public prints a narrative that gave an exact idea of the sentiments and motives that induced him to persist in his resolution. I ask your permission to read these few lines: "France, in retiring, yields to the appeal of her own interests; I, who have no interests to defer to, so long as the Mexican nation will remain faithful to its expressed desire, cannot and will not forsake a cause which I have embraced with all its perils, happen what may. I need not tell you that I shall be what I have been when at Milan, in the navy and at Miramar, heeding only the counsel of my duty and my personal dignity. I will never abandon my post and will not forget for an instant that I am descended from a race that has traversed much more terrible crises than that through which I am passing, and no action of mine shall sully the glory of my ancestors." [Applause.] These are noble words, that increase the greatness of the writer one hundred fold, while they hurl to the ground and bring to his knees the victorious assassin. [Very well! very well!] I have nothing more to say concerning these events. I merely wish before closing to refute some of M. THIERS' assertions. M. THIERS told you that the Mexican expedition paralyzed the action of France when grave events were occurring in Germany. He told you, too, that the failure of the expedition destroyed the prestige of our flag on distant seas, and compromised the future of our commerce, whose interests, he claimed, quoting my words, had justified the undertaking of the enterprise. No, the Mexican expedition did not influence the decision of the Government in reference to the events that were taking place in Germany. No, the *éclat* of our banner was not dimmed in foreign lands. We quitted Mexico with our prestige bright as ever, and the French flag is respected and venerated in the Southern republics, where our commerce will still prosper. What then has been the moral of the expedition? We failed, yes; but was the object we strove to accomplish an unworthy and egotistical one? Did we seek to extend our territory by going to Mexico? Did we have to view the bestowal of a throne upon a member of an Imperial family? Did we dream of a conquest, or of the acquirement of a right of dominion? Oh, no! we harbored the thought of restoring to a nation her lacerated titles of nobility, of guiding her within the orbit of civilization, and of destroying anarchy. We wished to restore to America, whose people must now regret their course of action, a rich and prosperous neighbor. This was the end we had in view. Are we to be looked upon as very guilty, now that our hopes are shattered? I only wish to add one word. I would not inscribe over the Mexican nation that bad epitaph. Nations do not perish; God does not devote to eternal perdition the peoples of the earth. Anarchy will one day be conquered; the innocent blood that has been shed will be avenged, I know not when that day will dawn, although I pray and hope for its speedy advent. I know not when the Mexican nation will be born again to civilization; but when, free and independent, she will look back into her history, amid the enthusiasm aroused by her liberation, she will utter a cry of sympathy and gratitude for France. [Loud cheers, bravos and prolonged applause. The Minister receives the congratulations of a number of Deputies. Twenty minutes elapse before the regular proceedings of the session are resumed.]

THE PRESIDENT—M. JULES FAVRE has the floor.

M. JULES FAVRE—When I listened to the first part of the Minister's address, I wondered what language he would have made use of had the expedition been crowned with success. The enterprise was just and legitimate; it had been skillfully planned and bravely carried into effect. Why, then, and through what event, did it prove a failure? [Interruption.] You spoke of five million voters—where are the official documents on the subject? [Excitement.] Those five million votes were those cast by the 130 persons gathered in Mexico under the protection of our flag, and whom you caused to deliberate and offer the crown to MAXIMILIAN. You spoke a short time since of Gen. PRIM. Did the Count DE REUSS not write, on March 23, 1862, to Admiral DE LA FRAVIERE: "The act of conducting political emigrants into the interior of the country for the purpose of organizing conspiracies against the present Government of Mexico, at the very time at which negotiations are being commenced, seems to me beyond belief, and I cannot express my astonishment on hearing of it." Yet, you committed that act, which is in direct opposition to the rights of citizens, and the Convention of 1861, behind which you would take refuge. You led emigrants to Mexico under the protection of your flag; they took with them their rancor and their personal ambition, at whose service we placed the honor and blood of France. [Noise. Approval on some of the benches.] Do you remember that proclamation by which our soldiers were informed that they would be received with crowns of flowers? What a terrible disappointment they experienced! The Minister claims that the prestige of France is undiminished by the failure of the expedition. Yet he is compelled to admit that commercial development and prosperity which were to have been the results of the enterprise are but dreams. I will add that you did not wish to strike Mexico only, but that you sought to reach and stab through the heart of Mexico the heart of America. ["Enough, enough;" loud protests.]

M. JULES FAVRE—Well, the result of the expedition has been, on the contrary, to increase the greatness of America; the climax of your policy has thrown the great country which you intended to rescue from anarchy, into the arms of the United States. [Noise.] Yes, in that note published in the *Moniteur*, to which I alluded the other day, as liable to wound a strong Government against which you are now powerless; [noise—enough!] in that note you stated that Mexico would be too fortunate if it could be annexed by its powerful neighbors. And when you compromised the finances of France, when you put the blood of the nation to a use that must cause to lie heavily on your consciences. [Exclamations and excitement.] I have the right to say that in a free country you would be impeached— [Renewed and loud exclamations. "Order! order!"]

MARQUIS D'HAUVINCOURT—Those whose speeches have aided JUAREZ ought to be impeached.

THE PRESIDENT—M. JULES FAVRE, I will remind you that an exaggerated style always denotes the weakness of an idea. [Loud expressions of approval. "Very well! very well!"]

M. JULES FAVRE—It is only in France— [The tumult becomes so great that the speaker cannot be heard.]

Several Members—We have not heard any of the last words of the orator.

The President—I declare for myself that I have not heard them.

Numerous Voices—Nor we! nor we!

The President—Then they cannot and shall not appear in to-morrow's *Moniteur*.

M. JULES FAVRE—It it is thus—[Renewed and louder exclamations—order! order!]

The President—Gentlemen, be pleased by your own moderation, to set an example to which I call the attention of the orator.

M. JULES FAVRE—Moderation is liberty! [Exclamations.] It is liberty! and there is no liberty where the *Moniteur*, which should republish our discussions, is mutilated by the will of the presiding officer. [Renewed exclamations.] Applause on some benches to the left of the orator. M. JULES FAVRE descends from the Tribune.

The President—I cannot allow the last words of M. JULES FAVRE to pass by; the merit, right and duty of the *Moniteur* is above all to adhere to truth; to confine itself to truth it must set forth exactly that which has taken place. The words last uttered by the preceding orator were heard neither by the chamber nor by the President. [True! true! Excitement.]

M. JULES FAVRE—I am ready to repeat the words.

The President—If M. JULES FAVRE read the *Moniteur* to-morrow, he will do it justice when he discovers that it places on record many incidents and many attacks to which I will not allude. Whatever their nature, he will find everything chronicled in the *Moniteur*.

M. GLAIS BIZOIN—They ought to be.

Several Members—Adjournment! adjournment!

After some additional discussion the Chamber adjourned at six o'clock in the afternoon.

Banquet to M. Jules Favre.

From L'Opinion Nationale, July 12.

Last evening, took place, at the Grand Hotel, the banquet offered by the Parisian Bar to M. JULES FAVRE, in celebration of their nomination of the latter to the French Academy, and postponed on account of the ill-health of the distinguished orator. Mr. BERRYER presided, and three hundred guests gathered around the board to do homage to the indefatigable defender of the great principles of liberty.

Among the prominent persons present were Messrs. Lanjuinais, Carnot, Sessart, Marie, Glais-Bizoin, Garnier, Pagès, Jules Simon, Picard, Pelletan, Bethmont, Magnin, Jaral, De Grammont, De Marnsier, Renan, Henon, and others. Only two addresses were made, one by M. BERRYER and the other by M. FAVRE. When the former orator spoke of the liberty of the Press, the guests rose *en masse* and cheered the speaker enthusiastically. It was feared that M. FAVRE, who was quite indisposed and greatly fatigued by the session of the Corps Legislatif, would not be able to reply. The hero of the evening, however, despite his weakness and exhaustion, spoke for fully half an hour. The assemblage dispersed at 11 o'clock.

Probable Retirement of Minister Rouher.

From La Liberté, July 12.

Although M. ROUHER may possibly not leave office immediately, his retirement is certain and imminent. However eloquent he may be, a Minister whose word is no longer believed and is no longer credible cannot remain in power. M. ROUHER ought to have felt this and have resigned already. After so many rash assertions, contradicted by crushing facts—assertions which he knew to be untrue when he made them in the most solemn and affecting tones that his voice could command—how can M. ROUHER expect to be believed hereafter?

THE CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.

Thirty-third Day's Proceedings.

ALBANY, N. Y., Wednesday, July 24.

The State Constitutional Convention reassembled this morning.

MEMORIALS.

The following memorials were presented:

By Mr. BELL—Against donations to sectarian institutions.

By Mr. STRATTON—Twenty-four petitions in favor of prohibiting the passage of other than general laws relative to the sale of intoxicating liquors.

By Mr. MERWIN—Against donations to sectarian institutions.

By Mr. E. BROOKS—On the same subject.

By Mr. OPDYKE—On the same subject.

By Mr. GREELEY—For the suppression of the traffic in intoxicating drinks.

By Mr. BARNARD—On the same subject.

By Mr. TUCKER—Against negro suffrage.

By Mr. HARRIS—Relative to charitable bequests.

By Mr. SHERMAN—Against donations to sectarian institutions.

By Mr. VERPLANK—Petition of ALBERT BRISBANE relative to cruelty to animals.

By Mr. BURRELL—Relative to the sale of intoxicating liquors.

By Mr. MOORE—Against donations to sectarian institutions.

By Mr. FULLERTON—Relative to the sale of intoxicating liquors; also against donations to sectarian institutions.

By Mr. WHEELER—From the Sons of Temperance of the City of New-York, relative to intoxicating drinks.

COMMUNICATIONS.

The President presented a communication from the Comptroller in answer to a call for information relative to the disposition of lands donated to this State by the United States. Also from the Canal Appraisers, relative to claims.

RESOLUTIONS.

That the Commissioners of Land Office report the amount of land belonging to the Common School Fund in 1822; what quantities have been sold; and whether any lands have been sold under water; and whether the funds arising from such sale have been credited to the Common School Fund. Laid over.

By Mr. ROBERTSON—That the Treasurer of each town or city report to this Convention the amount of local indebtedness, with rate of interest paid thereon. Laid over.

Mr. BARKER moved to lay the order of resolutions on the table. Carried.

RIGHT OF SUFFRAGE.

The President announced the business before the Convention to be on the motion of Mr. CHAMBERLAIN, to recommit the report on suffrage, with instructions to amend, as stated yesterday.

Mr. CHAMBERLAIN said he had made the motion in order to have an opportunity to make some remarks, but feeling satisfied that such a course would not facilitate the business of the Convention, he would withdraw his motion.

The Convention then went into committee of the whole on the suffrage question, Mr. ALVORD in the chair.

Mr. LANDON moved to amend as follows:

No person shall receive, expect to receive, pay or offer to pay, contribute or offer to contribute to another, to be paid or used, any money or other valuable thing as a compensation or reward for a vote to be given at an election, shall vote at such election, and upon challenge for such cause the person so challenged shall, before the Inspectors receive his vote, swear or affirm before such Inspectors that he has not received, does not expect to receive, has not paid or offered to pay, contribute, nor offered to contribute to others to be paid or used, any money or other valuable thing as a compensation or reward for a vote to be given at such election.

Mr. BERGEN said he had listened to the debate here for the past few days, and was surprised to hear such confessions concerning corruption at the polls in the western rural districts. If such practices as buying votes prevailed in the western part of the State, he could say it was different where he resided. He had been in politics more or less for thirty years, but had never seen anything of this corruption spoken of.

Mr. GOULD inquired if he never knew of the sale of a vote in his county.

Mr. BERGEN replied that he never knew of such a circumstance, and doubted whether such a practice existed in Kings County. [Laughter.] If such corruption was common elsewhere he knew nothing about it in his county—in his locality.

Mr. HADLEY had known something about the politics of Seneca County for the past thirty years. A large portion of the people of that county were descendents of those who had emigrated from Long Island. His observation was, that these persons were not behind others in the practice of buying and selling votes. It was possible that coming from the large and virtuous cities of the East, they become contaminated by moving into the rural districts. [Laughter.]

Mr. GOULD, in order to have the chain of testimony complete as to the virtue of Kings County, said he would call upon SHUMAKER and MURPHY to state whether they ever knew anything about buying and selling votes in that locality.

Mr. SHUMAKER presumed that the gentleman from Columbia (GOULD) judged other localities by his own. He (Mr. SHUMAKER) formerly lived in Columbia, and remembered the old practice of the pedlars of tickets standing about the polls with money in their hands. In Kings County votes were not secured by dollars. Electioneering was done through excursions, target-shooting, &c. He had known votes to be bought in the rural districts for fifty cents. But not so in the city. [Laughter.]

Mr. GOULD replied that he knew that gentleman, (Mr. SHAUMAKER)—the source from whence he sprung, and the pit from whence he was digged, and if he knew nothing about the sale of votes then, he was ready to believe that the day of miracles had not passed. [Laughter.]

The question was taken on Mr. LANDON's amendment and carried.

Mr. BICKFORD moved to amend, giving the right of suffrage to all male citizens of eighteen years of age. The amendment was advocated by Messrs. BICKFORD and ROBERTSON, and lost by a vote of 33 to 82.

Mr. OPDYKE moved to amend that any person not a qualified voter before the 1st day of January, 1870, shall not be deemed qualified to vote until able to read the Constitution in the English language, and write his name; but this proviso shall not apply to any person prevented by physical disability from reading or writing as aforesaid.

The amendment was adopted by Messrs. OPDYKE and LEE, and opposed by Messrs. CONGER, BOWEN and BARNARD, and lost, 36 to 63.

Mr. BURRILL moved to amend, provided that no man of color other than those who are electors under the existing Constitution, and those who may be born in this State, shall be entitled to vote under the provisions hereof; if the qualified electors of the State, at the general election to be held in November, 1867, on a proposition to be submitted in relation to suffrage of men of color, be entitled to vote, subject to the same qualifications and restrictions as are imposed upon the electors of the State, then and in that case the above proviso shall not take effect.

The Chair decided that the latter part of the amendment related to separate submission, and was not in order under the resolution of the Convention.

Mr. BURRILL then said he would offer the first part as an amendment.

After discussion by Messrs. BURRILL and AXTELL, the amendment was lost.

Mr. GRAVES moved to amend, and all women of lawful age, of like citizenship, may vote for the same officers at the same elections, if at an election to be held on the first Tuesday in June, 1868, at which women alone, over the age of 21 years, shall vote, a majority of all the votes given shall be in favor of exercising the elective franchise.

Mr. FOLGER raised the point of order, that the amendment was out of order, inasmuch as it involved the question of separate submission.

The Chair decided the point of order well taken.

Mr. GRAVES appealed from the decision of the Chair, but subsequently withdrew it.

Mr. CASSIDY moved to amend, this section shall not apply to any man of color who shall not be an actual resident of this State at the time when this Constitution shall go into operation, unless such man of color at the time when he may offer his vote, shall have been for five years immediately preceding, an actual resident of this State. He made this proposition with a view to applying it to recently emancipated slaves, who might come to this State, so as to place them on the same footing with white men coming from a foreign country.

The amendment was lost, 37 to 77.

Mr. MASTEN moved to amend that laws may be passed excluding from the right of suffrage all persons who may have been or may be convicted of bribery or of any infamous crime; laws may also be passed for punishing, and for depriving of the right of suffrage persons who shall pay or contribute, or agree to pay or contribute, or who shall receive or agree to receive, any money, property or valuable thing to promote the election of any particular candidate or ticket, or who shall make or be interested in any bet or wager dependent upon the result of any election.

Mr. A. J. PARKER suggested to amend so as to provide for a challenge, and to substitute "shall" for "may," so as to compel the Legislature to pass the required laws.

Mr. MASTEN accepted the proposition.

Mr. PAIGE would compel the person elected to office to take an oath that he has not, directly or indirectly, expended any money to secure his election.

Progress was reported.

Recess to 4 o'clock.

EVENING SESSION.

The Convention went into the Committee of the Whole on the Suffrage question, Mr. ALVORD in the chair.

The Chair stated the pending question to be on the amendment offered by Mr. MASTEN.

Mr. HATCH was glad to find some subject up for consideration besides the negro. He thought Democrats should be satisfied by this time that there was no capital in the negro. He (the negro) had kept the Democrats from power, and himself (Mr. HATCH) from public life, a long time. There was no capital in the negro for the Democratic party; still some of his Democratic friends appeared determined to try and see if something could not be made out of the negro, and like a desperate class constantly engaged in a losing game, they seemed determined to have another fight with the black tiger. [Laughter.] He considered the practical effect of the proposed amendment to be to the Legislature the enactment of a law against bribery and corruption. This Convention should attend to all such matters, and leave nothing to the easy virtue of the Legislature. What would be the practical effect of such a thing when it was charged and believed that a majority of the Legislature were elected by bribery and corruption? It would be, in effect, to set a thief to catch a thief, and then select the thieves to punish the thieves. [Laughter.]

Mr. BECKWITH said caucuses were controlled by political leaders, and it was from these bodies that all our nominations originated. These leaders wanted money to carry on the canvass, and they would often nominate the man who would pay the most money for position. We had heard of cases where even a man was offered a nomination to a Judge in case he would give five thousand dollars, and that another man stepped in and said he would give $5,000 for the benefit of his party in case he was nominated. It was this kind of corruption and sale of offices that he sought to prevent.

Mr. LAPHAM said the present statute excepted the expense of printing handbills, &c., and of conveying sick or infirm electors to the polls. He must vote against the amendment unless modified.

Mr. MASTEN thought the Legislature could make all the necessary exceptions.

Mr. LAPHAM said the amendment was positive, and would not admit of modification.

Vote was then taken on Mr. MASTEN's amendment, and it was adopted, 68 to 46.

Mr. CHAMPLAIN moved to amend the third section, as follows:

"Laws shall be passed for ascertaining at the time the citizen offers his vote at the election, who shall be entitled to the right of suffrage hereby established."

He was opposed to authorizing the Legislature to pass registry laws; the first registry act was passed eleven years after the adoption of the Constitution. The Legislature that assembled immediately after the adoption of the Constitution did not assume to exercise any such power. This law was unpopular with the masses, and operated to the inconvenience of votes. His amendment would leave the proof of the right of the voter to election day. The registry was very expensive; it cost large sums for blanks and books, and the laboring man must lose time and go in person if he would secure his right to vote. This took a great amount of time, and to no purpose. It did not prevent fraud, as had been shown by results. There were registry laws existing in only four or five States, and they were mainly Southern States. It was an odious burden, and when a law was found to be odious it should be repealed. He was opposed to having a system of registration in the Constitution. The time was coming when the very name would be odious. There is a registration now going on in the ten States of the Union under military rule.

Mr. GREELEY said that all the New-England States had what amounted to a registry law, and no one was allowed to vote unless he was on the list. It is not required that every person shall go and be registered; this is only required in cities. He wanted something that would distinguish the voters from the mass. Something was necessary as a check on the voters. He voted in New-York for twenty-five years, and never knew a half dozen voters at the same polling places. He had seen a Mayor of New-York elected by voters manufactured on the day of election. It was desirable to prevent a repetition of such a thing. He wanted the registration to go on carefully, and he would have naturalization perfected. It was for this reason that he had fixed on thirty days instead of ten days. He hoped naturalized citizens would not take offence at this, as he was in favor of having every foreigner who came here naturalized, and the sooner the better. It was not with a view of placing obstructions in their way, but to prevent abuses. He wanted to prevent the practice of dragnetting cities just before an election to see who were voters, or who might be naturalized in order to vote. He was opposed to allowing paupers to vote; officers who took advantage of paupers were not to be blamed, but he wanted to remove the temptation. Reference had been made to idiots, lunatics, blockheads, &c. The gentleman from Brooklyn, (Mr. BARNARD,) had attempted to create a furore on this subject. He found in Webster that a person who could measure a yard of cloth, tell the day of the week, and count twenty, was not an idiot in the eye of the law. The gentleman from Kings (Mr. BARNARD) might calm his apprehension therefore, as he would not be disfranchised under that head. [Laughter.]

Mr. CHAMPLAIN's amendment was lost.

Mr. LAPHAM moved to amend so that the payment of the expenses of printing, the circulation of papers and documents previous to any election, and of conveying sick and infirm electors to the polls, are excepted from the operation of this section.

Mr. KERNAN was opposed to this amendment. It included too much, and would leave a wide breach for the expenditure of money for election purposes. If we determine to prevent bribery and corruption, let us do so without any mistake. If this amendment is adopted, it would open the door for the repetition of all that complained of.

Mr. LAPHAM did not so regard it. It was necessary to go to some expenditure in conducting an election, especially for the purposes named. His amendment had been taken from a statute carefully drawn, and he had never heard of any complaints under it.

Mr. WEED hoped the amendment would be rejected. It would operate to vitiate all that we hoped to do to prevent the corrupt expenditure of money at elections.

Mr. LAPHAM said he would strike out the clause relative to conveying sick and infirm persons to the polls. The amendment was then adopted, 55 to 51.

Mr. CONYER moved to amend as follows: Laws shall be passed excluding from the right of suffrage any person who may have been convicted of any infamous crime, or who shall make any bid or wager depending on the result of the election, or who shall pay, give or receive a promise, or agree directly or indirectly to pay or give money or valuable consideration with intent to influence any elector in giving his vote, or to deter any elector from voting, and also excluding him from holding any office voted for at such election.

The amendment was lost.

Mr. FOLGER moved to strike out the following from C. C. DWIGHT's amendment: "But such citizen shall have been for thirty days next preceding the election a resident of the district from which the officer is chosen for whom be offers his vote." Lost.

Mr. FULLER moved to amend so as to restore the words "United States" as defining the citizen. Lost.

Mr. VAN CAMPEN moved to amend by making the residence in the county two months, instead of four months.

Mr. COMSTOCK favored the amendment. The voter must have resided in the State one year, and thirty days in the official district from which the officer is chosen. He did not see the necessity of requiring a residence in the county for four months.

Mr. FOLGER said the object was to prevent colonization; for instance, take the County of St. Lawrence, with its 7,000 surplus voters. In a time of high political excitement and of a great desire, voters might be colonized into certain other counties to effect a given object. Or, take the City of New-York, with its 46,000 Democratic majority, voters might be sent up the Erie Railroad to effect a given purpose. This was why the time was fixed at four months.

Mr. C. C. DWIGHT said this was not the only reason a residence of four months in a county was necessary in order for the citizen to become assimilated with the interests of the locality. This was to him a stronger reason than colonization. The amendment was lost.

Mr. MERRILL moved to amend so that laws may be passed excluding from the right of suffrage idiots, lunatics and all persons who may have been or may be convicted of bribery, larceny, &c. Adopted.

Mr. AXTELL moved to exclude from the right of franchise all deserters from the naval or military service; all who have left the State to avoid conscription, and all who have been voluntarily engaged in rebellion against the United States. This amendment would disfranchise about 30,000 in this State. There should be some distinction made between the true loyal man and those who had escaped from their duty or been engaged in open rebellion.

Mr BARNARD suggested that the amendment should include those who had paid $300 to escape the draft.

Mr. BICKFORD opposed the amendment. He did not approve of disfranchising any man who now had the right to vote; it would tend to stir up bad feeling, and could result in no good.

Mr. GRAVES asked if the amendment was divisible?

The Chair decided that it was.

Col. STACK said his objection to it was that it was in direct violation of the United States Constitution. It was enacting an *ex post facto* law. The same question has been settled in Missouri, and by the United States Supreme Court. It was an *ex post facto* law, and could not be enacted.

Mr. MCDONALD would disfranchise all who left the State to avoid the draft, and who had been engaged in rebellion. He would not disfranchise deserters.

Mr. HAND thought the good of the State and of society demanded that the exclusion should be made contemplated by the amendment.

Mr. GRANT said the decision of the Missouri case was not on a question of suffrage, it related to a profession. As a matter of principle he was opposed to allowing the right to vote. The deserter was a traitor; he was not a man of integrity. Deserters were vagabonds and bounty-jumpers, and if they were allowed to vote they were placed on a level with one hundred thousand war-worn veterans who came home from the war. If we put them on an equality we degrade loyalty.

Mr. HATCH was not prepared to say that he would, as a matter of political expediency, support this amendment. But he disagreed with the gentleman from Onondaga (Mr. COMSTOCK) that this was an *ex post facto* law in the sense of the Missouri case. In that case a minister had declined to take the "iron-clad oath." Upon this the case was taken up to the United States Supreme Court, and decided to be unconstitutional.

Mr. E. BROOKS said whether this was an *ex post facto* law or not, the purpose was to punish thirty or forty thousand persons in this State. Punish men for what? For deserting during a war that was some thirty months past? He thought during this long time that the disposition for punishment would have died out. This class had been already terribly punished. Never in the history of the world had a people been punished as the Southern people had been, and those who had been engaged in rebellion had now been sufficiently punished. He had seen thousands of the Southern people in a starving condition, and thankful for the corn meal sent them from the North and West, in order to keep them alive.

Mr. MERRITT asked the gentleman if he regarded this as a partisan question.

Mr. BROOKS said he did, most certainly. It was entirely partisan. He pleaded for forgiveness for these people.

Mr. M. J. TOWNSEND said that if it could be ascertained who were the deserters, he would vote to disfranchise them. But inasmuch as he knew of no way in which this could be done, he would oppose the proposition.

Mr. GOULD would disfranchise the man who had coolly deserted the service of his country in its hour of peril. He thought there was no difficulty in finding out the deserters. Let it be incorporated in the oath. Let them swear that they never deserted from the army, and never left the country to avoid a draft. If they swear false, let them be punished.

Mr. HORDENBURGH said this amendment could not be adopted without doing injustice. There were many cases where men had been obliged to come to the muster-rolls in the Adjutant-General's office and get the word "deserter" erased from before the names of those who died in battle in order to preserve their reputations. It was impossible to find out who were deserters. He would ask the gentleman from Delaware (GRANT) if he was so strenuous about punishing those who had borne arms against the laws, whether he would include the great body of anti-renters? Would he include them? If he did he would disfranchise a majority of his own constituents who were anti-renters.

Mr. WAKEMAN saw a difficulty in finding out who were the deserters, and for that reason would vote against the amendment.

Mr. BATHGATE said that most of the deserters were young men. There was at the time a strong feeling for and against the manner in which the war was conducted. He would not hold the young responsible for what perhaps their fathers might have advised them to do.

The question was then taken on the amendment separately. That portion disfranchising deserters and persons who had left the State to avoid the draft, was lost. The portion disfranchising those who had voluntarily engaged in rebellion against the United States was adopted 53 to 49.

Mr. BAKER moved to amend: That persons engaged in rebellion shall be disfranchised until they shall have been pardoned by the President of the United States or the Governor of the State of New-York. Carried.

The hour of 7:30 o'clock having arrived, under the resolution of the Convention the Committee was dissolved, and the President took the Chair.

Mr. FOLGER moved that the report of the Standing Committee on Suffrage be made the special order for to-morrow morning, immediately after the reading of the journal, and for every day until disposed of. Adopted.

Adjourned to 11 o'clock to-morrow morning.

Union Republican Convention in South Carolina.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Wednesday, July 24.

The Union Republican Convention met at 12 o'clock to-day, and was called to order by President GLEAVES. About sixty delegates were present, representing sixteen districts. The Convention was opened with prayer by Rev. B. F. RANDOLPH, colored.

A committee on credentials was appointed, and during their absence several addresses were made, one by W. J. ARMSTRONG, delegate from Washington, and THOMAS J. ROBERTSON, delegate from Richmond, Va., who said in his speech, he was a Southern man, born and raised, but, thanked God, Southern people had failed to destroy the best Government in the world.

This evening the gas was turned off, leaving all in darkness, causing much excitement. A guard was asked for from Gen. BURTON and obtained, for the protection of the Convention.

The Crops in Texas—Suspicious War Material.

GALVESTON, Wednesday, July 24.

The leading cotton factors agree in saying that worms have appeared in the cotton; not the real cotton worm, but grass worms, which generally precede the cotton-destroying worm fifteen days. Hot, dry weather, however, may remove all fear of the worm. The freedmen have not worked well on some plantations, and the crops there are grassy, and consequently most in danger from the worm. All accounts agree that the crops will be at least equal to that of last year, and it is now estimated at from 180,000 to 210,000 bales.

A large quantity of war material has accumulated at San Antonio, destined for the State of Chihuahua. RAFAEL ALDRETH, its owner, alleges that the Mexican Government intends to distribute it among the citizens for defence against the Indians. In spite of these statements, it is suspected that the war material is intended for the use of fillibusters.

Galveston is now quite healthy.

Affairs in Virginia—Republican Meetings.

RICHMOND, Va., Wednesday, July 24.

Gen. BROWN has issued an order to discontinue the issuing of rations to the destitute, as authorized by the Congressional appropriation, after the 20th of August.

Gov. PEIRPOINT spoke to a large audience in Danville last night.

The Richmond *Whig* has accounts of Republican meetings in Pittsylvania and Smyth Counties, at which delegates to the Richmond Convention were chosen.

The Hustings Court of Magistrates sent in their reply to the communication of Gen. SCHOFIELD to-day. Its tenor has not been made public.

New-York Educational Association.

AUBURN, N. Y., Wednesday, July 24.

The attendance to-day upon the State Educational Association was very large, the hall being crowded to its utmost capacity. The proceedings consisted of the reading of a report of the Standing Committees on the improved method of education; a paper one on the proper limits of the free school system; also one on the method of teaching penmanship; a lecture by CHARLES DAVIES on the nature and uses of logic; a paper by Prof. NORTH on the normal departments in colleges; addresses by Hon. GEO. CLINTON, of Buffalo, and a poem by Prof. BAKER, of Buffalo.

Fire in Cincinnati—Cricket Match.

CINCINNATI, Wednesday, July 24.

The large coffin manufactory of CRANE, REED & Co., at the foot of Eighth-street, was destroyed by fire last night. Loss $75,000 to $100,000, which is insured for about $60,000.

The cricket match between the Thomas Club, of Chatham, Canada, and the Union Club, of this city, began yesterday. Two innings were played, the Union scoring 54, and the Thomas 22. The game will be resumed to-day.

Prize Fight at Red Bank, N. J.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, July 24.

A prize fight took place to-day at Red Bank, N. J., between JOHN PREVOST, *alias* Capt. Rynders, of New-York, and THOMAS M. EVANS, *alias* Dennis Foley, also of New-York. Over two hundred roughs from New-York came on to see the fight. Eighty-six rounds were fought; time 1:38. PREVOST was declared the winner.

Discovery of Deposits of Tin Ore in Missouri.

ST. LOUIS, Wednesday, July 24.

Immense deposits of tin ore have been discovered in Madison County, in this State, not far from Pilot Knob and Iron Mountain Ore Lode, between five and six hundred feet wide. Several smaller ones have already been found. The surface ore yields from three to fifteen per cent. These are the largests deposits known in the world.

A Murderer Sentenced in Pennsylvania.

HARRISBURGH, Wednesday, July 24.

Gov. GEARY has designated Wednesday, Aug. 28, for the execution of CHARLES CHASE, *alias* Winton, convicted and sentenced for the murder of ELISABETH MCDONALD.

Gen. GRANT is expected to pass through here on Friday on his way to Doubleday Gap Springs.

Table Rock at Niagara Destroyed.

CLIFTON HOUSE, ONTARIO, Wednesday, July 24.

About half the Table Rock was blown off this afternoon. A blast of two hundred pounds of powder moved the whole mass of rock, but the most projecting point breaking off, the rest settled back again. The sight was very grand. The remaining portions will be removed to-morrow. The work is under the superintendence of Mr. DREW.

The Brooklyn River Front—Opening of Streets Leading to the Water—The Work Commenced by the Street Commissioner.

In conformity with a resolution of the Brooklyn Common Council, passed on the 24th June ult., requiring the Street Commissioner to remove obstructions to the free use of the river front, if, after the expiration of twenty days from the above date, the owners or occupants of land at the foot of any street should not remove the same at their own expense, the Street Commissioner yesterday proceeded, with a small gang of men, to carry the resolution of the city authorities into effect. The notice served upon each of the parties interested reads as follows:

OFFICE OF THE STREET COMMISSIONER,
No. 6 CITY HALL, BROOKLYN, July —, 1867.

MR. ——: *Dear Sir:* You are hereby notified to remove all obstructions to the free use of the public to the dock and bulkhead at the foot of —— street within twenty days from date, and in case you fail to comply with this notice I will cause all obstructions to be removed. By the order of the Common Council, passed June 24, 1867.

ROBERT FUREY,
Street Commissioner.

About 2 o'clock P. M., the Street Commissioner, accompanied by Mr. PATRICK HUGHES, foreman of the Corporation workshop, and a number of laborers, with saws, axes, shovels and two carts, proceeded to the yard of SPENCER, MARTIN & Co., at the foot of Amity-street, and directed a large quantity of lime barrels and a shed to be removed. The order was obeyed and the obstructions disappeared. He next ordered the gate leading to the pier to be removed, which created some excitement—Mr. MARTIN contending that he had no right to remove it, while the Commissioner held that he had a right to remove any obstruction. The gate was thereupon taken down by the Commissioner's men.

The third and last place visited was the yard of WOODRUFF, ROBINSON & Co., at the foot of Congress-street, where large quantities of railroad iron were piled, and an office for the watchman stood in the way. The Commissioner directed Mr. HUGHES to take a load of the iron to the Corporation yard, after which the clerk of Messrs. WOODRUFF & ROBINSON had the iron and the watchman's office removed.

Large crowds gathered round wherever the Commissioner and his party went; but with the exception of an exchange of some equivocal compliments between Mr. FUREY and ex-Alderman MURPHY, everything passed off without trouble.

It is the intention of the Commissioner to visit all the parties along the river front during the present week who occupy the line of the streets, and thus prevent a free passage to the community at large.

The following is a list of the parties who have heretofore been notified to remove the obstructions on premises occupied by them, but belonging to the City:

Spencer, Martin & Co., lime barrels and shed, foot of Amity-street; Woodruff, Robinson & Co., railroad iron and office for watchman, foot of Congress-street; Huffington & Co., lumber, foot of Baltic and Harrison streets; Delaware and Hudson Canal Company, foot of Harrison-street; coal yard, office and stables, Seth B. Robbins, foot of Irving-street, 25 by 200 feet of street occupied with building from sidewalk to the middle of the street; B. A. Hegeman, foot of Sedgwick-street, 25 by 200 feet of street occupied with sheds and buildings; Carson & Co., foot of Sedgwick-street, occupy one side of street with sheds and buildings, 12 by 250—Dehan, Clark & Briggs occupy part of the stables; Charles Parker, foot of Degraw-street, coopershop and sheds on sidewalk, barrels, &c., occupying all except a passageway three feet wide; A. Baxter, foot of Degraw-street, sidewalks obstructed with barrels of provisions and boxes; A. C. Nickerson & Co., foot of Hamilton-avenue, office and scales and pile of wood, at foot of street; Atlantic Dock Company, gate across Browne-street, and boiles on said street, below Imlay-street; gate across foot of Commerce-street, and large quantity of sugar on the sidewalk; also, a gate across the foot of Ewen-street, fence and sugar on sidewalk; on Imlay-street the sidewalk is encumbered five feet in width, the whole length of the block from Ewen to William streets, and from Imlay to King street, making in all from 2,000 to 3,000 feet of public street obstructed; Waydell & Co., foot of Washington-street, lumber and brick stable; Nesbitt, foot of Main-street, fence on sidewalk; E. Richardson, foot of Dock-street, fence on sidewalk; Inslee, iron rollers on Dock-street; Knickerbocker Ice Company, building on Doughty-street, river front encumbered; DeForrest's stores on Furman-street, river-front encumbered; Fay, river front, west of Fulton-street, fenced in and taken up for storage; John Ludovici, on Furman-street, river front encumbered; Thompson's stores, on Furman-street, fenced in, and sugar stores on river front; Harbeck's stores, between Fulton and Montague streets, whole river front encumbered, buildings, lumber, &c.; Buckingham, between Fulton and Montague streets, buildings on river front; Lambier & Co., foot of King-street, bridge across the street and running through a lane from King to Commerce-street; Whitney, foot of Gold-street, lumber on sidewalk; C. & R. Poillon, foot of Bridge-street, gate across the street and lumber; Talmadge & Co., Marshall-street, coal-yard on the street and bridge across it; Thomas Rowe & Sons, Marshall-street, building on the street; Howe & Vinton, Marshall-street, stores and lumber on two-thirds of the street; R. L. Allen, on Jay and John streets, lumber on both streets; H. N. Conklin, Son & Beers, lumber on Pearl-street, the whole block encumbered; W. H. DeWitt, Nephews, foot of Pearl-street, whole block encumbered with stores; D. W. Whitmore, foot of Adams-street, railroad iron; Roberts' stores, foot of Clark and Cranberry streets, sheds along the river front between both streets used for storage; Ford, river front between Montague and Clark streets, taken up with storage, &c.; Prentice and Cushman, river front between Montague and Joralemon streets, taken up for storage; Jackson, Woodruff & Co., foot of Joralemon-street, railroad iron on street and river front, from Joralemon to State streets, encumbered with buildings; sugar and molasses on storage; Union Ferry Company and J. W. Birdsall, buildings, foot of State-street; Jewell & Bro., foot of Fulton-street; building on river front; Walsh & Carver, No. 30 South-street, New-York, iron on Marshall-street; Marston & Power, shed foot of Dock-street; Henry Steers, corner of Grand and Huron streets, sidewalk and street encumbered with lumber; W. M. Smith & Co., corner Kent and Java streets, both streets encumbered with lumber; Peters and Jones, foot of Kent-street, lumber on sidewalk; Westervelt's ship-yard, corner of Washington and Noble streets, lumber; Webb & Bell, Washington and Fulton streets, lumber on sidewalk; C. T. Williams, ship-yard, lumber on Washington and Madison streets; Wyman's spar-yard, Colyer-street; Thorburn & Waterbury, spar-yard, North Thirteenth-street, spars and timber on street; Williamsburgh Gas Light Company, North Twelfth-street, fence and gate on the street; James Brock, North Eleventh-street, building on the street; Derthia Reimer, North Eleventh-street, fence and shed on street; Marston & Power, coal-yard, foot of North Tenth-street; Thomas Stark, North Sixth and Seventh streets, lumber and shed; Lawrence & Foulks, North Fifth-street, lumber and shed on street; Lowber, Parr & Co., North Fifth-street, fence and shed on street; R. M. C. Keith, North Third-street, saw-mill, encumbering the whole street; also, North Second-street, encumbered with building and lumber; —— Keenan, North Second and Water streets, lumber on both sides; —— Bayard, North First and Water streets, wood-yard and fence on street; Webb & Hamer, North First-street, lumber on street; Bertram, sugar-house, South Second-street, gate across the street; Havemyer & Elder, sugar-house, foot of South Third and Fourth-streets, gate and bridge across South Third-street, lumber &c., foot of South Fourth-street; Cuthbert & Cunningham, South Fifth-street, barrels and carts on the streets; Moran, South Eighth-street, lot of wire and large quantity of dirt; New-York and Brooklyn Ferry Company, South Eighth-street, old gate and ferry-house; L. W. Beaseley & Co., brick office on South Ninth-street, fence on South Tenth-street; Thomas Truslow & Son, foot of South Tenth-street, buildings, office, coal-yard and sheds; Hanks & Selzer, South Eleventh-street, lumber-yard; R. A. Robinson & Co., lumber-yard foot of South Fourth-street; Division-avenue or Broadway, sugar refinery on street.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

THE DEATH OF A NEWSBOY.—Coroner GAMBLE assembled a jury yesterday morning in the case of FRANCIS SHIELDS, the newsboy who was run over and killed on Monday evening by car No. 35 of the Forty-second-street and Grand-street line, as already reported. The body was viewed by the jury and the Coroner granted the necessary burial permit, he having adjourned the inquest until Saturday morning. The witnesses in this case are requested to appear at 10 o'clock A. M. at the Eighteenth Precinct Station-house.

STABBING AFFRAY ON STATEN ISLAND.—At a pic-nic on Staten Island yesterday, held by some parties from New-York, a difficulty arose between two men named STEPHEN LEONARD and DANIEL BLAKE, when the former plunged a knife into the latter, causing a very dangerous wound. LEONARD made his escape to the barge *Haskett* which had conveyed the party to the Island, but was intercepted by Capt. JEDIAH HARTT, of the Harbor Police, who arrested and handed him over to the Staten Island authorities.

THE NEW-YORK AND LONG ISLAND BRIDGE COMPANY.—The corporators of this company met yesterday afternoon. Several committees were elected, and the engineer, Mr. COLEMAN, reported that he had made four surveys, and was now making a fifth, for the proposed bridge from this City to Long Island, crossing Blackwell's Island. The lines vary in length, and also in the value of their approaches. Mr. COLEMAN was granted further time to continue his surveys, and the meeting adjourned.

Markets by Telegraph.

CINCINNATI, Wednesday, July 24.

FLOUR declining; Family, $9 75@$10, with more sellers than buyers. WHEAT firmer, with some shipping demand at $2 for No. 1 Red; $2 15@$2 25 for White Kentucky. CORN dull, unchanged and but little doing. OATS firmer at 83c. for No. 1; the receipts are light. RYE firmer, but scarce at $1 35 for No. 1. COTTON dull and nothing doing; Middling was offered at 25c. WHISKY, in bond, 30c. MESS PORK in good demand for next month at $24 50@$24 75. BULK MEATS firm but quiet at 12c.@14c. for Shoulders and Sides. BACON was taken at 13c.@15c.@16c. for Shoulders, Sides and Clear Sides; there is a large demand for future delivery at 13¾c.@15½c.@15¾c.@16½c. for Shoulders, Sides, Clear Rib and Clear Sides; 400 hhds. sold at 15½c., on the spot; there is a large demand from the South and East. HAMS firm; Common, 19c.; Sugar-cured, 21c.@22c. LARD unchanged; sales at 12½c. BUTTER firm; choice fresh light, 19c.@23c. CHEESE dull at 12c.@12½c. for Reserve. Gold, 139½ buying, 140 selling.

OSWEGO, Wednesday, July 24.

FLOUR in good demand; sales 1,400 bbls. at $12 for No. 1 Spring, $13@$13 50 for Red Winter, $14 for White, $15@$15 50 for Double Extra. WHEAT quiet; sales 300 bushels No. 2 Milwaukee Club at $2 30, and 1,500 bushels No. 2 Chicago Spring on private terms. CORN dull; sales 5,230 bushels No. 1 Indiana, at 94c., 2,800 bushels do. at 95c. OATS, BARLEY, RYE and PEAS scarce and nominal. CORN MEAL $2 35 ₩ 100 lbs. MILL-FEED in good demand; Shorts, $24@$25; Shipstuffs, $30 ₩ ton. CANAL FREIGHTS steady: Wheat 10c. Corn 8¼c., to New-York; Lumber, $4 to the Hudson. RAILROAD FREIGHTS—Flour, to Boston, 70c.; to Albany, 50c.; to New-York, by rail and river, 60c. LAKE IMPORTS—150 bbls. Flour, 6,754 bushels Wheat, 3,912 bushels Barley, 2,884 feet Lumber. CANAL EXPORTS—140 bbls. Flour, 7,700 bushels Wheat, 26,000 bushels Corn, 1,832,000 feet Lumber.

CHICAGO, Wednesday, July 24.

FLOUR dull; Spring Extras $8 50@$11 50. WHEAT dull at $1 78@$1 85 for No. 2. CORN opened active at an advance of 2c. and closed steady at 85¼c.@85¾c. for No. 1, and 81c. for No. 2. OATS active at an advance of 2c., and closed firm at 67½c.@68c. for No. 2. RYE dull at $1 15 for No. 1. PROVISIONS quiet but steady; MESS PORK nominal at $23 50@$24. LARD dull at 12¼c.@12½c. BEEF CATTLE are quiet at $6 62½@$7 75 for fair to good shipping. LIVE HOGS fairly active at a decline of 15c.@20c.; common to choice $5 30@$6 90. SHEEP more active at $3 75@$4. RECEIPTS—2,800 bbls. Flour, 8,000 bushels Wheat, 143,000 bushels Corn, 7,000 bushels Oats, 6,000 Hogs. SHIPMENTS—2,800 bbls. Flour, 2,800 bushels Wheat, 211,000 bushels Corn.

BUFFALO, Wednesday, July 24.

FLOUR quiet and steady; sales 200 bbls. No. 1 Spring at $11, and 100 bbls. Western Spring at $11 50. WHEAT quiet; sales 2,500 bushels No. 2 Milwaukee Club, at $2 10, and a car of New Red Ohio at $2 40. CORN active to arrive, quiet on the spot; sales, Early, 30,000 bushels No. 1 Western, and 60,000 bushels do. to arrive at 88c.; at close of the market 30,000 bushels do. at 89c. to arrive, closing firmer. OATS nominal. BARLEY nominal. RYE—None here. MESS PORK held higher, asking $24 for heavy and $23 for light. HIGHWINES unchanged. FREIGHTS firm at 11½c. on Corn to New-York. RECEIPTS—Oats, 48,000 bushels; Corn, 80,000 bushels; Flour, 1,400 bbls. SHIPMENTS—Corn, 80,000 bushels; Oats, 48,000 bushels.

ST. LOUIS, Wednesday, July 24.

TOBACCO steady. COTTON nominal. HEMP firm at $1 50@$1 85 for prime to choice undressed; $2 85@$2 90 for choice dressed. FLOUR declined 25c.; Double Extra $10 50@$12; choice and fancy $12 50@$14 25. WHEAT heavy and declined 5c. Spring, $1 60; prime Fall, $2 15@$2 21; choice, $2 25@$2 24. CORN declining; choice and fancy White, $1 13 @$1 18; choice and fancy Yellow, 94c.@$1. OATS declining; sales at 95c.@$1. RYE, $1 40. PROVISIONS active; MESS PORK, $24 50@$25, held higher at the close. BACON buoyant at 13c. for Shoulders; 15¾c.@16c. for Clear Sides, 17c. for Rib Sides. Sugar-cured Hams, 19½c.@20½c. LARD, 12½c. for choice kettle in tierces. WHISKY nominal at $2 05. RECEIPTS—12,641 sacks Wheat, 10,227 sacks Corn, 2,974 sacks Oats.

BALTIMORE, Md., Wednesday, July 24.

COTTON firmer; stock scarce; Low Middlings, 24c.@24½c. COFFEE—Market favors buyers; Rio, nothing doing. FLOUR steady; City Mills Super., $11; good extra for shipping, $11 50@$12 25. WHEAT—Receipts of Red at fair prices; market firmer, but unchanged; choice Red, $2 45. CORN scarce, but unchanged. OATS, 90c.@$1 for both new and old. PROVISIONS advancing; sales of Bacon Sides at 15¾c. for Rib and Clear Rib for August delivery, 17c.; Shoulders, 13½c.; loose bulk Shoulders, 12c.; bulk Sides, 14c.; later, 10 casks bulk Sides sold at 14½c. LARD, 12½c.; Western held above buyers. MESS PORK, $25. SUGAR dull, prices maintained. WHISKY nominal, in absence of sales.

NEW-ORLEANS, Wednesday, July 24.

COTTON dull; sales 650 bales; Low Middling, 24½c.@25c.; receipts, 25 bales. SUGAR and MOLASSES nominally unchanged. FLOUR quiet, with a light stock; Superfine, $10 75; Double Extra, $12. CORN firm; Yellow and Mixed $1 25@$1 40; White, $1 45. OATS—None in first hands; retailing at $1 15. PORK—Holders are firm and asking $25 50. BACON—Shoulders scarce at 14½c.; Clear Sides, 16½c.@16¾c. LARD quiet but firm; the stock of tierces is exhausted; the holders of keg are asking 14½c. Gold, 140. Sterling Exchange, 151½@154. New-York Sight Exchange, ½@⅝ ₩ cent. premium.

LOUISVILLE, Wednesday, July 24.

Sales of 199 hhds. Leaf TOBACCO; Lugs, $3 25@$4 75; Common to Medium Leaf, $5@$13 75; Selections, $14@$15 25; Owen County Cutting Leaf, $20@$30; the advance was fully sustained. Superfine FLOUR $7. No. New, $11. WHEAT—Prime New, $1 75. CORN—Shelled and delivered, $1 05@$1 07. OATS dull at 55c.@60c. in bulk. GROCERIES active at full rates. MESS PORK, $23. BACON—Shoulders, 13c.; Clear Sides, 16½c.@16¾c. LARD, in tierces, 12¾c.@13¼c. Raw WHISKY, in bond, 30c.

MILWAUKEE, Wednesday, July 24.

FLOUR firm; City Double Extras, $11 50; Country do., $10@$10 25; Extra, $9 25@$9 75. WHEAT quiet at $2 20 for No. 1; $1 95 for No. 2; $1 75 for No. 3 and $1 20 for Rejected. OATS firm at 83c. for No. 1 and 67c. for No. 2. CORN firm at 83c. for No. 1 Old. RECEIPTS—12,000 bushels Wheat, 1,000 bushels Oats, 1,000 bushels Corn. SHIPMENTS—2,600 bushels Wheat.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, July 24.

COTTON firmer; Middling Uplands, 27c.; Middling Orleans, 27½c. FLOUR dull; Northwest, $12 50; State, $12. WHEAT—New Red Southern $2 35@$2 40. RYE, 60c. CORN quiet; Yellow, $1 15; Mixed Western, $1 12. OATS, 90c. PROVISIONS advancing. WHISKY nominal.

TOLEDO, Wednesday, July 24.

FLOUR quiet. WHEAT advanced 2c.@3c.; sales of new White Michigan at $2 40; new Amber at $2 25@$2 26; new No. 1 Red Wabash, $2 21. CORN a shade firmer at 81c. for No. 1, and 83c. for No. 2. OATS 74c. for No. 2.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Wednesday, July 24.

RESIN steady at $2 75@$6, 134 bbls.; Rahuke brand sold at $8. SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE, under an active demand for foreign shipment, has advanced, and is firm at 52c. CORN $1 20@$1 38. TAR firm at $3 85.

MEMPHIS, Wednesday, July 24.

COTTON firm at 23c.@24c. FLOUR firm but unchanged. CORN firm at $1 25@$1 30 for White. Other markets unchanged.

MOBILE, Ala., Wednesday, July 24.

COTTON—Sales, 350 bales. RECEIPTS, 42 bales. Low Middling closed firm at 23½c.

AUGUSTA, Wednesday, July 24.

COTTON inactive and closed less firm, but prices are unchanged; sales 282 bales; Middlings, 24c.@24½c.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Wednesday, July 24.

COTTON market steady; sales 57 bales; Middlings, 25½c.@26c.; receipts, 250 bales.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Wednesday, July 24.

COTTON quiet and little easier: sales 110 bales; Middlings, 25c.@25½c.; receipts, 227 bales.

[Advertisement.]

Ladies and gentlemen, the BURGLAR ALARM TELEGRAPH, we know from an experience of seven years without a failure, will protect your house and remove all care, doubt and anxiety about burglars.

E. HOLMES, No. 201 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and HERRING'S new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD'S Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

Passengers Sailed.

JULY 24—*In steamship Scotia for Liverpool*—Alfred Field and family; Mr. and Mrs. C. J. Fields, Pennsylvania; T. B. Merrick, New-York; Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Lea, Philadelphia; Miss Annie Lea, Miss Francis Lea, Mr. and Mrs. C. E. K. Kortright, Philadelphia; Miss Sellow, England; A. C. Norton, New-York; W. F. Renshaw, W. Renshaw, Baltimore; P. L. Foy, G. Knapp, St. Louis; Mr. and Mrs. B. R. Winthrop, Miss Winthrop, Miss Annie N. Winthrop, Nelson Winthrop, New-York; Miss L. Howard, England; Mrs. Wm. Gracie, New-York; Miss Chambreso, Miss Lysaght and three children, England; John E. McIntosh, New-York; E. H. Hancock, China; Miss A. M. Hunter, Miss C. S. Hunter, Morristown; Mr. and Mrs. W. King, New-York; Juan Veguer, Havana; Wm. Johnston, Miss Helen Johnston, Paisley, C. E. G. Preussing, Chicago; Mrs. A. M. Cooke, Master W. M. Cooke, Morristown, N. J.; Dr. and Mrs. S. Sawyer and child, Chicago; Mrs. Harvey, Wisconsin; Miss Robinson, Albany; Mr. and Mrs. Pietro Borelli, A. Barravacini, Montevideo; George A. Brackett, Boston; Miss Richards, Dr. and Mrs. F. E. Davidson, Mobile; Mrs. Grenfell, two children, infant and servant, England; W. Hurry, Mr. and Mrs. F. N. H. Whitney, Miss Hurry, Miss Alice Hurry, New-York; Mr. and Mrs. S. Colwell, Philadelphia; Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Litchfield, Miss Litchfield, Miss E. D. Litchfield, Ed. H. Litchfield, New-York; H. P. Litchfield, New-York; Miss Bertha Lea, Philadelphia; Miss Gertrude Lea, Philadelphia; Miss Julia Lea, Philadelphia; Miss Marion Lea, Philadelphia; M. Gaston, Havana; Mrs. B. Walker, three children and nurse, Wisconsin; A. Betancourt, New-York; James Fetlow, Boston; Jno. A. Pease, Boston; Ramon Rodis, Havana; Ramon Cuppeerta, Havana; J. M. Durand, Newark; F. Durand, Newark; Chas. A. Low, Cambridge; Alex. L. Brown, C. J. Dodson, Miss Charlotte Augusta Brown, Philadelphia; Mr. and Mrs. F. Prentice, New-York; Moro Philips, Jr., Philadelphia; Erastus Stebbins, Springfield; Miss Prentice, Mrs. Baum, Master F. A. Prentice, Master C. A. Prentice, New-York; W. B. Farwell, Jno. Marshall, Newport; Col. and Mrs. H. B. Jenks and two children, Philadelphia; Miss Jenks, Philadelphia; Miss Sauerwein, Baltimore; Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Painter, Washington; Major Thos. Ogilve, South Carolina; John Hudson, New-York; J. J. Vickers, Quebec; Charles L. Sharpless, Philadelphia; R. P. Page, Chicago; H. W. Hardy, China; R. Hamilton, San Francisco; R. Redmond, New-York; Dr. and Mrs. R. Bicknell, Philadelphia; J. F. Schroeder, New-Orleans; George Wilkes, New-York; A. Birgfeld, Philadelphia; Robert Mure, Charleston; E. C. Hall, New-York; J. C. Tebbetts, Boston; E. R. Smith, David Patullo, New-York; Wm. Prentice, Jas. Brown, Newark; P. C. Hanling, London; S. W. Harned, New-York; John Robinson, Philadelphia; P. P. Gakal, Ireland; C. Bover, Antwerp; J. L. Spofford, New-York; John A. Brown, Jr., Philadelphia; Mr. and Mrs. Jose Almerall and two sons, Matanzas; Mr. and Mrs. Ellis Yamall and child, Philadelphia; J. Clute Wilmerding, San Francisco; W. L. Vandervoort, St. Louis; A. C. Whitcomb, San Francisco; C. Paige, San Francisco; John Currie Wilmerding, New-York; Mr. Norris, Bristol; Mr. and Mrs. E. Joeger and infant, W. M. Zearing, Chicago; Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Simpson, F. Bronson, Butler Whiting, Joseph H. Haworth, James Dunn, New-York; Mr. and Mrs. James Stevens, Jersey City; Chas. Wild, Dr. Morgan, England; W. W. Swayne, Brooklyn; Mr. and Mrs. Ed. Luther, Pennsylvania; J. M. Lockhart, New-Orleans; Dr. O. M. Hartshorn, Ohio.

JULY 24—*In steamship Hecla, for Liverpool*—E. G. Bert, California; Mrs. Eliza Sutherland, Wilmington; Mr. and Mrs. A. Yelland, St. Louis; John McFarland, Pennsylvania; W. Morton, Trenton; J. Fisher, F. Blackburn, California; J. Gibson, G. Skinner, England; G. Clark, London; J. D. Dickinson, New-Zealand; Japanese Troupe, and others in the steerage.

Passengers Arrived.

JULY 24—*In the steamer Persia, from Liverpool*—C. L. Hendricks, L. F. Kellogg, Mr. Tyson, Mr. Mensaing, Mr. Barmett, Mrs. and two daughters, Mr. and Mrs. Slade and daughter, Mrs. J. S. Jones, daughter and servant, Mr. and Mrs. M. Smith, Mrs. Easton and daughter, Charles Easton, Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Sheehan, Miss E. M. Donnelly, Mr. Sullivan, Mr. Searless, G. W. Moore, L. W. Hauterville, Mr. and Mrs. E. Conery, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Budgman, Mrs. Sherman and two daughters, Mr. and Mrs. E. L. York, Mr. and Mrs. Moore, Mr. and Mrs. J. Munn and two children, Mr. and Mrs. J. Cole, Mr. and Mrs. J. Laflin, H. Fassman, J. Kahn, Mr. Zinn, F. Litchfield, Mr. and Mrs. E. Schneider, A. Vail, Mr. Burden, Mr. Mathieson, D. Carson, S. Aub, G. W. Johnson, Mrs. Johnson, two daughters, three children and two servants; Mr. Jackson, M. Kilbruth, J. Douglass, Mr. Eschanzier, Chas. H. Garber, C. Meier, S. M. Master, C. T. Grant, J. L. Stephens, E. M. Willett, Mr. Darrell, Mrs. Hoffman and three children, J. Jacoby, Mr. and Mrs. Palmer and son, Mr. Churchill, A. C. Clarke and servant, E. H. Reid, E. Grace, J. H. Brown, H. L. Dyer, J. Patterson, Mr. Canan, Mr. Cook, Capt. R. L. Ogden, B. S. Dunbar and son, Rev. G. H. Carter, W. McGovern, Mrs. G. T. Barker, Mr. and Mrs. McRoberts and daughter, Messrs. Barnott, Hunt, A. W. Colgate, McRoberts, 3 children and servant; Mr. and Mrs. A. Griffiths, H. C. Norris, Master Sherman, Miss Barker, Miss E. Conery, E. Conery, Jr.; W. P. Conery, Shirck, Miss Wilson, F. W. Othman, E. Bull, G. T. Miller, J. J. Keller, Hessenberg, M. Mills, Capt. Pestchouroff, Sir T. Sykes and 2 servants, Miss Samuel and maid, Mr. Samuel and son, F. Payson, H. M. Steel, T. Tweed, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Newman, A. Ross, E. Stevens, N. A. Smith, three children and servant, Mrs. King and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. G. A. Smith, N. Cohen, Sutherland and two sons, W. S. Stevenson, G. Kenny, J. Stewart, W. L. King, Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Raymond, Bartholomew, B. Gray, Miss Robertson, Miss F. Bailey, Col. F. Anderson, E. Passayant, Mr. and Mrs. L. Wachenheimer, infant and nurse, Mr. and Mrs. Boss and daughter, W. L. Pomeroy, Mr. Hitchcock—177.

JULY 24—*In steamship Bellona, from London*—Mr. and Mrs. Kindall, Mr. and Mrs. Gladden, M. M. Ames, Mrs. D. M. Jones, Catharine and Emily Bulmer, S. B. Henry, G. H. Godefroy, Mrs. F. Dantie, J. Willson, Mary A. Robinson, J. W. Robinson, F. Dantie, Mr. and Mrs. Grafton, C. E. Franklin, Ellen Liscomb, Theodore G. Galhay and wife, Mr. Tratt and child, E. Petuerick, Mr. and Mrs. Vinson, Mr. and Mrs. Davies and family, J. Willson, C. O. Allan, Mr. and Mrs. Weldy and family, W. N. States, E. Denny, Mr. and Mrs. Fish and son, Mary A. S. McLean, W. H. Sleigh, J. Q. Minnbert, Margaret Stenne, J. Masson, Mr. and Mrs. Muriel, A. Redard, R. Oswald, Marie Frangais, Bessie Sleigh, Clara Foot, F. Gross, F. Engler, E. Smith, and 251 in the steerage.

In Steamship Columbia, from Havana—Mr. Traub, wife, daughter and two servants, Jose Ysnaga and family, J. Banetta, F. P. Carbella, Dr. Wilson, A. Alvarez, E. Alvarez, Mr. Moll, L. Walker, A. M. Amas B. Tosta, Anto. Madrugal and family, A. Y. del Valle, Mrs. C. P. Fischer, Mrs. Bollag, M. Gonzales, E. Lombard, M. B. Ceballos, J. Leggett, J. Maceus, T. Soilet, J. Montalvo and lady, H. Valles and lady, T. Camavole, P. Palonti, M. Aouine, D. C. Palzetto, lady, 2 children and servant, L. A. Price, N. Font, Count Campo Allegora and lady, Miss L. Gardiner, Thos. Ham, 2 Misses Montalvo, M. J. Ruiz, R. H. Chine, H. Finlay, C. de Castro, H. H. Harris, T. Risk, M. Cetados and lady, V. L. Cavalla, J. Grunnill, A. Macios, J. Macias, F. Rodriguez, A. Casanova, C. Esiomia and son, L. Sanchez, M. Durat, Miss S. and L. Fernandez, Mrs. M. Guillaudet, Miss M. A. Pugh, A. V. Landin, Misses T. and H. Remas, D. Tarentin, J. Ovach, Miss M. Cook, S. Murray, M. Requelmi, H. Hudeygar, J. Palledom, Panama; E. C. Dubois, P. Roscas, P. Oker, M. Suma and lady.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 4 49 | Sun sets...... 7 23 | Moon rises...12 00

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook.. 1 54 | Gov. Island. 2 43 | Hell Gate.... 4 05

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....WEDNESDAY, July 24.

Cleared.

Steamships Pioneer, Shackford, Cow Bay, Parmalee Bros.; Durigo, Sherwood, Portland, J. F. Ames; Sappho, Lange, Wilmington, N. C., Murray, Ferris & Co.; W. P. Clyde, Powell, Wilmington, J. Hand; Equator, Jackaway, Boston, Benner & Brown; Hermann, (Brem.,) Wenke, Bremen, Oelrichs & Co.; Wamsutta, Fish, New-Bedford, Ferguson & Wood; Hecla, (Br.,) Edmondson, Liverpool, E. Cunard.

Barks Augustine, Atwood, Bangor, Miller & Houghton; Warren Ordway, Hoyt, Inagua, Brett, Son & Co.; Western Sea, Harding, Smyrna, E. P. Braggiotti; Celeste Clark, Foster, New-Orleans, N. H. Brigham; A. Kinsman, Means, Inagua, Brett, Son & Co.; Abd-el-Kader, Eldridge, Gibraltar, Tupper & Beattie.

Brigs Iris, (Br.,) Simmonds, Granada and Martinique, H. A. Vatable & Son; Niagara, (Br.,) Curry, Cow Bay, J. Edmiston; Katie, (Dan.,) St. Croix via Wilmington, Del., P. Hanford; Kate, (Br.,) McDougall, St. John, N. Smithers & Co.; Como, (Br.,) Johnson, Halifax, M. J. De Wolf & Co.; Emelia Celestina, Simons, Bilboa, Funch, Meincke & Wendt; Cinque, Sorrelli, Messina and Genoa via Richmond, A. P. Agresti; Costa Rica, ——, Aspinwall, Panama R. Co.; Havana, Bemis, Havana, J. E. Ward & Co.

Schooners Breeze, Nelson, Richmond, Va., Van Brunt & Slaght; Patona, Brewster, Wilmington, Del.; F. K. Shaw, Shaw, Baltimore, Snow & Burgess; J. Elliott, Gilchrist, Philadelphia, B. W. Loud & Co.; Mary M., Murray, Boston, B. J. Wenberg; Wild Hunter, (Br.,) Hatfield, St. John, N. B., Crandall, Umphray & Co.; Horton, (Br.,) Wallace, Windsor, Crandall, Umphray & Co.; Aurora, (Br.,) Cashon, Cow Bay, B. F. Small & Co.; W. D. Mangum, Chase, New-Bedford, Ferguson & Wood; Galena, Hale, Bahamas.

Arrived.

Steamship Bellona, (Br.,) Dixon, London July 7 and Havre 9th, with mdse. and 308 passengers to Howland & Aspinwall. 11th inst., lat. 50 18, lon. 10 54, passed ship Wm. Tapscott, bound W.; 23d, lat. 41 38, lon. 63 38, Ham. ship Shakespeare, bound W.; same day and lat., lon. 64 05, ship Cultivator, bound E.

Steamship Persia, (Br.,) Lott, Liverpool July 13 and Queenstown 14th, with mdse. and passengers to E. Cunard.

Steamship Saratoga, King, Richmond and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to the Old Dominion Steamship Co.

Steamship Columbia, Barton, Havana July 20, with mdse. and passengers to Atlantic Mail Steamship Co.

Brig Hattienne, Murison, Capetown, C. G. H., with wool, &c., to C. J. & F. W. Coggill.

Brig Leo, (of Londonderry, N. S.,) Cottam, Cow Bay 10 ds., with coal to J. F. Whitney & Co.

Brig Bolus, (of Halifax, N. S.,) Forbes, Barbadoes 20 ds., with sugar, &c., to Brett, Son & Co. Left no vessels.

Brig Martha A. Berry, (of Portland,) Chase, Matanzas 13 ds., with sugar, &c., to Miller & Houghton.

Brig Mercedita, Duran, Cienfuegos 21 ds., in ballast to Tucker & Lightbourne.

Schr. Ricardo Barros, Furman, Baracoa 13 ds., with fruit to J. & T. Pearsall. On the first day out, the spring-stay bolt gave way, which caused the loss of both topmasts.

Schr. St. Croix, McGregor, Brazos, Texas, 35 ds., with hides, &c., to John Boynton, Son & Co. 14th inst., lat. 33, lon. 75, spoke brig Caroline Kennedy, from Sagua for New-York, and supplied her with provisions.

Schr. Ohara, Eaton, Addison, with timber to F. Talbot & Co.

Schr. Joseph Long, (of Portland,) Perry, Matanzas 17 ds., with molasses to C. H. Trumbull.

Schr. C. & N. Rogers, Mott, Baracoa 11 ds., with fruit to Joseph Eneas.

Schr. D. B. Warner, Horton, Wilmington, N. C., with naval stores.

Schr. Palestine, Cambum, Georgetown, D. C.
Schr. R. Johnson, Johnson, Virginia.
Schr. J. L. Hess, Taylor, Virginia.
Schr. D. E. Sawyer, Soper, Virginia.
Schr. Pugassett, Wales, Georgetown, D. C.
Schr. H. D. Cramer, Watkins, Virginia.
Schr. O. H. Booth, Longstreet, Georgetown, D. C.
Schr. J. H. Hoyt, Roby, Georgetown, D. C.
Schr. Cornelius, Johnson, Virginia.
Schr. Adeliza, Freeland, Virginia.
Schr. Austin, Ludlow, Virginia.
Schr. J. T. Boyd, Robbins, Virginia.
Schr. M. Sims, Pharo, Georgetown, D. C.
Schr. P. Armstrong, Peterson, Virginia.
Schr. M. E. Turner, Camp, Virginia.
Schr. R. C. A. Ward, Edwards, Virginia.
Schr. Arlington, Halsey, Virginia.
Schr. Only Daughter, Hendley, Virginia.
Schr. Jos. Allen, Crockett, Virginia.
Schr. E. Collins, Hamill, Virginia.
Schr. Magnolia, Rockwell, Virginia.
Schr. Ann Turner, Parker, Virginia.
Schr. R. E. Steelman, Menaken, Virginia.
Schr. Rebecca Henry, Brennan, Virginia.
Schr. D. B. Steelman, Scull, Virginia.
Schr. W. B. Douglass, Lawrence, Georgetown, D. C.
Schr. Helene, Alden, Georgetown, D. C.
Schr. Wave, Cole, Virginia.
Schr. D. H. Selden, Damden, Virginia.
Schr. D. F. Douglass, Duke, Virginia.
Schr. D. W. Vaughan, Gifford, Virginia.
Schr. W. A. Jennings, Cranmer, Virginia.
Schr. H. Landell, Bailden, Georgetown, D. C.
Schr. S. W. Bunnell, Bunnell, Georgetown, D. C.
Schr. D. C. Hulse, Hyler, Georgetown, D. C.
Schr. H. Clinch, Bonnell, Georgetown, D. C.
Schr. L. Bell, Boyle, Georgetown, D. C.
Schr. Wm. Mazyck, Collins, Virginia.
Schr. M. C. Real, Rose, Georgetown, D. C.
Schr. Catharine, Chilton, Virginia.
Schr. United, Anderson, Virginia.
Schr. D. R. Hull, Drisko, Virginia.
Schr. Moderator, Rubling, Virginia.
Schr. Sally Ann, Corson, Virginia.
Schr. O. P. Binns, Taylor, Virginia.
Schr. C. B. Smith, Bowker, Virginia.
Schr. D. S. Williams, Ruland, Virginia.
Schr. Constellation, Kelsey, Georgetown, D. C.
Schr. James H. Hoyt, Roby, Georgetown, D. C.
Schr. W. H. Rutan, Sprague, Georgetown, D. C.
Schr. Onrust, Thompson, Virginia.

SAILED—Steamships Scotia and Hecla, for Liverpool.

WIND—At sunset, S.

Below.

Ship Great Western, Cunningham, Liverpool June 22.
Bark Morning Star, from West Indies.
Brig Katahadin, from Manzanilla.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, July 24—Arr. ship Humboldt, from New-York; barks Hyack, from Cardiff; Jennie Cobb, Liverpool; Wentworth, Ardrossan; Castan Castarelli, Havana; brigs Madawaska, Zanzibar; J. W. Spencer, Philadelphia; Gazelle, Rondout; schrs. E. S. Twisdale, Cape Haytien; Le Qurkie, Gonaives; Alex. Young, Jacksonville.

Also arr. steamer Glaucus, New-York; bark John Gilpin, Cape Town; brigs Corrientes, Bonaire; Undaunted, St. Martin's; Liberty, do.; Edward DeLile, do.; Marine, Cientuegos; B. Young, South Amboy, yacht Vesta, Lorillard, New-York, via Newport.

CHARLESTON, July 24—Sld. ship Galena, Frontera, Mexico; schrs. E. J. Palmer, Baltimore; Lilly, do.

WILMINGTON, N. C., July 24—Sld. steamship Gen. McCallu, for New-York.

Miscellaneous.

The steamboat Granite State, of the Hartford line, on her trip to this City, this morning at 5:30, struck on the shoal spot between Canoe Rock and the Clumps at the lower end of Blackwell's Island, and sunk. Her passengers were landed in safety.

The steamship Ocean Queen came up to the City yesterday morning from the Lower Quarantine.

Spoken, &c.

Alex. Milliken—hence for Cuba, July 20, lat. 37 35, lon. 73 28.

Catharine Maria—Br. ship, from Callao for Gibraltar, June 19, lat. 12 11, lon. 25.

Edward Bolton—brig, for New-York, July 22, off George's Shoals.

Shakespeare—ship, from Hamburg June 18, July 22, off George's Shoals.

Taryore—Am. ship, of Boston, from Cardiff for Bombay, 34 days out, lat. 00 17 S., lon. 28 42. All well.

Foreign Ports.

At Baracoa, July 13, schr. Jesse Caril, for New-York, loading.

IMPORTANT LETTERS.—The following letter has come into our hands, and we publish it for the information of those who doubt the purity of Speer's Wine:

OPORTO GRAPE CULTURE.

This country is becoming noted for the enterprise of wine-growers. New-Jersey particularly, where the celebrated Port Grape Wine is made purely from the grape juice. The following letter from an eminent physician who lives in sight of Speer's vineyard, will be of interest to our readers:

PASSAIC, Oct. 20, 1866.

I hereby certify that Mr. A. Speer of this village has a large vineyard of choice grape vines, which are looking very fine. He also purchases a great many grapes, not as yet producing as many himself as is required to keep his stock of wine full. He has the Port Grape, the wine of which is held in high estimation, and of which he has a large quantity on hand lying in his cellars, requiring age before he disposes of it.

R. A. TERHUNE, M. D.

The above wine can be procured of our druggists.

THE PORT GRAPE IN NEW-JERSEY.

The following cannot fail to satisfy any skeptical persons about Speer's wine being purely a grape juice wine:

PASSAIC, Oct. 23, 1866.

This is to certify that I have been a resident of Passaic for the past twelve years, during which time I have known Mr. Alfred Speer, and been thoroughly posted in the manufacture by him of his celebrated wines, and can testify to the fact, derived from a personal knowledge, that his excellent Port Grape Wine is made entirely from the Oporto Grape, which he extensively cultivates in vineyards in sight of my residence. The Port Grape vine is a variety of his own raising, cultivated exclusively by himself, and is a superior grape.

C. M. K. PAULISON,
U. S. Deputy Collector Internal Revenue.

Mr. Speer has opened an office and store at No. 243 Broadway, New-York, where samples can be had free of charge. And Mr. Speer's wines of the finest quality are on exhibition, viz: Port Grape, Catawba, California Sherry, California Port, and the La Parissima wines. Ladies and families, especially the aged and invalids, will find this the only wine to give them the greatest relief in warm weather.

A. SPEER,
No. 243 Broadway, New-York.

TARRANT'S EFFERVESCENT SELTZER APERIENT

The great Remedy for all Bilious Complaints.

MEDICAL GUIDE,

Giving reliable information of great value to the sick of both sexes, never before published, and worth a journey to New-York on foot to obtain it. Sent free in a plain sealed envelope, with the highest testimonials, by inclosing a postage stamp to DR. LAWRENCE, No. 14 Bond-st., New-York.

GO TO MACFARLAND'S BOOKSTORE, corner 23d-st. and Broadway, and get a box of beautiful French note paper (5 quires) for $1, stamped.

OFFICIAL DRAWING

Of the Georgia State Lotteries.—For the benefit of the "Masonic Orphan Home."

GEORGIA STATE—EXTRA CLASS No. 254, July 24, 1867.
72, 61, 12, 21, 71, 35, 60, 17, 13, 53, 74, 62, 50.
GEORGIA STATE—CLASS No. 255, July 24, 1867.
28, 47, 42, 27, 15, 48, 51, 50, 41, 31, 49, 14.
SUPPLEMENTARY—EXTRA CLASS No. 264, July 24, 1867.
45, 37, 20, 24, 41, 56, 59, 33, 61, 72, 46, 51, 71.
SUPPLEMENTARY—CLASS No. 265, July 24, 1867.
68, 59, 71, 67, 15, 50, 19, 20, 40, 44, 35, 55.

W. W. BOYD & CO., Managers, Atlanta, Ga.
McINTIRE & CO.,
No. 125 Chatham-st., New-York City.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS.

KENTUCKY—EXTRA CLASS No. 447, July 24, 1867.
41, 27, 56, 60, 55, 52, 6, 24, 32, 62, 23, 20, 63.
KENTUCKY—CLASS No. 448, July 24, 1867.
17, 70, 68, 54, 75, 64, 35, 52, 73, 44, 58, 16, 55, 19.
SHELBY COLLEGE—EXTRA CLASS No. 371, July 24, 1867.
11, 31, 59, 27, 28, 40, 18, 7, 50, 72, 57, 53, 12.
SHELBY COLLEGE—CLASS No. 372, July 24, 1867.
3, 67, 32, 56, 9, 65, 34, 23, 62, 38, 64, 10, 39, 77.

Circulars and information furnished in the above lotteries. J. CLUTE, Broker, Nos. 176 Broadway and 153 Fulton-st.

PRIZES CASHED IN ALL LEGALIZED lotteries. Information given. Circulars sent free.

JOSEPH BATES,
No. 18 Broadway.